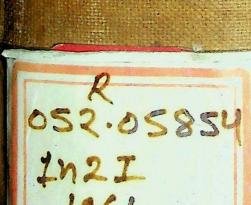
Digitized Camaj Foundation Chennal and eGangot



是有数据的基础的。 在现代的是一个可以外的是

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennal and eGangotri

INDIA 21961

CC=0 In Public Domain Gurukul Kangri Collection Haridwa

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennal and eGangotri गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय, हरिद्वार पुस्तकालय विषय संख्या 052.05854

जिल्ला विषय संख्या 052.05854

जिल्ला पुस्तक संख्या 9n 29

जिल्ला प्राप्त पिक्जिका संख्या 53,914

जिल्लामा विजित है। कृपया १५ दिन से अधिक जिल्लामा विजित है। कृपया विजित से अधिक जिल्लामा विजित है। कृपया विजित से अधिक जिल्लामा विजित से अधिक से अधिक जिल्लामा विजित से अधिक जिल्लामा विजित से अधिक जिल्लामा

53,914

लन्दभं ग्रन्थ

REFRENCE BOOK

यह पुस्तक त्रितित न की जाय NOT TO BE ISSUED

्राक्त वार्षी वर्ष १२ = १ - १३ द्रप्र

Seek Valideation 2023-25

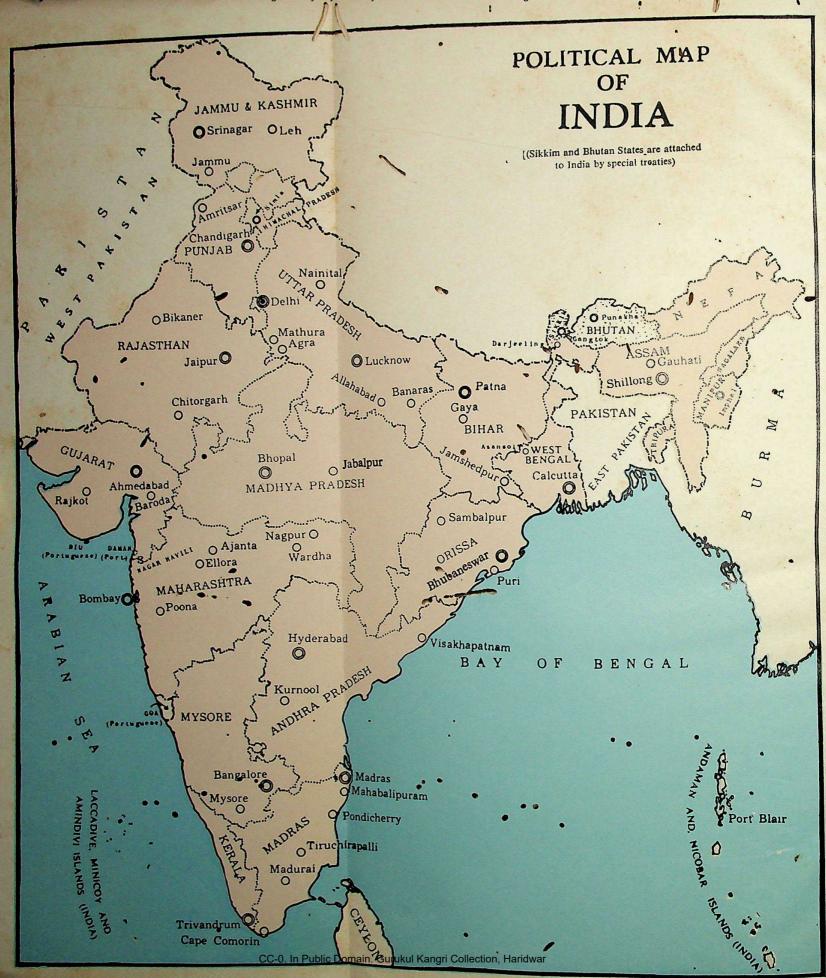
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

INDIA 1961

Iministry

Digitized by Anya Samaj Foundation Chennal and eGangotri CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri L IG CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar



INDIA

A REFERENCE ANNUAL

1961

Compiled by

THE RESEARCH AND REFERENCE DIVISION
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



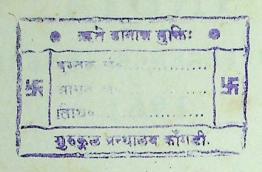


THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

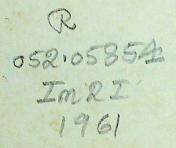
Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

L'SENI L'SENI

May 1961 (Vaisakha 1883)



© The Publications Division, 1961



PUBLISHED BY THE DIRECTOR, THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, OLD SECRETARIAT, DELHI-6, AND PRINTED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, FARIDABAD

PREFACE

INDIA: A Reference Annual was first brought out by the Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in 1953, with the object of providing authentic information on the diverse aspects of our national life and activities. The response both within the country and abroad encouraged the publishers to widen the scope of the Annual in successive issues.

Every effort is made to include the latest available information relating to each subject covered in the Annual. The present volume incorporates the Annual Financial Statements of the Union and State Governments for 1961-62 and other information available at the time of the presentation of the Budget in Parliament and the State Legislatures. Preliminary results of the 1961 Census relating to general population totals, literacy, etc., became available at the time of going to the press. These results are given in the Appendices. A separate chapter on Housing has been included for the first time in this year's edition of the Annual.

The Annual contains information compiled from official and other authoritative sources. It does not, however, claim to be exhaustive. Readers requiring additional information are referred to the Government creports and publications, reference works and other books which are listed in the Select Bibliography at the end of the volume.

The attention of readers is drawn to the detailed table of contents which replaces the Index given in earlier editions. It lists all the subjects which are dealt with both in the text and in the statistical tables.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

CONTENTS	
Chapter	Pages
I. THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE	1-26
THE PHYSICAL BACKGROUND (1—12) Physical Features—Geological Structure—River Systems—Climate- Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperatures in Shade a Selected Stations—Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperatures in Shade at Selected Stations—Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations	at e-
POWER RESOURCES (13)	
Coal—Lignite—Oil—Water Power	
MINERAL RESOURCES (13-14) Iron Ore—Manganese—Chromite—Refractories—Gold—Copper-Bauxite—Mica—Ilmenite—Salt—Gypsum—Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Minerals	er-
Mid-year Estimates of Population—Area, Population and Densi of Population in India and the Component States and Union Territori—Growth of Population since 1901—Birth and Death Rates—Infa Mortality Rates—Maternity Pattern—Child Birth, Survival and Lo Index—Age Structure—Distribution of Population according Age, Sex and Civil Condition—Sex Ratio—Variation and Density Population	nt ss
Population according to Religion—Population according to Mother tongue—Languages (or Dialects) spoken by a lakh and over each Rural and Urban Population—Distribution of Towns according Population—Distribution of Villages according to Population Urban Localities with Population of over a lakh each	
II. NATIONAL EMBLEM, FLAG, ANTHEM, SONG AND CALENDAR	27—29
national emblem (27) national flag (27-28) national anthem (28-29) national song (29) national calendar (29)	
III. CONSTITUTION	30_43
THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY (30) CITIZENSHIP AND FRANCHISE (30-31) FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS (31) DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY (32) THE UNION EXECUTIVE (32-33) President—Vice-President—Council of Ministers—Attorney-General Parliament (33-34) Council of States—House of the People THE UNION JUDICIARY (34) COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL (34-35) THE STATE EXECUTIVE (35) Governor—Council of Ministers—Advocate-General THE STATE LEGISLATURE (35-36) Legislative Council—Legislative Assembly	C 3
THE STATE JUDICIARY (36) UNION TERRITORIES (36) THE UNION AND THE STATES (36—38) Legislative Relations—Administrative Relations FINANCE (38-39) TRADE AND COMMERCE (39) PUBLIC SERVICES (39) ELECTIONS (39)	A SECOND

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE (39-40)

EMERGENCY AND OTHER SPECIAL PROVISIONS (40-41) Scheduled Castes and Tribes—Tribal Areas in Assam—Special Officers

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION (41-43)

IV. LEGISLATURE

44-60

UNION PARLIAMENT (44-59) State/Territory-wise Allocation of Seats and Party Position in the House of the People—Members of the Council of States—Members of the House of the People—Officers of Parliament—Functions and Powers of Parliament—Procedure—Department of Parliamentary Affairs—Parliamentary Committees—Informal Consultations—Control over Executive

STATE LEGISLATURES (59-60) Allocation of Seats and Party Position in State Legislatures—Officers of Legislature-Functions-Procedure-Reservation of Bills-Control over Executive

V. EXECUTIVE

· 61—72

UNION (61-64) Personnel of the Union Government—Administrative Organisation— Organisation and Methods Division—Pay Commission

STATES (64-65) Organisational Pattern—Conduct of Government Business—Administrative Units

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (66—68)

Corporations—Municipal Boards and Committees—Local Self-Government in Districts-Village Panchayats-Finances

PUBLIC SERVICES (68—71) Personnel and Functions of the Union Public Service Commission-All-India Services—Training of Services—Central Secretariat Service -Industrial Management Pool

STATE SERVICES (71-72)

VI. JUDICIARY

73 - 79

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA (73—75) Personnel of the Court-Law Officers-Powers of Interpretation-Jurisdiction-Working of the Court

LAW COMMISSION (75-77)

HIGH COURTS (77-78)

Year of Establishment, Territorial Jurisdiction and Seat of High Courts-Powers and Functions

SUBORDINATE COURTS (78-79) Structure and Functions-Criminal Justice-Separation of Judiciary from Executive

VII. DEFENCE

80-88

ORGANISATION (80-81) Army-Navy-Air Force TRAINING INSTITUTIONS (81-84)

National Defence College—National Defence Academy—Defence Services Staff College—Armed Forces Medical College—Rashtriya Indian Military College—Army Colleges and Schools—Naval Training

Centres—Air Force Colleges and Schools

DEFENCE PRODUCTION (84-85) Research and Development Organisation-Ordnance Factories-Hindustan Aircraft—Bharat Electronics

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS (85) DEFENCE FINANCE (86) TERRITORIAL ARMY (86) LOK SAHAYAK SENA NATIONAL CADET CORPS (87) AUXILIARY CADET CORPS (87) WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN (88) (ix)

VIII. EDUCATION

GENERAL STATISTICS (89-92)

Institutions, Students, Teachers and Expenditure-Sources of Expenditure-Literacy-Education and the Plans: Expenditure, Achievements and Targets

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION (93) PRIMARY EDUCATION (93)

SECONDARY EDUCATION (93-94)

BASIC EDUCATION (94—96)

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION (96)

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION (96)

HIGHER AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION (96—100)

State-wise Distribution of Institutions—General Education—Univer-

sity Grants Commission—Universities HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION (101) RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION (101)

SOCIAL EDUCATION (102)

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED (102)

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI (102-103)

YOUTH WELFARE (103-104) PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS (104)

IX. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

105-110

89 - 104

ART (105-106)

Lalit Kala Akademi—Publications—National Gallery of Modern Art -Museums

DANCE, DRAMA AND MUSIC (106-107)

Sangeet Natak Akademi—Radio Drama—Radio Sangeet Sammelan—National Programme of Music—National Programme of Operas—Vadya Vrinda—Other AIR Programmes

LITERATURE (107—109) Sahitya Akademi-Gandhian Literature-Literary Broadcasts-National Book Trust—Development of Modern Indian Languages

PROMOTION OF INTER-STATE CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING (109) Exchange of Troupes—Exchange of Artists—Open Air Theatres—

Assistance to Theatre Groups CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES (109-110)
External Relations Division—Delegations—Cultural Agreements— Grants-Indian Council for Cultural Relations

X. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

111-118

SCIENTIFIC POLICY (111)

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (111—114) Functions—Finance—National Laboratories—Sponsored Research—Pilot Plant—Liaison—Vigyan Mandirs NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND ATOMIC ENERGY (114-115)

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES (116) OTHER INSTITUTIONS (116-117)

MEDICAL RESEARCH (117-118) AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (118)

XI. HEALTH

119-129

VITAL STATISTICS (119)

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES (119-122) Diseases-Malaria—Filaria—Tuberculosis—Leprosy—Venereal

Influenza—Cancer NUTRITION AND PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (122-123)

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION (123)

National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

MEDICAL RELIEF AND SERVICE (123-125

Hospitals and Dispensaries-Health Personnel-Contributory Health Service Scheme—Health Insurance—Primary Health Centres for Rural Areas

INDIGENOUS AND HOMOEOPATHIC SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE (125)
Udupa Committee—Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine—Education—Homoeopathy

DRUG MANUFACTURE AND CONTROL (126-127)
Drug Control—Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act-Drug Manufacture-Medical Depots and Factories

(x)

EDUCATION AND TRAINING (127-128) Medical Colleges—Central Health Education Bureau—All-India Institute of Medical Sciences—Specialised Training—Training of Auxiliary Medical Workers-Training of Refractionists, Opticians and Radiographers

FAMILY PLANNING (128-129) Objects-Progress during the Plans-Research

XII. SOCIAL WELFARE

130-137

PROHIBITION (130—133)

WELFARE MEASURES FOR CERTAIN MALADJUSTED GROUPS (133—135) Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls-Juvenile Delinquents-Beggars CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD (135—137)

Welfare Extension Projects (Rural)—Training Programmes—Welfare Extension Projects (Urban)—Holiday Homes for Children—Night Shelters—Socio-Economic Programmes—Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Programme

XIII. RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

138 - 148

EXPENDITURE ON AND DISTRIBUTION OF DISPLACED PERSONS (138-139) DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN (138—140) Rehabilitation—Dandakaranya Scheme—Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM WEST PAKISTAN (140-141)

Rehabilitation-Resettlement of Kashmiri Displaced Persons

OTHER KINDS OF RELIEF (141) Emergency Relief Organisation-Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

XIV. SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER **BACKWARD CLASSES**

142-150

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS (142)

POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES (142-143)

MEASURES TO ERADICATE UNTOUCHABILITY (143-144)

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955—Campaign against Untouchability

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES (144-145)
Seats Reserved in Parliament and State Legislatures

REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES (144-146)

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS (146)

Autonomous Tribal Areas of Assam—Tribes Advisory Councils in Other States

WELFARE AND ADVISORY AGENCIES (146-147)

Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—Tribal Welfare Officer—Central Advisory Boards—Welfare Departments in the States

WELFARE SCHEMES (147-150)

Educational Facilities—Economic Opportunities—Other Welfare Schemes—Tribal Research Institutes—Targets under Second Plan— Expenditure on Welfare Schemes

XV. MASS COMMUNICATION

151-170

BROADCASTING (151-155)

Radio Stations—Programme Composition (Home and External)— Vividh Bharati—Special Audience Programmes—Five Year Plan Publicity—Programme Exchange—Transcription Service—Advisory Committees—Programme Journals—News Services—External Services -Production of Radio Sets-Broadcast Receiver Licences-Tele-

vision THE PRESS (155—163)

Periodicity-wise Circulation of Newspapers-Distribution of Newspapers ac Ording to State and Periodicity—Distribution of Newspapers according to State and Language-Language-wise Circulation of Newspapers-Newsprint-Press Information Bureau-Freedom of the Press

FILMS (163-168)

Output and Thematic Classification of Feature Films-Film Institute of India—Children's Film Society—International Film Festivals—State Awards for Films-Documentaries and Newsreels-Film Censorship-Import of Cinematographic Film and Equipment-Export of Indian Films-Foreign Exchange earned by Indian Films

(xi)

PUBLICATIONS (169)
ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY (169-170)

XVI. ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

171-183

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES (171—173)
LIVELIHOOD PATTERN (173)
WORKING FORCE (174)
PRINCIPAL CROPS (174)
PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (174-175)
PROFESSIONS AND THE LIBERAL ARTS (175)
PER CAPITA OUTPUT (175)
SAVING (175-176)
UNEMPLOYMENT (176-177)
PATTERN OF ECONOMY (177—181)
Expenditure Pattern—Pattern of Land Over the content of the cont

Expenditure Pattern—Pattern of Land Ownership—Pattern of Land Holding—Consumer Expenditure Patterns in Villages, Towns and Cities—Middle Class Income and Expenditure

PRICES (182-183)

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices—Working Class Consumer Price Indices

XVII. PLANNING

184-204

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES (184) FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN (185-186)

Outlay-Financial Resources-Targets and Achievements

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN (187—198 and 199—201)
Objectives—Outlay under Major Heads of Development—Distribution of Plan Outlay—Private Investment—Targets of Production and Development—Changes in Economic Structure—Financial Resources—Investment in the Private Sector—Foreign Exchange Position—Core Projects—Reappraisal—Outlay during First Four Years—Resources during Last Two Years—Deficit Financing

DRAFT THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN (198 and 202—204)

XVIII. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

205-210

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES (205-206) COVERAGE (206)

FINANCE (206-207)

Resources—People's Contribution—Expenditure under the Plans ORGANISATION (207-208)

At the Centre—In the States—In the Districts—In the Blocks—Extension Organisation—Block Development Committees
TRAINING (208-209)
ACHIEVEMENTS (209-210)

XIX. FINANCE

211-242

PUBLIC FINANCE (211—213)

Constitutional Provisions—Allocation of Revenue—Transfer of Tax Revenue to States—Central Grants and Loans to States—Third Finance Commission—Budget—Audit

BUDGET ESTIMATES (213-229)

Tax Proposals—Revenue and Expenditure (on Revenue Account), Capital Budget, Budgetary Position of the Government of India—Revenue and Expenditure of States (on Revenue Account)—Consolidated Budgetary Position of States—Capital Budget of States

PUBLIC DEBT (217 and 228—231)
Interest-bearing Obligations and Interest-yielding Assets of the Government of India—Debt Position of the Government of India—Debt Position of States

MONEY SUPPLY AND CURRENCY (229 and 232-233)

Money Supply with the Public—Currency—Decimal Coins—Demone-

tisation of Certain Coins BANKING (233—236)

Scheduled Banks—Monetary and Credit Policy of the Reserve Bank
—Selective Credit Control

CORPORATE FINANCE (237-238)

Companies at Work during 1947—60—New Registrations—Government Companies—State-wise Distribution of Companies—Foreign Companies

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri (xii)

INSURANCE (238-239)

Public and Private Insurance—State-run Schemes—Insurance Association of India

GENERAL INSURANCE (239-240)
Insurance Companies—Business Statistics—Premium Income—Assets and Investments

LIFE INSURANCE (240—242)
Life Insurance Corporation—New Business—Total Business in Force—
Rural Areas—Foreign Business—Investments

XX. AGRICULTURE

243—260

LAND UTILISATION (243—248)
Irrigated Area—Area under Principal Crops—Crop Seasons—Production of Principal Crops—Index Numbers of Agricultural Production—Import of Foodgrains—General Food Situation

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES (248—251)

Minor Irrigation—Improved Seeds—Manures and Fertilisers—Plant Protection and Locust Control—Crop Campaigns—Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation—Intensive District Programme

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING (251-252)
Grading and Standardisation—Regulation of Markets—Marketing
Investigations and Surveys—Training of Personnel in Agricultural
Marketing—Administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955

Area under Forests—Production of Timber and Firewood—Value of Minor Forest Produce—Development Schemes—Soil Conservation

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES (254—258)

Census of Livestock, Poultry and Agricultural Machinery—Key Village
Scheme—Gosadan Scheme—Dairy Scheme—Poultry—Piggery—
Fisheries

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR (258—260)
Second 'Agricultural Labour Enquiry—Minimum-Wage Fixation in Agriculture

XXI. LAND REFORM

261-272

ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES (261—263)
Progress—Compensation Payable and Paid

TENANCY REFORM (263—266)
Andhra Pradesh—Assam—Bihar—Gujarat—Jammu and Kashmir—Kerala—Madhya Pradesh—Madras—Maharashtra—Mysore—Orissa—Punjab—Rajasthan—Uttar Pradesh—West Bengal—Union Territories

CEILING ON HOLDINGS (266-267)
CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS (267-268)
SUB-DIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION (268)
CO-OPERATIVE FARMING (268—270)
BHOODAN (270—272)

Aims and Objects—Assistance to Bhoodan—Bhoodan and Gramdan Donations

XXII. CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

273-281

BACKGROUND (273—276)

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP, WORKING CAPITAL AND PROFITS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES (276-277)

CREDIT SOCIETIES (277—280)

 State Co-operative Banks—Central Co-operative Banks—Agricultural Credit Societies—Grain Banks—Central Land Mortgage Banks— Primary Land Mortgage Banks—Non-Agricultural Credit Societies

NON-CREDIT SCCIETIES (280-281)

Number, Membership and Working Capital

OTHER SOCIETIES (281)
Supervising Unions—State Unions and State Institutes—Societies under Liquidation

XXIII. IRRIGATION AND POWER

282-299

IRRIGATION (282)
Water Resources and their Utilisation

(xiii)

FLOOD CONTROL (282-283)

INLAND NAVIGATION (284)

POWER (284-290)

Resources-Progress of Electricity Supply-Organisation for Power Development—Ownership—Consumption—Rural Electrification-Power Schemes under the Plans-Principal Power Generation Schemes under Second Plan

RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS (290-295)

Bhakra-Nangal Project-Hirakud Dam Project-Rajasthan Canal Project—Damodar Valley Project—Tungabhadra Project—Kosi Project—Chambal Project—Nagarjunasagar Project—Koyna Project Rihand Dam Project—Bhadra Reservoir Project—Kakrapara Project —Machkund Project—Mayurakshi Project—Project for Preservation of the Port of Calcutta-Gandak Project

INDUS WATERS TREATY, 1960 (296)

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (296—299)

Irrigation—Power—The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.—Principal Irrigation Works—Principal Irrigation Projects in the Second Plan

XXIV. INDUSTRY

300-332

INDUSTRIAL POLICY (300-301)

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY (301-302)

PRODUCTIVITY (302)

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE (302-303)

Industrial Finance Corporation—Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Act-Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation-Refinance Corporation-National Industrial Development Corporation-Foreign Capital

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES (304-312)

Early Stages—During First Plan—During Second Plan—Outlay on Industries—Industrial Projects in the Public Sector—Progress of Industry: Capacity and Production

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTON (313-314)

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES (314—326)

Cotton Textiles—Jute—Sugar—Cement—Paper—Iron and Steel—Engineering—Locomotives and Coaches—Shipbuilding—Aircraft—Chemicals and Drugs—Fertilisers—Oil—Coal and Lignite—Other Minerals—Quantity and Value of Mineral Production

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES (326—328)

Tea, Coffee and Rubber: Area and Production

SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES (328—332)
Background—Expenditure and Outlay—Khadi Industry—Ambar Charkha

XXV. TRADE

333-346

EXTERNAL TRADE (333—336)

Foreign Trade of India—Balance of Merchandise Trade—Balance of Payments-Imports on Government Account-Developmental Imports—Exports
TRADE POLICY (336—338)

TRADE AGREEMENTS (338-339)

TARIFF (339)

DIRECTION OF TRADE (339-340)

Exports to Principal Countries—Imports from Principal Countries

PATTERN OF TRADE (340-344) Imports and Exports of Principal Commodities-Index Numbers of

Exports and Imports TERMS OF TRADE (343-344)

STATE TRADING CORPORATION (344-345)

INTERNAL TRADE (345-346) Coastal Trade-Inland Trade-Metric Weights and Measures

XXVI. TRANSPORT

347-367

RAILWAYS (347—358) Progress since 1853—Railway Zones—Railway Finances—Developments under Plans: New Construction and Works—Rolling Stock—Workshops, Plant and Machinery—Electrification—Dieselisation—Pridates Application—Stoff Wolfers Bridges-Amenities for Railway Users-Staff Welfare-Self-Sufficiency

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri (xiv)

Operating Statistics: Passenger Traffic and Earnings—Ticketless Travel—Accidents and Safety of Passenger Trains—Goods Traffic and Earnings—Punctuality Ratio—Export Traffic—Locomotive Utilisation—Wagon Usage—Fares and Freight—Administration

ROADS (358-360)

Progress—National Highways—Other Roads—Roads in the States' Sector—Twenty-year Plan

ROAD TRANSPORT (360-361)

Motor Vehicles-Administration

INLAND WATERWAYS (361)

SHIPPING (361-363)

Progress under the Plans—National Shipping Board—Shipping Corporations—Hindustan Shippard—Second Shippard—Training Institutions

PORTS (363-364)

Major Ports—Traffic and Earnings of Major Ports—Minor Ports—National Harbour Board

CIVIL AVIATION (364—366)

Progress since 1947—Air Corporations—Training—Flying Clubs—Aerodromes—Aircraft—Air Transport Agreements

TOURIST TRAFFIC (366-367)

Administrative Set-up—Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee—Relaxation in Tourist Regulations—Information—Number of Tourists—Tourist Revenue—Tourist Development Plans

XXVII. COMMUNICATIONS

368-373

POSTAL SERVICES (368-370)

Postal Statistics—Urban Mobile Post Offices—Air Mail and All-up Schemes—Air Parcel Service with Foreign Countries—Postal Savings Bank—Postal Life Insurance

TELEGRAPH SERVICES (371-372)

Telegraph Statistics-Telegraph Service in Hindi and Other Indian Languages

TELEPHONE SERVICES (372)

Telephone Statistics—Own Your Telephone Scheme—Message Rate System—Ship to Shore Service—Telephone Industry

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS (372-373)

Radio Telephone Service—Radio Telegraph Service—Radio Photo Service—International Telex Service—Other Services

XXVIII. LABOUR

374-385

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (374-375)

Employment in Factories, Coal Mines, All Mines, Cotton Mill Industry-Productivity

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE (376-377)

Employment Exchange Statistics—Craftsmen Training

WAGES AND EARNINGS (377--379)

Annual Earnings—Real Earnings—Working Class Consumer Price Index—Regulation of Wages—Wage Boards—Wage Census Scheme—Steering Group on Wages—Coal Mines Bonus Schemes

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (379-381)

Industrial Disputes—Industrial Employment Standing Orders—Discipline in Industry—Works Committees—Tripartite Machinery—Conciliation Machinery—Adjudication Machinery—Workers' Participation in Management—Code of Efficiency—Workers' Education

(xv)

TRADE UNIONS (381)

Registered Trade Unions and their Membership—Membership of All-India Organisation

SOCIAL SECURITY (381—384)

Employees' State Insurance Scheme—Employees' Provident Fund—Coal Mines Provident Fund Scheme—Workmen's Compensation—Maternity Benefits

LABOUR WELFARE (384-385)

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund—Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund—Welfare of Plantation Labour—Labour Welfare Funds in Central Government Industrial Undertakings—Labour Welfare Centres—Training of Welfare Personnel

XXIX. HOUSING

386-390

BACKGROUND (386-387)

PROGRESS UNDER THE PLANS (387-390)

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme—Low Income Group Housing Scheme—Plantation Labour Housing Scheme—Slum Clearance Scheme—Village Housing Projects Scheme—Land Acquisition and Development Scheme—Middle Income Group Housing Scheme—Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees

NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION (390)

XXX. STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

391-498

Area, Population, Capital, Principal Languages, Governor, Council of Ministers, Chief Secretary, Judges of High Court, Advocate-General, Members of Public Service Commission, Members of Legislative Assembly and Council, Area and Population of Districts and Tehsils/Taluks, and Budget

ANDHRA PRADESH (391-399)

•ASSAM (400—403)

BIHAR (404-411)

GUJARAT (412-417)

JAMMU AND KASHMIR (418-421)

KERALA (422-425)

MADHYA PRADESH (426-433)

MADRAS (434-440

MAHARASHTRA (441—449)

MYSORE (450-456)

ORISSA (457-458)

PUNJAB (459-463)

RAJASTHAN (464-469)

UTTAR PRADESH (470-480)

WEST BENGAL (481-487)

DELHI (488)

HIMACHAL PRADESH (489-490)

MANIPUR (491—492)

TRIPURA (493-494)

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (495)

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (496)

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER TRACT (496)

NAGA HILLS—TUENSANG AREA (496)

PONDICHERRY (497-498)

XXXI, INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

499-506

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION (499—505)

Political: Algeria—Congo—Disarmament—Grant of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples—Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories—Capital and Technical Assistance to Developing Countries—Atomic Energy Agency—Appointments and Election to UN Bodies—International Law Commission. Economic and Social: Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East-Food and Agriculture Organisation—International Labour Organisation—United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation—World Health Organisation—United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade—United Nations Technical Assistance Programme—International Bank for Reconstruction and Development—International Monetary Fund—International Finance Corporation—United Nations Special Fund—International Development Association—Other Specialised Agencies of the United **Nations**

OTHER 'INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS (505-506)

Commonwealth—Colombo Plan—International Railway Congress— International Telegraph Consultative Committee

XXXII. LAWS OF PARLIAMENT DURING 1960 507-509 XXXIII. IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1960 510-523 XXXIV. GENERAL INFORMATION 524-542

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE (524-525)

REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS (525-527) Bharat Ratna—Padma Vibhushan—Padma Bhushan—Padma Shri

GALLANTRY AWARDS (527—528)
Param Vir Chakra—Maha Vir Chakra—Vir Chakra—Ashoka Chakra: Classes I, II and III

AWARDS TO SCHOLARS (528)

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF INDIA (529-535)

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA (536—542)

APPENDICES

Census of India, 1961—General Results (543) Chapter I Provisional Population Figures, 1961 (544)

Provisional Population Figures of Cities, 1961 (545-547)

Text of Presidential Order on Official Language (547-550) Chapter III Summary of Nagaland (Transitional Provisions) Regula-

tion, 1961 (550-551)

Chapter V Secretaries to the Government of India (551) Chapter VI

Supreme Court Decisions (552-556) Chapter VIII

Scholarship Schemes (556—558) Provisional Literacy Statistics, 1961 (559)

Engineering and Technical Institutions (560-561) Chapter IX Institutions Recognised by the Lalit Kala Akademi (561-562)

Lalit Kala Akademi Awards (562) Archaeological and Cultural Museums (562—563)

Institutions Recognised by the Sangeet Natak Akademi (564 - 568)

Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards (568)

Institutions Recognised by the Sahitya Akademi (568-570) Sahitya Akademi Awards (570)

Chapter XI Ayurvedic Colleges (570-571) Tibbia Colleges (571)

Medical Colleges (572) Dental Colleges (572—573) State Film Awards (573-574)

Chapter XXIII The Indus Waters Treaty, 1960 (575)

Chapter XXVI Aerodromes (575)

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

OUR ADVERTISERS

Chapter XV

576—589

590-592

CHAPTER I

THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

India, also known as Bharat, is well marked off from the rest of Asia by mountains and the sea, which give the country an unmistakable geographical unity. Bounded by the Himalayas in the north, the country stretches southwards and, at the Tropic of Cancer, tapers off into the Indian Ocean between the Bay of Bengal on the east and the Arabian Sea on the west. Lying entirely in the northern hemisphere, the mainland extends between latitudes 8° 4′ and 37° 6′ north and longitudes 68° 7′ and 97° 25′ east, measures about 2,000 miles from north to south and about 1,850 miles from east to west and covers an area of 12,59,797 sq. miles*. Measured by the extent of its territory, India is the seventh largest country in the world. It has a land frontier 9,425 miles long and a coastline of 3,535 miles.

THE PHYSICAL BACKGROUND

The Himalayas generally form India's northern boundry, beyond which lies China. Ngpal, which also borders India in the north, covers a portion of the Himalayan region. Sikkim and Bhutan are two States in this region which are attached to India by special treaties. A series of mountain ranges in the east separate India from Burma. In the east lies East Pakistan surrounded by the States of West Bengal and Assam and the Union Territory of Tripura. In the north-west, West Pakistan and Afghanistan border on India. In the south, the Gulf of Mannar and the Palk Strait separate India from Ceylon. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands in the Arabian Sea form part of the Indian Union.

Physical Features

The mainland comprises three well-defined regions: (i) the great mountain zone of the Himalayas, (ii) the Indo-Gangetic Plain and (iii) the southern Peninsula.

The Himalayas comprise three almost parallel ranges interspersed with large plateaus and valleys some of which, like the Kashmir and Kulu valleys, are fertile, extensive and of great scenic beauty. Some of the highest peaks in the world are to be found in these ranges. The high altitudes limit travel only to a few passes, notably the Jelep La and Natu La on the main Indo-Tibet trade route through the Chumbi valley, north-east of Darjeeling. The mountain wall extends over a distance of about 1,500 miles with a varying depth of 150 to 200 miles. In the east, between India and Burma and India and Pakistan, the hill ranges are much lower. The Garo, Khasi, Jaintia and Naga hills running almost east-west join the chain of the Lushai and Arakan hills running north-south.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain, 1,500 miles long and 150 to 200 miles broad, is formed by the basins of three distinct river systems, the Indus, the Ganga and the Brahmaputra. It is one of the world's greatest stretches of flat alluvium and also one of the most densely populated areas on earth. There is hardly any variation in relief. Between the Yamuna river at

^{*}Revised on the basis of figures furnished by the Survey of India in January 1961. These are still provisional pending final revision survey of boundaries of States and Union Territories. Area figures exclude the State of Pondicherry (186 sq. miles), over which the Government of India exercises jurisdiction by virtue of an agreement with the Government of France.

Delhi and the Bay of Bengal, nearly 1,000 miles away, there is a drop

of only 700 feet in elevation.

The Peninsular plateau is marked off from the Indo-Gangetic Plain by a mass of mountain and hill ranges, varying from 1,500 to 4,000 ft. in height. The more prominent among these are the Aravalli, Vindhya, Satpura, Maikal and Ajanta. The Peninsula is flanked on one side by the Eastern Ghats, where the average elevation is about 2,000 ft. and on the other by the Western Ghats where it is from 3,000 to 4,000 ft., rising in places to over 8,000 ft. Between the Western Ghats and the Arabian Sea lies a narrow coastal strip, while between the Eastern Ghats and the Bay of Bengal there is a broader coastal area. The southern point of the Plateau is formed by the Nilgiri hills where the Eastern and Western Ghats meet. The Cardamom hills lying beyond may be regarded as a continuation of the Western Ghats.

Geological Structure

Geologically also, India consists of the same three distinct units, namely, the ancient block of the Peninsula, the Himalayas and their associated group of young fold-mountains and the Indo-Gangetic Plain.

The Peninsula is a region of great geological stability and is remarkably immune from seismic disturbances of any intensity. The basal complex of the larger part of the Peninsula consists of highly metamorphosed rocks of

the earliest periods.

The geological sequence in the Himalayas has been almost entirely marine and there is little doubt that the area now occupied by the great mountains was a deep sea till a late period in the geological history of the area. Much of the area is still very imperfectly known geologically, especially in the east, and some aspects of its history are still controversial. The Siwalik formations represent the material derived from the erosion of the mountains themselves and they have filled in the foredeep that formed in front of the rising Himalayas. These deposits are not essentially different from some of those now forming.

The Indo-Gangetic Plain is a macro-region of alluvium covering 3,00,000 square miles. The thickness of the alluvial deposits has never been ascertained. Borings to a depth of 1,300 ft. have not revealed any rocky bed. The filling is of very unequal depth and varies in character, having been replenished in the east by alluvial deposits brought down from the mountains by the rivers and in the west by windblown materials. Topographically the plains are remarkably homogeneous with

little relief for hundreds of miles.

River Systems

Rivers in India are of four major types, viz., (a) the Himalayan rivers, (b) the Deccan rivers, (c) the coastal rivers and (d) the rivers of the inland drainage basin. The Himalayan rivers are generally snow-fed and have, therefore, continuous flow throughout the year. During the monsoon months the Himalayas receive very heavy precipitation everywhere and the rivers discharge the maximum amount of water during this season, causing frequent shoods. The Deccan rivers are generally rain-fed and, therefore, fluctuate very much in volume. A very large number of streams are nonperennial. The coastal streams, specially of the West Coast, are short in length and have limited catchment areas. Most of them also are non-The streams of the inland drainage basin of western Rajasthan are few and far between. Most of them are of ephemeral character. They drain towards the individual basins or salt lakes like the Sambhar or are lost in the sands, having no outlet to the sea. The Luni is the only river that drains into the Rann of Kutch.

The Ganga basin is the largest, receiving waters from an area which

comprises about one-quarter of the total area of India. Its boundaries are well-defined by the Himalayas in the north and the Vindhya mountains in the south. The Ganga has two main headwaters in the Himalayas—the Bhagirathi and the Alakananda, the former rising from the Gangotri glacier at Gaumukh. The Ganga is joined by a number of Himalayan rivers including the Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak and the Kosi. The westernmost river of the Ganga system is the Yamuna, which rises in the Yamnotri glacier and joins the Ganga at Allahabad. Of the rivers flowing north from central India into the Yamuna or the Ganga, mention may be made of the Chambal, the Betwa and the Sone.

The second largest river basin in India is that of the Godavari. It covers an area which comprises about ten per cent of the total area of India. The basin of the Brahmaputra in the east and that of the Indus in the west are of about the same size. The Krishna basin is the second largest in Peninsular India. The Mahanadi flows through the third largest basin in the Peninsula. The basin of the Narmada in the uplands of the Deccan and that of the Kaveri in the far south are of about the same size, though of different character and shape.

The two other river systems, which are small but nevertheless agriculturally very important, are those of the Tapti in the north and the Pennar

in the south.

The climate of India is essentially monsoon-tropical and this description is valid notwithstanding local variations such as the winter rains in the north-west, which are entirely subsidiary to the main summer rainfall regime. The seasonal rhythm can be broadly classified as follows: (i) the Cold Weather from October to the end of February; (ii) the Hot Weather from the beginning of March to the beginning or middle of June; and (iii) the Rainy Season from the beginning or middle of June to the end of September. The Indian Meteorological Department recognises four seasons: (i) the Cold Weather Season (December-March); (ii) the Hot Weather Season (April-May); (iii) the Rainy Season (June-September); and (iv) the Season of the retreating south-west monsoon (October-November). Tables 1 and 2 show the normal monthly and annual maximum and minimum temperatures in degrees Fahrenheit/Centigrade in shade at nearly 50 selected stations in India.

The south-west monsoon usually breaks about the beginning of June in the West Coast and arrives elsewhere later. With the exception of the Madras Coast, India receives the major share of its rainfall between June and September from the south-west monsoon. As it retreats there is a spell of dry weather in north India and widespread rainfall in the coastal districts of Madras and Orissa where October and November are often the rainiest months of the year. The South-east Coast of India

receives most of its rain during November and December.

The climatic regions of India, based on the dominant factor of rainfall, may be arranged thus: (i) regions with more than 200 cms. (80 inches) of annual rainfall such as the West Coast (with a long dry season in the north and a short dry season in the south), Bengal and Assem; (ii) regions with 100 to 200 cms. (40 to 80 inches) of rainfall such as the north-east plateau and the middle Ganga valley; (iii) regions with 50 to 100 cms. (20 to 40 inches) of rainfall such as Madra's (in which the wettest months are November and December), southern and north-western Deccan with mean January temperatures of 18°—24° C (65°—75° F) and the upper Ganga Plain with lower January temperatures and higher July ones. To these may be added the Himalayan regions with very heavy rainfall. Table 3 shows normal monthly and annual rainfall in about 50 selected places in the country.

TABLE

Yearly NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES (F/C) IN SHADE AT SELECTED STATIONS IN INDIA Dec. Nov. Oct. Sept. 272.0 27 Aug. July June 87.50 101.60 May Apr. 76.6 38.9 38.9 37.0 Mar. 68.0 720 THURST THURS SEED TO THE SEED THE Jan. Ejevation fn feet 3,945 1,643 3,021 Bombay (Colaba) Ahmedabad Station Allahabad Bangalore

Aligarh

Ajmer

Abu ... Agra ... Ambala

Bareilly

Bikaner

Bhopal

4,309

Cherrapunji ...

Calcutta (Alipore)

7,432 87

Darjeeling

Cuttack

~	
ntd	
com	
T	
-	
H	
BI	
LABLE 1	

Station	Elevation in feet	on Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Dehra Dun	2,239	F 66	69.3	79.4	0.06	0.96	93.7	86.5		84.8	82.9	75.4	68.7	
Gauhati	182	2 F 74·6	7.07	85.9	37.78	35.6	34.3	30.3		29.3	28.3	24.1	20.4	
		O	25.6	29.9	30.9	30.9	31.6	32.1		31.9	30.6	27.4	24.2	
Gorakhpur		<u>بر</u> ر	7.77	90.0	99.3	101.1	6.96	90.0		90.4	89.1	82.1	74.5	
Hissar	725		76.2	87.8	97.8	105.3	105.6	9.66	96.3	32.4	31.7	84.3	74.2	31.1
Urdamakad	-	OF	24.6	31.0	36.6	40.7	40.9	37.6		35.9	34.8	29.1	23.4	
(Regimnet)	1,1/8	די כ	89.3	35.0	100.5	103.1	94.6	87.4		86.2	88.2	85.1	83.5	
Indore	1,823	3 F 79.5	83.1	92.1	9.66	102.9	95.6	30.0		30.1	2.15		70.7	
		10000	28.4	33.4	37.6	39.4	35.3	29.5	28.1	29.7	31.5		26.5	
Jabalpur	1,289		81.4	91.6	100.6	105.4	98.1	86.4	84.5	87:1	87.8		77.1	
Jaipur	1,431		77.0	88.3	38.1	105.6	103.1	30.7	5.67	30.6	31.0	27.9	25.1	
		O	25.0	31.3	36.8	40.9	39.5	34.6	32.7	33.9	34.5		74.7	32.2
Jammu	1,200	ഥ(9.89	78.9	0.06	6.66	102.5	95.4	8.16	6.16	88 · 1	78.0	0.89	84.9
Thanei	PC8	C 18	20.3	26.1	32.2	37.7	39.2	35.2	33.5	33.3	31.2	25.6	20.0	29.4
•••		40	27.2	33.6	30.5	108.5	104.0	33.7	31.8	91.7	93.1	85.4	78-1	25.5
Jodhpur	736	F 76	9.08	90.5	99.4	105.4	103.6	6.96	91.80	94.2	95.5	9.78	0.62	6.76
Kanpur	413	3 F 71.9	0.77	89.4	37.4	40.8	39.8	36.1	33.2	34.6	35.3	30.9	26.1	33.2
			25.0	31.9	37.4	41.2	39.3	33.6	32.1	32.7	32.9	28.5	33.3	31.7
Kotah	843	PARY	82.0	92.7	101.7	9.201	104.8	93.9	9.68	92.3	94.6	86.7	79.1	6.16
Lucknow	371	1 F 73.9	9.82	20.06	101.4	105.4	40.4	34.4	32.0	33.5	34.8	30.4	26.2	33.3
	•	C	25.9	32.7	938.6	40.8	37.9	33.6	32.5	33.3	33.0	28.80	27.70	33.1
Ludhiana	(812		71.2	83.2	95.7	104.1	104.7	97-3	94.9	94.9	92.3	81.5	70.8	1.88
	7	O	21.8	28.4	35.4	40.1	40.4	36.3	34.9	34.9	33.5	27.4	21.6	31.2
Madras		1, (24.3	4.16	95.00	101 -3	9.66	96.3	94.8	93.9	1.06	85.4	84-1	92.2
Mohoboloshuon	1 12	ם	21.5	0.00	5.00	28.5	37.0	35.7	34.9	34.4	32.3	29.7	28.9	33.4
Manabaleshwai .	÷ (+ —		25.2	28.0	29.7	28.8	21.4	18.6	18.7	8.79	23.4	23.3	72.7	74.5

-(concld.)
4
1
1
1
1
E 1—
E 1—
E 1—
E 1—
BLE 1-
BLE 1-
BLE 1-
ABLE 1-
E 1—

Yearly	87.3 30.7 87.3 86.3 88.8 88.8 88.8 86.1 18.9 18.9 18.9 18.9 18.9 18.9 18.9 18
Dec.	889 271 271 271 271 271 271 271 271
Nov.	28.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.25.
Oct.	2823 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000
Sept.	4828288288288282438825445554555555555555
Aug.	88888888888888888888888888888888888888
July	88882828828282828282828282828282828282
June	#8222888828284 #822288822884 #8222888288282828282888888888888888888
May	0827-24288
Apr. o	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200
Mar.	
Feb.	83.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.88.8
Jan.	#OHOHOHOHOHOHOHOHOHOHOHOHOHOHOHOHOHOHOH
Elevation in fact	72 6,940 2,518 1,022 7,364 7,364 3,528 1,834 20 4,921 7,224 5,205 5,205 250
Station	Mangalore Mussoorie Nagpur Nagpur Ootacamund Pachmarhi Patna Puri Rajkot Shillong Simla Srinagar Trivandrum Varanasi

NORMAL MONTHLY AND ANNUAL MINIMUM TEMPERATURES (F/C) IN SHADE AT SELECTED STATIONS IN INDIA

Yearly	61.9	16.6	17.3	70.7	65.2	65.5	18.6	19.1	63.1	5.7.3	17.8	65.0	65.3	18:5	20.5	73.8	23.5	21:22	57.6	14.2	7.77	47.9	8.8
Dec.	52.5	11.4	4.9	59.6	46.6	47.1	4.8	4.8	43.8	58.5	14.6	46.6	49.5	7.6	6.06	8.89	20.4	12.8	48.0	6.8	1.80	36.6	2.6
Nov.	57.8	14.3	6.5	18.7	52.7	54.1	12.3	12.4	49.9	6.6	16.5	53.5	55.2	12.9	14.3	72.5	22.5	17.6	54.0	12.2	8.69	43.1	6.2
Oct.	64.4	18.0	16.4	72.7	64.6	65.9	18.8	19.5	62.1	10.7	18.3	8.8	65.2	18:4	21.4	75.6	24.5	23.2	60.5	15.8	74.4	50.5	10.1
Sept.	64.8	18.2	23.8	76.0	74.5	75.9	24.4	24.8	73.9	65.3	18.5	7.5.7	72.1	22.3	25.6	75.7	24.3	25.6	9.49	18.1	8.77	56.0	13.3
Aug.	64.4	18.0	25.7	24.9	0.92	78.3	25.7	25.8	78.0	9.59	18.7	7.87	73.0	\$ 22.9	26.9	76.1	78.3	25.7	65.3	18.5	1.8/	57.7	14.3
July	1.99	18.9	26.6	25.8	78.4	80.0	26.7	26.6	79.1	65.7	18.7	26.1	74.1	23.4	28.2	2.92	24.8	25.9	65.3	18.5	25.7	58.0	14.4
June	9.89	20.3	28.3	27.2	81.9	82.6	28.1	28.3	80.7	2.99	19.3	26.9	77.5	25.3	29.4	78.6	78.6	25.9	64.3	17.9	26.4	56.5	13.6
May	71.1	71.7	24.9	26.5	80.5	. 79.4	26.3	26.6	74.3	6.89	20.5	25.1	0.64	26.1	27.7	9.62	77.5	25.3	0.19	1.91	9.96	52.4	11.3
Apr.	68.3	7.07	19.3	23.6	71.5	68.1	20.1	21.9	19.1	69.1	20.6	20.4	71.3	21.8	22.9	76.1	75.5	24.2	58.6	145.9	25.3	48.8	9.3
Mar.	61.0	55.1	12.8	19.7	60.2	58.4	14.7	16.1	13.6	64.5	18.1	14.8	6.19	16.6	16.9	6.17	8.89	20.4	24.9	7.71	22.19	43.0	1.9
Feb.	53.1	46.1	7.8	15.6	9.6	50.6	50.9	10.5	, ×	0.09	50.0	10.0	54.6	51.6	10.9	19.7	59.4	15.2	48.0	1	18.2		2.6
Jan.	F 50.7	F 42.6	C 5.9	C 14.2	F 45.7 C 7.6	F 45.2					F 46.3		F 49.8	F 46.9	C 8.3	C 19.3	F 54.6	C 12.6	1.04 7	F 59.8	C 15.4	35	C 1.9
Elevation in feet	3,945	553	163		1,593	615	322	500	760	3,021	568		1,643	734	76	10	, 21	000	Soc.	87		7,432	
	:				•					:				9 :		.0.	e	Tes	:			•	
uc		•	ad .		•		1								Colobo	Colaba	Alipor						
Station	Abu	Agra	Ahmedahad		Ajmer	Aligarh	Allahabad	Amhala	THE PROPERTY OF	Bangalore	Bareilly	i	Bhopal	Bikaner	Dombon (Dolling (Colana)	Calcutta (Alipore)		Cuerrapunji	Cuttack		Darjeeling	

	1													
Station	Elevation in feet	ion Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly
Dehra Dun	2,239	[1	46.6	54.1	62.5	70.1	74.1	73.8	72.9		60.3	51.1	46 -	
Gauhati	187	OF	53.5	12.3	16.9	21.2	23.4	23.2	22.7		15.7	10.6	7.3	60.3
		C	12.1	15.7	10.0	4.77	74.7	78.7	78.0		71.0	61.4	52.7	9.99
Gorakhpur	254	压(52-1	61.4	71.3	6.92	79.2	79.1	78.7		7.17	16.3	11.5	19.2
Hissar	725	5 F 41.4	47.2	56.8	21.8	24.9	26.2	26.2	25.9		20.8	4.	6.6	19.3
Hyderahad	1 778	<u>О</u> н	~ (13.8	19.3	24.4	27.9	27.3	26-1		17.3	9.6	6.5	63.4
(Begumpet)		-	- C	20.5	73.0	1.61	7.0/	72.5	72.0		2.19	9.19	56.4	68-4
Indore	1,823	一(52	60.3	8.69	76.3	75.7	72.8	7.775		19.8	16.4	13.6	20.2
Jabalpur	1.289	OF		58.8	21.0	24.6	24.3	22.7	21.9		17.4	12.6	9.8	17.7
		O	10	14.9	20.2	25.2	25.9	23.7	73.1		63.5	52.3	46.5	63.7
Jaipur	1,431	正(50	55.8	8.89	6.91	80.4	78.2	75.9		64.3	53.7	1.8	17.6
Jammu	1.200	J IL	51	59.3	20.4	24.9	26.9	25.7	24.4		17.9	12.1	8.7	18.1
		C	12	15.2	20.5	25.7	28.1	26.3	25.4		10.6	56.2	49.1	0.99
Juansi	. 824	H C	54	18:0	75.3	83.4	84.5	79.1	77.2		9.89	57.5	5.05	18.9
Jodhpur	. 736) 下	52	61.5	1. 47	79.4	2.67	26.2	25.1		20.3	14.2	10.3	20.2
Kanpur	413	C 9.2	==	16.4	21.6	26.3	27.9	26.8	25.0		18.6	13.0	50.5	9.99
	,	0,0	10	15.6	21.4	26.9	28.3	26.6	78.7		0.99	53.9	46.5	0.99
rotan	. 843	F 51-1	55.4	65.2	75.8	84.5	85.1	79.9	77.77		70.3	59.1	52.1	18.6
Lucknow	. 371	F 47·1	51.4	9.09	24.3	7.67	29:5	26.6	25.4		21.3	15.1	11.2	20.8
Ludhiana	812	-	10.8	15.9	21.6	25.7	27.6	26.4	25.9	24.7	19.2	24·1 12·3	8.5	0.99
		8	9.8	13.5	19.2	24.3	27.2	36.9	7.6/		63.2	51.0	44.2	63.6
Madras	. 51	F 67·1	68.4	72.4	78.1	81.7	81.1	79.3	7.07		17.2	10.6	8.9	17.6
Mahabaleshwar	4 534	-	7.07	22.4	25.6	27.6	27.3	26.3	25.6		23.9	22.2	200.5	23.60
	10061		14.6	17.0	18.0	18.70	62.5	62.3	61.5		61.3	58.8	5.95	0.19
						1.01	1001	10.01	10.4		16.3	14.9	13.6	16.1

	Elevation	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Ano	Sont) to O	Non	2	.
	יוו ופפו								jo			NOV.	Dec.	reariy
	72	F 70.6		75.7		10.0		0						
		C 21.4		24.3		0.90	23.8	74.3	74.5		74.6	73.6	71.2	74.4
•	6,940	F 36.3		43.8		58.7	60.7	60.7	4.57		23.7	23.1	21.8	23.6
		C 2.4		9.9		14.8	15.0	12.8	15.5		21.5	44.5	38.9	50.1
•	2,518	F 60.8		9.19		6.69	68.1	67.2	8.99		7.01	6.9	, ,	10.1
	1 000	C 16.0	17.9	8.61	21.3	21.1	20.1	19.6	19.3	19.0	10.0	10.01	61.1	66.2
•	1,022	7.70		69.3		82.7	9.64	75.5	75.0		60.09	10.0	7.01	19.0
	717	C 14.3		20.7		28.2	26.4	24.2	23.9		20.60	0.10	7./0	70.1
•	+17/	7 45.3		12.0		78.8	82.5	80.1	78.4		64.3	21.8	14.0	7.17
	7.364	F 43.0		47.9		26.0	28.1	26.7	25.8		17.9	0.1	7.5	25.5
				× ×		0.70	27.4	52.1	51.7		50.5	48.1	43.9	49.0
•	3,528	F 47.7		59.4		75.1	11.3	7.17	10.9		10.3	6.8	9.9	9.6
		C 8.7		15.2		23.0	22.20	0.70	6.99		58.9	50.7	45.8	8.09
:	173	51		64.3		78.1	10.02	70.0	4.65		14.9	10.4	7.7	16.0
	1 00.4	C 10.6		17.9		25.6	9.90	9.90	1.61		72.8	0.19	52.3	6.89
•	1,034	2;		61.7		72.4	73.5	71.77	20.5		1.77	16.1	11.3	20.5
	00	12		16.5		22.4	23.1	22.1	4.10		2.00	28.0	53.0	4.49
	77	9		15.6		81.1	6.08	20.8	70.6		13.1	7.51	7.17	18.0
	432	15		24.5		27.3	27.2	26.6	264		0.77	7.69	62.5	24.8
•		35		1.70		75.2	- 78.2	76.5	74.8		2.89	9.09	6.01	25.8
	4.921	38		20.8		24.0	25.7	24.7	23.8		20.4	15.0	00.11	4.00
		3		10.7		59.1	63.0	9.49	64.0		54.8	46.2	70.07	13.1
0	7.224	35		13.6		15.1	17.2	18.1	17.8		12.7	7.0	2.4	000
		C 1.9		6.9		1./5	60.1	59.2	59.2		54.1	44.2	30.3	40.7
	5.205	F 24.3		37.0		14.3	12.6	15.1	15.1		12.3	100	27.5	41,0
		C 4.3		00.0		50.9	57.3	64.3	63.4		40.6	30.0	3.70	10.00
	117 211	F 74.0		0.71		10.5	14.1	17.9	17.4		8.8	9.00	0.17	45.9
		C 23.3		0.77		6.87	76.3	75.4	75.7		75.0	2.0.0	17.1	0.0
	250	F 48.1		3.6		26.1	24.6	24 · 1	24.3		24.3	23:7	23.7	1.9/
		6.8 C		16.4		79.5	82.0	7.67	78.5		0.89	55.0	48.2	6.4.5
				+ 01		7.97	27.8	26.5	25.8		20.0	13.3	10.0	0.00

TABLE, 2—(concld.)

TABLE 3

NORMAL MOPTHLY AND ANNUAL RAINFALL (in inches/millimetres)

	Yearly	85.04	2,160	1 612	50.16	1,274	16.76	29.42	747	34.72	882	57.55	1,462	610	42.10	1,069	36.87	14.21	361	35.91	20.54	750	40.02	1,016	71.77	1691	1 268	261.23	4,095
	Dec.	1.02	25.9	0.10	0.19	4.8	0.39	0.30	9.1	0.27	6.9	0.37	9.4	1.6	1.24	31.5	2.0	0.11	2.8	0.28	0.21	5.3	0.32	- 5	72.0	18.3	138.4	0.56	9.9
	Nov.	0.35	6.8	14.0	0.19	4.8	0.06	1.14	29.0	19.0	15.5	0.43	10.9	3.6	0.28	7.1	67.0	10	2.8	0.35	0.03	, v	0.22	5.6	0.43	10.9	354.6	1.56	41.6
	Oct.	1.26	32.0	20.7	2.97	75.4	0.61	2.45	62.2	1.21	30.7	1.88	0.48	12.2	92.0	19.3	0.99	0.32	8.1	1.30	0.65	16.5	1.28	32.5	0.43	10.0	305.8	6.35	161.3
	Sept.	10.62	269.7	167.4	8.52	216.4	2.81	6.45	163.8	6.46	164.1	8.41	3.22	81.8	3.51	89.1	140.0	2.40	0.19	6.79	4.71	119.6	7.40	188.0	3.95	100.3	118.0	28.74	730.0
	Aug.	28.79	731.3	07.01	13.75	349.3	4.87	5.29	134.4	8.15	207.0	16.97	8.06	204.7	11.75	298.5	V. 100	4.84	122.9	364.5	99.6	245.4	11.50	292.1	6,62	4.58	116.3	73.11	1,857.0
	July	26.30	6.899	311.9	13.63	346.2	4.28	5.99	152.1	11.12	282.5	19.38	7.74	9.961	12.79	324.9	300.0	3.97	100.8	10.75	10.14	257.6	12.00	304.8	10.800	3.60	91.4	105-33	2,675-4
3—(contd.)	June	8.55	217.2	312.4	7.55	191.8	32.0	4.41	112.0	5.80	147.3	50.7	2.24	6.95	2.80	71.1	105.9	1.42	36.1	9.19	2.64	67.1	4.46	113.3	07.7	1.86	47.2	42.69	1,084-3
TABLE 3	May	1.45	36.8	236.0	1.38	35.1	0.54	1.09	27.7	0.51	12.9	79.0	0.57	14.5	0.93	23.6	9.4	0.41	10.4	0.32	0.47	11.9	0.77	19.6	12.5	15.5	26.2	1.60	40.6
TA	Apr.	0.65	16.5	145.0	0.37	9.4	0.26	1.17	29.7	0.13		0.37	0.17	4.3	1.29	32.8	3.6	0.13	3.3	27.0	0.21	5.3	0.25	6.3	16.5	0.61	1595	1.18	30.0
	Mar.	1.26	32.0	50.5	0.39	6.6	16.3	0.46	11.7	0.08	0.20	14.50	0.34	9.8	2.03	2.3	8.4.	0.11	200	7.4	0.17	4.3	0.34	0.0	23.0	0.50	7.4	0.17	4.3
	Feb.	2.47	1.79	79.7	0.63	16.0	0.54	0.36	9.1	0.14	3.0	10.3	0.32	8.1	2.43	1.19	11.4	0.24	1.9	00.00	0.21	5.3	0.72	1.35	34.3	0.41	10.4	0.10	5.7
	Jan.	The same of	mm 58.9	5		=	in 0.50		=		mm 6·1	5	in 0.44	mm 11.2		mm 58·2	mm 13.7		mm 3.8	mm 14.2	in 0.24	mm 6.1	-	in 19:5	=	in 1.41	9		mm 3.6
	Elevation in feet	2,239	100	701	254		725	1,778		1,823	1 200	1,409	1,431		1,200	700	170	736	413	C1+ 0	9 843	į	371	0.812	710	151		4,234	7
		•		:	:					•		•			•		•	:			•		o:		:			11	
	Station	Dehra Dun	Contrati	Caunau	Gorakhpur		Hissar	Hyderabad	(Begumpet)	Indore	Totalana	Japaipur	Jaipur		Jammu	Thomas	ondina	Jodhpur		Kanpur	Kotah		Lucknow	Tudking	Ludmana	Madras	· · · · · ·	Mahabaleshwar	

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

rly	125622 12562 125622 12562 125622 125
Yearly	2,225 83,295 83,295 83,295 81.18 792 1,251 2,022 4,65 1,334 1,334 1,334 1,334 1,334 1,334 1,334 1,363 26,49 660 660 1,363 1,500 1,50
Dec.	33.35.57 33.35.57 33.35.57 33.35.57 33.35.57 33.35.57 33.35.57 33.35.57 33.35.57 33.35.57 33.35.57 33.35.57 33.35.57 33.55.57 35.55.
Nov.	2.85 2.74 2.74 2.74 2.74 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10
Oct.	8 8 15 207 0 1 149;3 149;3 149;3 149;3 179
Sept.	10.48 266.2 9.95 252.7 4.95 122.9 14.19 16.68 423.7 1.53 33.4 1.53 1.53 1.68 1.53 1.68 1.73 1.73 1.73 1.73 1.73 1.73 1.73 1.73
Aug.	23.52 597.4 694.4 694.4 694.4 694.4 7.23 183.6 11.42 280.1 10.92 10.92 10.92 10.92 10.92 10.92 112.6 112.6 112.6 112.6 112.6 112.6 112.0 112.0 112.0 112.0 113.0
July	38.90 988.1 27.46 697.5 2.68 681.1 14.60 370.8 370.8 178.6 8.36 212.3 265.2 11.53 266.2 11.53 26.5 11.53 26.7 11.53 346.7 11.63 27.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.7
June	37.08 941.8 8.78 223.0 2.46 6.25 8.82 224.0 3.03 77.0 6.57 166.9 9.04 77.0 6.57 166.9
May	6.18 1.57.0 1.67.4 2.5.59 1.67.0 1.67.0 1.0.76 1.0.76 1.0.52 1.0.52 1.0.52 1.0.52 1.0.52 1.0.52 1.0.52 1.0.53 1.0.52 1.0.53 1.0.
Apr.	1.53 38.9 33.8 33.8 33.8 33.8 33.8 5.1 0.050 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.03 0.0
Mar.	0.21 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.3 5.3 6.0 12.9 13.5
Feb.	0.07 1.8 3.41 8.5.6 0.24 0.05 1.6.5 1
Jan.	0.11 0.11 2.8 68.8 0.14 0.37 0.37 0.59 0.59 0.59 0.59 0.68 16.3 1.29 1
Elevation in set	72 in 2,518 in 1,022 in 1,022 in 1,134 in 1,834
ш-	
Station	Mangalore Mussoorie Mysore Nagpur New Delhi Ootacamund Pachmarhi Patna Poona Rajkot Shillong Simla Srinagar Trivandrum
	Mag Mys Nagg New New Oott Patn Patn Poon Puri Rajkc

TABLE 3—(concld.)

POWER RESOURCES

Coal

In India coal occurs mainly in the Gondwana system of Indian Geology, minor deposits occurring in Tertiary rocks of India. The reserves of all types of coal occurring in seams of one foot or more in thickness within a depth of 1,000 ft. are estimated at 6,000 crore tons.

Lignite

Lignite occurs in Madras, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Kutch and Kashmir. Of these, the deposits covering an area of 100 sq. miles in and around Neyveli in the South Arcot district of Madras State are estimated at 20,000 lakh tons.

Oil

A tentative estimate places the potential oil-bearing areas in India at 4,00,000 sq. miles comprising Assam including Tripura and Manipur, West Bengal basin, Punjab including Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Cambay-Kutch, Ganga valley, Madras coast, Andhra coast, Kerala coast and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. However, the country's oil reserves can be estimated only in the light of the extensive programme of oil exploration which is now in progress.

Water Power

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro-electric potential of the order of 400 lakh kw at 6% load factor.

MINERAL RESOURCES

Iron Ore

The iron ore reserves in India, assessed at one-fourth of the total world reserves, are estimated at 2,100 crore tons. India's deposits are the largest as compared to any other country in the world. Large deposits of hematite ores are known in Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Maharashtra, magnetite ores occurring in Madras, Mysore, Bihar, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh. Extensive reserves of limonite ores associated with spathic ores are present in West Bengal. The proved and indicated reserves of all types of ores amount to about 679 crore tons.

Manganese

India ranks third in the world in manganese deposits. About 10 crore tons of a total estimated reserve of 11.2 crore tons are in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Chromite

Chromite comes mainly from Bihar, Orissa and Mysore. The total reserves have been estimated at 13.2 lakhtons.

Refractories

Occurrences of magnesite have been reported from a number of places in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The total reserves have been estimated at 1,034 lakh tons. Fire-clays occur in almost all States, those of Bihar and Bengal being the most important. The largest deposits of kyanite in the world occur in Bihar, smaller occurrences being known to exist in Orissa. Other States where kyanite occurs are Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Deposits of sillimanite of potential commercial importance occur in Assam, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. Corundum is

found in Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Rajasthan, the reserves in Madhya Pradesh alone being of the order of 4 lakh tons including 1 lakh tons of high grade mineral.

Gold

The Kolar Gold Fields in Mysore State hold probable reserves of about 12.6 lakh tons of ore.

Copper

Copper ore is available in a 80-mile belt in Bihar. Deposits in Rajasthan (Daribo in Alwar district and Khetri in Jhunjhunu district) and Andhra Pradesh (Gani area in Kurnool district) are under investigation. Reserves of 284 lakh tons of 0.8 per cent copper content on average have been estimated in the Khetri area of Rajasthan.

Bauxite

The occurrence of bauxite is widespread in India. The chief areas are Bihar, Jammu, Madhya Pradesh Madras and Maharashtra which together hold probable reserves of about 2,500 lakh tons. According to a recent estimate, high grade bauxite reserves are placed at 280 lakh tons, of which roughly one-third is in Bihar.

Mica

Mica is available in three mica belts of about 1,500 sq. miles in Bihar, 1,200 sq. miles in Rajasthan and 600 sq. miles in Andhra Pradesh. The best quality of mica, perhaps the best in the world, comes from Bihar.

Ilmenite

Workable deposits occur in the beach sands of the eastern and western coasts of India, those on the Kerala coast being known for their extensive occurrence. India's reserves of ilmenite in beach sands have been reckened at 3,500 lakh tons.

Salt

The main sources of supply of salt are the marine salt works along the coastal region, lake or pit brine salt in Rajasthan and Gujarat, and rock salt deposits in Himachal Pradesh.

Gypsum

Gypsum is found in Gujarat, Madras and Rajasthan. Deposits have been located in Jammu and Kashmir. India's reserves of gypsum are now placed at 85 crore tons.

Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Minerals

Minor minerals like alum, apatite, asbestos, barytes, feldspar, fuller's earth, garnet, quartz, saltpetre and steatite, are available on a small scale. Reserves of apatite-bearing rocks are placed at 7 lakh tons in Bihar and 80 lakh tons in Madras, of which 20 lakh tons are economically recoverable. Reserves of bentonite clay at Barmer are estimated at one crore tons.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND*

India is the world's second most populous country. According to the 1951 census, which covered Sikkim but did not cover the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Part B tribal areas of Assam, the country's population is 35,68,79,394. Table 4 shows the mid-year estimates of population for the years 1952-60, based on the mean growth rate obtained during 1941-50. The figures include the population of Sikkim and Jammu and Kashmir. The

^{*}Population figures in this chapter and elsewhere in this publication are based on the 1951 census. Preliminary results of the 1961 census, which became available at the time of going to the press, are given in the Appendices.

1955-60 figures include also the population of Pondicherry. The growth of population since 1901 is indicated in table 6.

TABLE 4 MID-YEAR ESTIMATES OF POPULATION

Year			Crores of persons	Year	r		Crores of persons
1952			36.75	1956		7	38.74
1953			37 · 23	1957			39.24
1954		• •	 37.71	1958			39.75
1955	 		 38.24	1959			40.28
				1960.			40.81

The following table shows the area, population and density of population in India and the component States and Union Territories.

TABLE 5 AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION IN INDIA AND THE COMPONENT STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES

(Control of the Control of the Contr	0		
	Area in sq. miles (a)	Population	Density of popula- tion
INDIA	12,59,797	36,11,51,669	287(b)
States			
Andhra Pradesh	1,06,052	3,12,60,133	295
Assam (c)	84,899	90,43,707	106
Bihar	67,198	3,87,83,778	577
Gujarat	72,138*	1,62,62,135	225
Jammu & Kashmir (c)	86,024	44,10,000	51
Kerala	15,003	1,35,49,118	903
Madhya Pradesh	1,71,210	2,60,71,637	152
Madras	50,132	2,99,74,936	598
Maharashtra	1,18,530*	3,20,03,086	270
Mysore	74,122	1,94,01,193	262
Orissa	60,162	1,46,45,946	243
Punjab	47,084	1,61,34,890	343
Rajacthan	1,32,150	1,59,70,774	121
Littar Pradech	1,13,454	6,32,15,742	557
West Pengel	33,928	2,63,02,386	775
West Bengal	33,720	2,05,02,500	
Union Territories .			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,215	30,971	10
Delhi	573	17,44,072	3,044
Himachal Pradesh	10,879	11,09,466	102
I consider Military of Amindian Talanda	11	21,035	1,912
Moninus	8,628	5,77,635	67
Trinue	4,036	6,39,029	158
Impura	,,,,,,		
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	The state of the s	

⁽o) Revised on the basis of figures (rounded to the nearest unit) furnished by the Survey of India in January 1961. These are still provisional pending final survey of boundaries of States and Union Territories.

⁽b) In working out the density of population in India the area (2,744 sq. miles) and population (1,37,725) of Sikkim have been taken into account.

⁽c) The State of Jammu and Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam were not included in the 1951 census. The 1941 census population of Jammu and Kashmir was 40·2 lakhs and the statutory estimates of the Registrar-General as on March 1, 1950, and 1951, were 43·7 and 44·1 lakhs respectively. A local estimate of the population of Part B Tribal Areas of Assam (32,289 sq. miles) is 5·6 lakhs.

^{*}Provisional figures furnished by the Registrar-General, India.

TABLE 6

GROWTH OF POPULATION (1901–1951)*

1941 1951	31,48,04,664‡ 2,74,25,474 3,12,60,133 75,93,037 3,51,71,879 1,10,31,541 2,39,90,608 2,61,32,083 2,99,74,936 1,62,54,658 1,62,63,188 2,39,74,936 1,67,67,988 1,64,40,1,193 1,67,67,988 1,64,40,1,193 1,68,63,859 1,567,988 1,64,40,1,193 1,37,67,988 1,61,48,990 1,38,63,859 1,59,70,774 5,65,31,848 5,65,31,848 5,65,31,848 5,65,31,848 5,65,31,848 5,65,31,848 5,65,31,848 5,65,31,848 5,65,31,848 5,65,31,848 5,65,31,848 5,65,31,848 5,65,31,848 5,63,02,386 1,61,61,64,672 11,09,466 11,09,466 11,09,466 11,09,466
1931	27,54,68,432† 2,43,24,106 63,44,456 3,13,39,050 3,13,39,050 2,13,55,657 2,13,55,657 2,33,55,841 1,46,31,128 1,54,91,056 1,36,6876 1,36,66,876 1,17,47,974 1,36,66,876 1,36,6876 1,36,6876 1,36,6876 1,37,6754 2,33,33,53,463 29,463 29,463 29,463 1,60,40 16,040 16,040 16,040 16,040 16,040 16,040 16,040 16,040 16,040 16,040 16,040 16,040 16,040 17,506
1921	24,81,20,746 † 2,15,41,975 2,15,41,975 2,31,6,590 2,81,19,185 78,02,127 1,91,71,750 2,15,14,898 1,33,74,390 1,11,58,586 1,24,65,009 1,02,92,648 4,66,69,865 1,74,84,371 27,086 4,88,452 8,90,046 13,637 3,84,016
1911	24,89,95,434 † 2,15,34,886 4,4,82,864 2,83,90,520 71,47,673 1,94,40,965 2,07,83,136 1,13,36,237 1,13,78,875 1,13,78,875 1,19,43,019 1,09,83,509 4,13,851 8,76,562
1901	23,54,78,813† 1,91,60,038 38,14,188 2,74,05,527 63,96,262 1,68,60,768 1,91,48,846 1,30,58,091 1,03,02,917 1,32,65,860 1,02,94,090 4,86,25,310 1,68,48,771 24,649 4,05,819 8,44,270
Just	::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
	Andhra Pradesh Assam Assam Bihar Gujarat** Kerala Madhya Pradesh Madras Maharashtra** Mysore Orissa Punjab Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh West Bengal Andaman & Nicobar Islands Delhi Himachal Pradesh Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands Manipur

*Figures till 1941 in respect of certain areas affected by the 1956 reorganisation of States, which were not available, have been estimated on the assumption that they bear to the population of the districts concerned, in the censuses till 1941, the same proportion as in the 1951 census.

†Includes Sikkim (1,37,725 persons in 1951 census) and excludes (a) Jammu and Kashmir (estimated population of 44.1 lakhs on March 1,1951), where the 1951 census was not taken, and (b) the greater part of Part B Tribal Areas of Assam (locally estimated population of 5.6 lakhs at the time of the 1951 census for which there is no acceptable basis).

**Separate figures for Gujarat and Maharashtra are not available for the earlier decades,

Birth and Death Rates

Since many births and deaths go unregistered, there is a difference in the figures of births and deaths based on the registration data and those provided by the census data. The following table gives India's birth and death rates per thousand for the last fifty years in decennial averages.

TABLE 7
BIRTH AND DEATH RATES (DECENNIAL AVERAGES)

(per thousand of population)

Decade					Reg	istered	Reverse	sted by Survival thod
		7 E			Birth rate	Death rate	Birth rate	Death rate
1901—10 1911—20	••	••	 •	::	37 37	34	48·1 49·2	42·6 48·6
1921—30 1931—40 1941—50		•			34 34 28	26 23 20	46·4 45·2 39·9	36·3 31·2 27·4

The following table shows the birth, death and infant mortality rates since 1947 based on the registration data?

TABLE 8
BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Year					isand of lation	Per thou- sand births
				Live birth rate	Death rate	Infant mor- tality
1947				26.6	19.7	146
1948		-		25.2	17.0	130
1949			 	26.4	15.8	123
1950				 24.9	16.1	127
1951				24.9	14.4	
1952	 			 25.4	13.8	123
1953			, 1	 24.8	33.0	125
1954				 24.4	12.5	114
1955				27.0	11.7	103
1956	 		 	 21.6	9.8	102*
1957*				 21.5	11.0	98
1958*	47.			 25 · 1	11.3	92
1959*				25.7	12.1	
1960*				 22.4	9.4	

Between 1941 and 1951, births had occurred at an average rate of 40 per thousand per annum, deaths at an average rate of 27 per thousand per annum and the natural increase of population at an average rate of 13 per thousand per annum. The highest birth rate was in Central India (44) and the lowest in South India (36 or 37). The highest death rate was in Central India (34) and the lowest in South India (21 or 22). The highest natural increase rate was in North-West India (16-17) and West India (16) and the lowest in Central India (10).

Maternity Pattern

The following table shows for all mothers aged 45 and over—but excluding widows and divorced ones—(i) the average number of live children born to them during their entire child-bearing period, (ii) the average number of children surviving, and (iii) the average number of children who had predeceased their mothers at the time of enumeration. These data, described

^{*}Provisional.

respectively as (i) child birth index, (ii) child survival index, and (iii) child loss index, were collected only in respect of two States during the 1951 census.

TABLE 9
CHILD BIRTH, SURVIVAL AND LOSS INDEX

Natural Division/State			Child birth index	Child survival index	Child loss index
East Madhya Pradesh	1		6.1	3.6	2·5 2·7
North-West Madhya Pradesh	• •		6.3	3.6	3.0
South-West Madhya Pradesh		1.	6.6		2.0
Travançore-Cochin			6.6	4.6	2.0

An 'experimental census' undertaken in 61 districts in different zones of India in 1952-53, subsequent to the census, and an analysis of registration data of 30 municipal towns in 1951, have revealed the following proportions of first order births, second order births, third order births and fourth and higher order births.

TABLE 10 MATERNITY PATTERN (1951)

	Numb	er per thousa	and births w	hich are
	First births	Second births	Third births	Fourth and higher order births
South India (27 Districts)	. 209 . 210	215 180 189 206	181 167 162 151	376 444 439 412
30 Municipal towns of India	. 209	196	167	428 0

Generally speaking, first births account for more than one-fifth of all births, second births for nearly another one-fifth, third births for about one-sixth and fourth and higher order births for over two-fifths of all births.

Age Structure, Sex Ratio and Marital Status

The following table shows the percentage of different age-groups to the total population.

TABLE 11
AGE STRUCTURE*

					Age group	Percentage to total population
Infants and young children Boys and girls			 		0 to 4	13.5
Young men and women			 	• •	5 to 14	24.8
roung men and women					15 to 24	17.4
Middle-aged men and women					25 to 34	15.6
and women	• •		 		35 to 44	11.9
Flderly persons					45 to 54	8.5
Elderly persons		• •	 		55 to 64	5.1
					65 to 74	2.2
			,	14	75 and	1.0
A STATE OF THE STA					over	
Тота						100.0

Table 12 gives the break-up of the population according to age, sex and civil condition, and table 13 the sex ratio.

^{*}Excluding displaced persons.

TARLE 12

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION*

(in thousands)

					The second secon	-		-
Age-group	Total	al	Unmarried	ied	Mar	Married	Widowed divorced	Widowed or divorced
,	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	- Male	Female
Below 1 year	58,21	56,68	58,21	56,68		1	11	1
1— 4 years	1,79,39	1,79,08	1,79,39	1,79,08	1	1	1	1
5–14	4,47,03	4,19,89	4,18,04	3,57,37	28,32	61,18	99	1,34
15—24	3,06,72	3,00,52	1,66,28	51,84	1,36,60	2,40,41	3,84	8,27
25—34 ,,	2,78,75	2,66,33	37,01	7,73	2,31,22	2,37,31	10,52	21,29
35—44	2,20,32	1,95,29	11,50	3,04	1,93,23	1,53,46	15,59	38,79
45—54 ,,	1,57,19	1,38,98	6,04	1,73	0 1,30,77	83,13	20,38	54,12
55-64	90,65	86,24	2,99	68	71,77	33,34	19,89	52,01
65—74	38,67	39,76	1,04	37	25,33	10,92	12,30	28,47
75 and over	16,30	17,56	. 46	18	8,83	3,71	7,01	13,67
Age not stated	1,111	1,17	51	09	46	42	15	15
TOTAL	. 17,94,34	17,01,50	8,81,47	6,59,51	8,22,53	8,23,88	90,34	2,18,11
*Excluding displaced persons.	Figures have	Figures have been rounded to nearest thousand.	to nearest th	ousand.				

TABLE 13

SEX RATIO (1921-1951)

	1951	8,20	7,19	11.6	8,38	9,39	8,43	8,60
oulation	1941	8,05	6,43	18,6	8,33	9,12	7,95	8,30
Jrban Pop	1931	8,07	99'9	9,79	8,35	86,8	7,89	8,39
נ	1921	8,26	06'9	88'6	8,21	9,14	8,02	8,47
	1951	9,25	71.6	10,04	78,6	62,6	8,95	99'6
pulation	1941	9,23	9,88	10,05	77,6	9,74	8,87	99'6
Rural Po	1931	9,17	9,94	61,01	9,73	9,76	8,76	69'6
	1921	61,6	10,11	10,20	7L'6	87,6	8,61	9,72
	1951	9,10	9,45	66'6	9,38	9,73	8,83	9,47
opulation	1941	70,6	9,51	10,01	9,41	99'6	8,71	9,46
	1931	9,04	19,67	10,10	9,41	89'6	8,63	9,51
	1921	60'6	98'6	10,11	9,41	9,72	8,53	9,56
								:
		,					0.	
-		c					•	:
	•					•	lia	AIA
Zones	201101	India	ia	dia	ia	ndia	est Ind	INDIA
		North I	East Indi	South In	West Ind.	Central In	North-We	
	Zones General Population Rural Population Urban Population	General Population Rural Population Rural Population Urban Population 1931 1941 1951 1931 1941 1951 1941	General Population 1921 1931 1941 1951 1921 1931 1941 General Population General Po	S Academeral Population Rural Population The population S 1921 1931 1941 1951 1941 1951 1951 1941 1951 1941 1941 1951 1941 1941 1951 1941 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1941 1951 1941 1941 1951 1941 1941 1951 9,45 8,07 8,07 8,05 <th< th=""><th>dia 9,09 9,67 9,51 10,10 10,11 10,10<th>General Population Rural Population ia 1921 1931 1941 1951 1931 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1941 1951 1951 1951 1951 1951 1951 1951 1951 9,17 9,23 9,25 8,26 8,07 8,05 8,05 </th><th>Rural Population Rural Population ia 1921 1931 1941 1951 1931 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1941 1941 1941 1951 1941 1952 1952 1</th><th>Heat Foundation Rural Population Fural Population Curban Population ia ., 1921 1931 1931 1941 1951 1951 1951 1951 1941 1941 ia .,</th></th></th<>	dia 9,09 9,67 9,51 10,10 10,11 10,10 <th>General Population Rural Population ia 1921 1931 1941 1951 1931 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1941 1951 1951 1951 1951 1951 1951 1951 1951 9,17 9,23 9,25 8,26 8,07 8,05 8,05 </th> <th>Rural Population Rural Population ia 1921 1931 1941 1951 1931 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1941 1941 1941 1951 1941 1952 1952 1</th> <th>Heat Foundation Rural Population Fural Population Curban Population ia ., 1921 1931 1931 1941 1951 1951 1951 1951 1941 1941 ia .,</th>	General Population Rural Population ia 1921 1931 1941 1951 1931 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1941 1951 1951 1951 1951 1951 1951 1951 1951 9,17 9,23 9,25 8,26 8,07 8,05 8,05	Rural Population Rural Population ia 1921 1931 1941 1951 1931 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1951 1941 1941 1941 1941 1951 1941 1952 1952 1	Heat Foundation Rural Population Fural Population Curban Population ia ., 1921 1931 1931 1941 1951 1951 1951 1951 1941 1941 ia .,

In the country as a whole the sex ratio—that is, the number of females per 1,000 males—was 947. It was less than 1,000 in every division of North India and North-West India. In the following divisions of the four other zones females outnumbered males.

TABLE 14
DIVISIONS WHERE FEMALES OUTNUMBER MALES
(1951)

Zone	Natural Division	Females per thousand males
East India	Orissa Coastal Manipur North Bihar Plain	1,040 1,036 1,013
South India	Orissa Inland West Madras Travancore-Cochin South Madras	1,007 1,054 1,008 1,006
West India	North Madras Kutch Bombay-Konkan	1,001 1,079
Central India	East Madhya Pradesh	1,047 1,017

The sex ratio in villages in 1951 was 966 and that in towns was 860. The number of females for every 1,000 males for the ten largest cities in 1951 was: Greater Calcutta (602), Greater Bombay (596), Madras (921), Delhi (750), Hyderabad (989), Ahmedabad (764), Bangalore (883), Kanpur (699), Poona (833) and Lucknow (783).

Density

The density of population in India and its component States and Union Territories has already been given in table 5. The variation and Rensity of population between 1921 and 1951 were as follows.

TABLE 15

TABLE 15

VARIATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION 196/
(1921—1951)

TABLE 15

FM 2.9

(196/
(1921—1951)

							Percei	Increase(+) ntage ———— Decrease(—)
1921—31	 	3			1.5	 		+11.0
1931—41	 • •					 		+14.3
1941—51	 		• •	• •		 		+13.4
							-	
			1					Density
1921						 		103
1931	 							213
1941	 					 0.0		246
1951	 	••			*	 	0	287



THE SOCIAL PATTERN

Religions

The number of persons in 1951 professing the different religions in India is shown in the table below.

> TABLE 16 POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION*

Religion								Number (In lakhs)	Percentage to total population
Hindu				6				 30,32	84.99
Muslim								 3,54	9.93
Christian								 82	2.30
Sikh								 62	1.74
Jain							••	 16	0.45
Buddhist						7 "		 2	0.06
Zoroastrian								 . 1	0.03
Other religio	ons (tri	bal)				5/ 10.00		 17	0.47
Other religio	ons (no	n-tribal)			••			 1	0.03
			All	Religio	ons			35,67	100.00

Languages

The 1951 census enumerated a total of 845 languages or dialects as follows :-

TABLE 17 POPULATION ACCORDING TO MOTHER-TONGUE

	Number	Persons speaking
Languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution Tribat languages or dialects with speakers numbering a lakh	15†	32,39,72,607
and over	23	1,15,31,848
Other Indian languages or dialects with speakers numbering a		•
lakh and over	24	1,76,98,041
Other Indian languages or dialects with speakers numbering		
less than a lakh	720	28,60,974
Non-Indian languages	63	2,26,251
Unclassified population		5,89,673
	845	35,68,79,394@

The number of persons speaking languages or dialects of the three categories is shown in the following table.

TABLE 18 LANGUAGES (OR DIALECTS) SPOKEN BY A LAKH AND OVER EACH**

Language/Dia	lect							Persons speaking
I. Languages spe	cified in	the Ei	ghth Se	chedule	to the	Constit	tution †)
Hindi					• •			
Urdu Hindustani	• •		••	••				 } 14,99,44,311 ‡
Punjabi		••			6			
- I diljati	• •	••	••	••	• •			

*Exclusive of people living in the State of Jammu & Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam where the 1951 census was not taken, and of 2,68,602 persons in Punjab whose enumeration records were destroyed by fire.

whose enumeration records were destroyed by fire.

@Exclusive of people living in the State of Jammu & Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam where the 1951 census was not taken, but inclusive of those living in Sikkim.

**Figures given in this table are exclusive of speakers in Jammu & Kashmir and Part B Tribal Areas of Assam where no census was held in 1951.

Fourteen languages have been specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. Since some persons preferred to return Hindustani instead of Hindi or Urdu, the 1951 census enumerated 15 instead of 14 languages.

No all-India totals were available at the 1951 census separately for persons speaking Hindi, Urdu, Hindustani or Punjabi. The number of persons speaking Hindi in India excluding Punjab, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh was 10,87,60,966. The corresponding figure for Urdu was 1,35,71,321, for Hindustani 81,60,683 and for Punjabi 8,37,747.

TABLE 18—(concld.)

	Language/Diale	ect									Persons speaking
	Telugu										3,29,99,916
	Marathi	••									2,70,49,522
	Tamil Bengali	• •	• •			• •					2,65,46,764
	Gujarati	•					-				2,51,21,674
	Kannada	•		10.							1,63,10,771
	Malayalam				••	•			• • •		1,44,71,764
	Oriya							••			1,33,80,109
	Assamese							•			1,31,53,909 49,88,226
	Kashmiri										5,086
	Sanskrit			••	10.1						555
I.	Tribal language	s (or	dialec	cts)							
	Santhali										28,11,578
	Gondi								1		12,32,886
	Bhili										11,60,299
	Oraon or Kurul	kh									6,44,042
	Lambadi	••	-		(· ·						6,28,166
	Ho Mundori or Mu			***							5,99,876
	Mundari or Mu	inda		• •	• •	•• .					5,85,211
	Vagdi Meithei (Manip	(inti)				• •	••	• •			5,16,991
	Banjari or Labh		• • •	4 200		••	••				4,85,787
	Kondh or Khor		•					• •			3,32,317
	Bhilali	Id	•	y Addition							2,80,561
	Savara (Saora)				••		•				2,64,289
	Garo					•		• •	• •		2,56,259
	Khasi						••	••	•••		2,39,816 2,30,982
	Kui									1	2,06,509
	Korku (Kurku)						10000				1,70,607
,	Bara Bodo (or I	Plains	Kach	nari)							1,66,447
	Lushei										1,63,600
	Paraja								-		1,46,938
	Maria										1,40,583
	Koya Mikir	••									1,37,358
	Other Indian la					••	••	• •	••		1,30,746
		nguag	es (or	uiaieci	5)		1			. •	
	Marwari	••	• •					1			45,14,737
	Mewari Dhundhari or Ja		••	• •	• •						20,14,874
	Bagri	arpuri	• •	••			••				15,88,069
	Chhattisgarhi	••		•	••	• •	••	• •			9,26,029
	Malwi (Malvi)			•		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		•••			9,02,908
	Harauti					••	••	•••	••		8,66,895 8,15,859
	Tulu							• •			7,87,624
	Sindhi										7.45 434
	Rajasthani			1							7,45,434 6,45,001
											6,39,020
	Konkani					7.					5,71,401
	Kumauni										1 01 761
	Kumauni Garhwali		•••								4,04,201
	Kumauni Garhwali Ajmeri		••				••	••	•		4,84,261 4,63,161
	Kumauni Garhwali Ajmeri Nepali (or Khas			•••		1	••				4,63,161 4,21,688
	Kumauni Garhwali Ajmeri Nepali (or Khas Halbi		•••	::	•	1::	••	••		*	4,63,161 4,21,688 2,64,912
	Kumauni Garhwali Ajmeri Nepali (or Kha: Halbi Nimari	skura)				1			•••	-	4,63,161 4,21,688 2,64,912 1,80,696
	Kumauni Garhwali Ajmeri Nepali (or Khas Halbi Nimari Brij-bhasha	skura)	••							•	4,63,161 4,21,688 2,64,912 1,80,696 1,77,847
	Kumauni Garhwali Ajmeri Nepali (or Khas Halbi Nimari Brij-bhasha Tripura	skura)	••					0.0		•	4,63,161 4,21,688 2,64,912 1,80,696 1,77,847 1,29,379
	Kumauni Garhwali Ajmeri Nepali (or Khas Halbi Nimari Brij-bhasha Tripura Sourashtra	skura)	••		•••				: 3 : : : :		4,63,161 4,21,688 2,64,912 1,80,696 1,77,847 1,29,379 1,24,486
	Kumauni Garhwali Ajmeri Nepali (or Khas Halbi Nimari Brij-bhasha Tripura Sourashtra Mewati	skura)	••						:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	-	4,63,161 4,21,688 2,64,912 1,80,696 1,77,847 1,29,379 1,24,486 1,11,083
	Kumauni Garhwali Ajmeri Nepali (or Khas Halbi Nimari Brij-bhasha Tripura Sourashtra	skura)	••		•••				: 3 : : : :	0	4,63,161 4,21,688 2,64,912 1,80,696 1,77,847 1,29,379 1,24,486 1,11,083 1,10,592 1,10,577

^{\$}Figure does not include speakers in Jammu and Kashmir, where no census was taken in 1951.

^{*}Figure includes Rangari or Ahiri.

Rural and Urban Population

Of the 35.69 crores who constitute the total population of the areas of the country where census was taken in 1951, only 6.19 crores or 17.3 per cent live in cities and towns, while the remaining 29.50 crores or 82.7 per cent live in villages. There has been, between 1921 and 1951. a slow but steady shift towards urbanisation as shown below.

TABLE 19 **RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION (1921–1951)**

					Percentage popul	
					Rural	Urban
1921	 	 			 88.6	11.4
1931 1941					87·9 86·1	12.1
1951		 • • •	••	 	 82 · 7	17.3

There are 3,018* towns and 5,58,088* villages in India including Sikkim. 26.5 per cent of the total rural population lives in small villages (under 500 persons), 48.8 per cent in medium-sized villages (between 500 and 2,000 persons), 19.4 per cent in large villages (between 2,000 and 5,000 persons) and 5.3 per cent in very large villages (over 5,000 persons). 38.0 per cent of the urban population lives in cities (population of one lakh and over), 30.1 per cent in major towns (population between 20,000 and one lakh), 28.6 per cent in minor towns (population between 5,000 and 20,000) and 3.3 per cent in townships (population under 5,000). The distribution of towns and villages according to 1951 census is indicated in the following two tables.

TABLE 20 STATE/TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF TOWNS ACCORDING TO POPULATION

TOPULATION												
State/Union Territory		1,00,000 and over	50,000 to 1,00,000	20,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Less than 5,000	Total				
Andhra Pradesh Assam Bihar Gujarat** Kerala Madhya Pradesh Madras Maharashtra** Mysore Orissa Punjab Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh West Bengal Delhi Himachal Pradesh Manipur Tripura		5 3 5 7 -5 1 3 4 14 7 2 	10 16 	34 6 19 ——————————————————————————————————	82 7 37 27 37 99 - 59 8 34 36 73 41 1	118 5 30 	43 9 11 —16 59 27 —60 1 66 67 158 11 —7 1	293 28 108 — 88 202 295 — 289 39 194 227 486 120 10 11 1				
TOTAL	.:	73	110	375	665	1,183	661	3,017†				

^{*}Including 1 town and 99 villages in Sikkim.

^{**}Separate figures for Gujarat and Maharashtra are not available. Taken together, there are 11 towns with population of 1,00,000 and over; 20 towns between 50,000 and 1,00,000; 76 towns between 20,000 and 50,000; 124 towns between 10,000 and 20,000; 319 towns between 5,000 and 10,000 and 75 towns with less than 5,000 population. The number of towns in these two States total 625.

There is one town in Sikkim.

TABLE 21
STATE/TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES ACCORDING TO POPULATION

State/Union Territory	Over 10,000	5,000 to 10,000	2,000 to 5,000	1,000 to 2,000	500 to 1,000	Less than 500	Total
Andhra Pradesh Assam Bihar Gujarat ‡	5 1 14	266 8 216	3,293 247 2,367	5,708 1,299 6,254	5,870 3,712 13,210	11,308 20,060 45,909	26,450 25,327 67,970
Kerala Madhya Pradesh Madras	118 1 43	481 22 397	1,325 506 3,002	1,252 2,532 4,336	841 9,687 4,062	580 57,286 6,511	4,597 70,034 18,351
Maharashtra ‡ Mysore Orissa Punjab	-5 -8	80 3 61	972 237 935	2,869 1,652 2,721	5,632 5,852 4,895	16,320 40,654 12,235	25,878 48,398 20,855
Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh West Bengal Andaman & Nicobar	1 14	14 120 113	582 2,660 1,205	2,046 10,272 3,502	5,232 23,211 7,532	23,830 75,458 26,105	31,704 1,11,722 38,471
Islands Delhi Himachal Pradesh Laccadive, Minicoy	<u></u>	3 5	1 ° 26 34	2 68 53	9 96 175	189 110 8,117	201 304 8,384
and Amindivi Islands Manipur Tripura		3	6 39 5	2 97 40	1 181 141	1 1,281 3,267	1,601
TOTAL	217	1,916	19,882	51,740	1,04,242		3,453 5,57,989†

There are, according to the 1951 census, 73 towns in India with a population of over a lakh each as shown in table 20. This classification, however, does not take into account town groups (towns and their adjoining urban areas not classified as census towns) which adjoin one another so closely as to form a single inhabited urban locality for demographic purposes. There are 31 such town groups and 40 isolated towns with population of over a lakh each. The population of these single inhabited urban localities, according to the 1951 census, is as follows:—

TABLE 22 URBAN LOCALITIES WITH POPULATION OF OVER A LAKH EACH

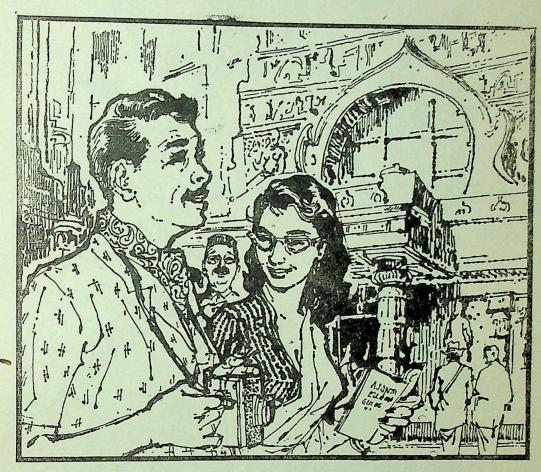
			Popu- lation (1951)		10	Population (1951)
Greater Calcutta (W. Ben	gal)		45,78,071	Poona (Maharashtra)		5,88,545
Greater Bombay (Mahar	ashtr	a)	28,39,270	Lucknow (UP)		4,96,861
Madras (Madras) .			14,16,056	Nagpur (Maharashtra)		4,49,099
Delhi (Delhi)			13,84,211	Agra (UP)		75,665
Hyderabad (AP)			10,85,722	Madurai (Madras)		3,61,781
Ahmedabad (Gujarat) .			7,93,813	Banaras (UP)		3,55,777
Bangalore (Mysore) .			7,78,977	Allahabad (UP)		3,32,295
Kanpur (UP)			7,05,383	Amritsar (Punjab)		3,25,747

[‡] Separate figures for Gujarat and Maharashtra are not available. Taken together, there are 6 villages with population over 10,000; 124 villages between 5,000 and 10,000; 2,440 villages between 2,000 and 5,000; 7,035 villages between 1,000 and 2,000; 13,903 villages between 500 and 1,000; and 30,771 villages with less than 500 population. The number of villages in these two States total 54,279.

[†]There are 99 villages in Sikkim.

TABLE 22—(concld.)

		•••			
		Population (1951)		* *	Population (1951)
Indore (MP)		3,10,859	Kolhapur (Maharashtra)		1,36,835
Jaipur (Rajasthan)		2,91,130	Rampur (UP)		1,34,277
Patna (Bihar)		2,83,479	Gaya (Bihar)		1,33,700
Sholapur (Maharashtra)		2,77,087	Warangal (AP)		1,33,130
Jabalpur (MP)		2,56,998	Gorakhpur (UP)		1,32,436
Tiruchirapalli (Madras)		2,55,623	Rajkot (Gujarat)		1,32,069
Mysore (Mysore)		2,44,323	Bikaner (Rajasthan)		1,30,293
Gwalior (MP)		2,41,577	Ujjain (MP)		1,29,817
Meerut (UP)		2,33,183	Kharagpur (W. Bengal)		1,29,836
Surat (Gujarat)		2,23,182	Hubli (Mysore)		1,29,609
Jamshedpur (Bihar)		2,18,162	Jhansi (UP)		1,27,365
Baroda (Gujarat)		2,11,407	Guntur (AP)		1,25,255
Bareilly (UP)		2,08,083	Amravati (Maharashtra)		1,24,064
Salem (Madras)		2,02,335	Mangalore (Mysore)	• •	1,17,083
Coimbatore (Madras)		1,97,755	Alleppey (Kerala)		1,16,278
Ajmer (Rajasthan)		1,96,633	Bhagalpur (Bihar)		1,14,530
Trivandrum (Kerala)		1,86,931	Tirunelveli (Madras)		1,13,486
Jodhpur (Rajasthan)		1,80,717	Visakhapatnam (AP)		1,08,042
Jullundur (Punjab)		1,68,816	Ranchi (Bihar)		1,06,849
Moradabad (UP)	• •	1,61,854	Vellore (Madras)		1,06,024
Vijayawada (AP)		1,61,198	Mathura (UP)		1,05,773
Kolar Gold Fields (Mysore)		1,59,084	Rajahmundry (AP)		1,05,276
Kozhikode (Kerala)		1,58,724	Shahjahanpur (UP)		1,04,835
Ludhiana (Punjab)		1,53,795	Jamnagar (Gujarat)		1,04,419
Saharanpur (UP)	• •	1,48, 435	Cuttack (Orissa)		1,02,505
Dehra Dun (UP)		1,44,216	Bhopal (MP)		1,02,333
Aligarh (UP)		1,41,618	Tanjore (Madras)	- 4	1,00,680
Bhavnagar (Gujarat)		1,37,951			
	-				



Having fun-wish you were here

Ajanta and Ellora. At last—an old dream realised. Everything is epic. Incredible blending of architecture, sculpture, painting. Unique, says our professor-guide. Certainly awe-inspiring. Somewhat exhausting. (No trouble getting Wills' Gold Flake—really fresh—wherever you go they're good.)



Issued by The Importal Tobacco Company of India Limited

WTGF 3



Let this be your year of discovery to know
the palm-fringed coast of Kerala,
the beautiful temples of Tanjore, Madurai and Khajuraho,
the ever-green valley of Assam,
the land of Buddha's enlightenment—Bihar,
the age-old cave temples of Ajanta and Ellora,
"The Paradise on Earth" of the Mughal kings—Kashmir,
the historical wealth of Rajasthan,
the numerous Himalayan beauty spots—
Kulu, Simla, Mussoorie, Nainital, Darjeeling...

For your
itinerary,
contact the nearest
Government of ladio
Tourist Office



Government of India Tourist Offices: BOMBAY • CALCUTTA • DELHI • MADRAS • AGRA
AURANGABAD • VARANASI • BANGALORE • BHOPAL • COCHIN • DARUELLING • JAIPUB

CHAPTER II

NATIONAL] EMBLEM, FLAG, [ANTHEM, SONG AND CALENDAR

[NATIONAL EMBLEM

The National Emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Asoka as it is preserved in the Sarnath museum. In the original, raised by the Emperor to mark the hallowed spot where the Buddha first preached to his disciples the eight-fold path of salvation, there are four lions, standing back to back, mounted on an abacus with a frieze carrying sculptures in high relief of an elephant, a galloping horse, a bull and a lion separated by intervening wheels (Chakras) over a bell-shaped lotus. Carved out of a single block of polished sandstone, the Capital was crowned by the Wheel of the Law (Dharma Chakra).

In the National Emblem adopted by the Government of India on January 26, 1950, only three lions are visible, the fourth being hidden from view. The wheel (*Chakra*) appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a bull on the right and a horse on the left and the outlines of the other wheels (*Chakras*) on the extreme right and left. The bell-shaped lotus has been omitted. The words "Satyameva jayate", from the *Mundaka Upanishad* meaning "Truth alone triumphs", are inscribed below the Emblem in the Devanagari script.

NATIONAL FLAG

The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron on the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportions. The ratio of the width to the length of the Flag is two to three. In the centre of the white band there is a wheel in navy blue to represent the *Charkha*. Its design is that of the wheel (*Chakra*) which appears on the abacus of the Sarnath Lion Capital. Its diameter approximates to the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes.

The National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947, and was presented to the nation, on behalf of the women of India, at the midnight session of the Assembly on August 14, 1947.

Use of the Flag

A pamphlet entitled Flag Code—India has been issued by the Government of India to ensure the proper use and display of the Flag. The instructions contained in the Code prohibit the dipping of the Flag to any person or thing.

No flag or emblem should be placed above the National Flag or to its right. All flags are placed to the left of the National Flag if they are hung in a line. When other flags are raised, the National Flag must be the highest. When other flags are flown along with the National Flag on the same halyard, the latter should be at the top.

When the Flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from a window-sill, balcony, or front of a building, the saffron side

shall be at the farther end of the staff.

When the Flag is displayed in a manner otherwise than by being flown from a staff, the saffron band must be uppermost when it is displayed flat and horizontal on a wall; when displayed vertically, the saffron band should be on the right with reference to the Flag, i.e., it should be to the left of a person

standing facing it. When displayed over the middle of a street, running east-west or north-south, the Flag shall be suspended vertically with the saffron band to the north or to the east as the case may be.

When the Flag is carried in a procession or a parade, it shall be either on the marching right, that is the Flag's own right, or if there is a line of other

flags, in front of the centre of the line.

Normally, the National Flag should be flown on all important Government buildings such as high courts, secretariats, commissioners' offices, collectorates, jails and the offices of the district boards and municipalities. The frontier areas may fly the National Flag at some special points. The President of the Indian Republic and the Governors of States have their personal flags.

The use of the Flag will, however, be unrestricted on certain special occasions such as Republic Day, Independence Day, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, during the National Week and on any other days of national rejoicing. Even on such occasions, the normal provisions regarding the

display of the National Flag on motor cars shall not be relaxed.

The use of the National Flag or any colourable imitation thereof for the purpose of any trade, business, calling or profession or in the title of any patent, or in any trade mark or design without the prior permission of the Central Government is an offence.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Rabindranath Tagore's song Jana-gana-mana was adopted as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950. The song was first sung on December 27, 1911, during the Indian National Congress session at Calcutta. The song was first published in January 1912, under the title Bharat Vidhata in the Tattvabodhini Patrika, of which Tagore himself was the editor. The poet translated it into English in 1919 under the title Morning Song of India. The complete song consists of five stanzas. The first stanza, which has been adopted by the Defence Forces and is usually sung on ceremonial occasions, reads as follows:

Jana-gana-mana-adhinayaka jaya he

Bharata-bhagya-vidhata.

Punjaba-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha-

Dravida-Utkala-Banga

Vindhya-Himachala-Yamuna-Ganga-

Uchchhala-jaladhi-taranga

Tava subha name jage

Tava subha asisa mage

Gahe tava jaya-gatha.

Jana-gana-mangala-dayaka jaya he

Bharata-bhagya-vidhata

Jaya he, jaya he, jaya he,

Jaya jaya jaya jaya he.

The following is an English rendering of the stanza quoted above:

Thou art the ruler of the minds of all people,

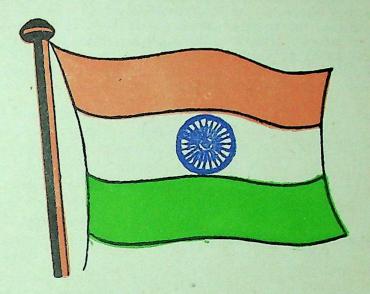
Thou Dispenser of India's destiny.

Thy name rouses the hearts of the Punjab, Sind,

Gujarat and Maratha, of Dravid, Orissa and Bengal;

It echoes in the hills of the Vindhyas and Himalayas, Mingles in the music of Jamuna and Ganga,

And is chanted by the waves of the Indian Sea.





CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar They pray for Thy blessings and sing Thy praise, Thou Dispenser of India's destiny, Victory, Victory, Victory to Thee.

NATIONAL SONG

At the same time as the National Anthem was adopted, it was decided that Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's Vande Mataram, which was a source of inspiration to the people in their struggle for freedom, shall have an equal status with Jana-gana-mana. Vande Mataram occurs in Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's novel Ananda Math, published in 1882. The first political occasion on which it was sung was the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress. The following is the text of its first stanza:

Vande Mataram! Sujalam, suphalam, malayaja-sitalam, Sasyasyamalam, Mataram! Subhrajyotsna-pulakitayaminim, Phullakusumita-drumadala-sobhinim, Suhasinim, sumadhura-bhasinim, Sukhadam, varadam, Mataram!

The following is a prose translation, by Sri Aurobindo, of the stanza quoted above:

I bow to thee, Mother, Richly-watered, richly-fruited, Cool with the winds of the south, Dark with the crops of the harvests,

The Mother!

Her nights rejoicing in the glory of the moonlight, Her lands clothed beautifully with her trees in flowering bloom, Sweet of laughter, sweet of speech, The Mother, giver of boons, giver of bliss!

NATIONAL CALENDAR

November 1952, a Committee was appointed to examine the different calendars in use in the country and to submit proposals for an accurate and uniform calendar for the whole of India. The Committee submitted its report in 1955. As a result of the decision taken by the Government of India in consultation with the State Governments, the Gregorian Calendar continues to be used as hitherto for official and like purposes, the uniform National Calendar being adopted with effect from March 22, 1957, along with the Gragorian Calendar, for the following official purposes:

(i) The Gazette of India,

(ii) News broadcasts by the All India Radio, (iii) Calendars issued by the Government of India, and

(iv) Communications issued by the Government of India and addressed to members of the public.

The State Governments have also been requested to use progressively the uniform National Calendar along with the Gregorian Calendar.

CHAPTER III

CONSTITUTION

The Constituent Assembly of India first met on December 9, 1946. It adopted a resolution on objectives on January 22, 1947, and appointed a number of committees to report on the various aspects of the proposed Constitution. On the basis of their reports, the Drafting Committee of the Assembly prepared a Draft Constitution which was published in February 1948. This was presented for general discussion on November 4, 1948. Meanwhile, the passing of the Indian Independence Act and the transfer of power on August 15, 1947, had freed the Constituent Assembly from all the limitations under which it had been born, and enabled it to proceed as a sovereign body with the task of framing the Constitution. The Constitution, comprising 395 Articles and eight Schedules, was finalised and adopted by the Assembly on November 26, 1949.* It came into force on January 26, 1950.

The preamble to the Constitution embodies the resolve of the people of India to secure for all citizens: "Justice, social, economic and political; Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; Equality of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation".

THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

India is a Union of States and its territory comprises the territories of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, the Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands; and such other territories as may be acquired.**

CITIZENSHIP AND FRANCHISE

The Constitution provides† for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India. Birth within the territory of the Indian Union, descent from Indian parents, or residence for a period of five years at the commencement of the Constitution entitles one to be a citizen of India. Articles 6 and 7 enable displaced migrants from Pakistan who fulfil certain conditions to become citizens. Persons of Indian origin residing abroad can also become citizens by registering themselves as

^{*}For broad details about the amendments to the Constitution, see under 'Amendment of the Constitution' at the end of this Chapter.

^{**}Before the adoption of the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, there were 10 States specified in the First Schedule to the Constitution as Part A States, 8 as Part B States, 9 as Part C States and one Part D Territory. Chapter XXX in 'INDIA 1957' may be consulted for desails about the reorganisation of States.

[†]These provisions of the Constitution deal only with broad qualifications for citizenship at the time of its commencement, leaving details to be filled in by parliamentary legislation. This has since been done by the Citizenship Act, 1955, which provides for the acquisition of citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and as a result of incorporation of territory. The Act provides for the termination and deprivation of citizenship under certain circumstances. It empowers the Union Government to extend, on a reciprocal basis, all or any of the rights of an Indian citizen to the citizens of other Commonwealth countries and the Republic of Ireland.

such with Indian diplomatic or consular representatives in the countries of their residence. No such person who voluntarily acquires the citizen-

ship of any foreign State is entitled to this right.

Article 326 of the Constitution confers the right of vote on every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty-one years of age on a fixed date and is not otherwise disqualified under the Constitution or any law of the appropriate Legislature on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Part III of the Constitution enumerates seven broad categories of "Fundamental Rights". The right to equality (Articles 14 to 18) includes equality before the law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. "Untouchability" has been abolished, and Parliament has enacted a law making the practice of untouchability a

punishable offence.

Article 19 guarantees to the citizen his right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association or union, movement, residence, acquisition, holding and disposal of property and the right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. The Constitution does not, however, bar the State from making laws prescribing restrictions on the exercise of these rights in the interest reasonable of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence or in the interest of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe. The conferment of these rights does not affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any new law relating to the professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business or the carrying on by the State, or by a corporation owned or controlled by the State, of any trade, business, industry or service whether to the exclusion, complete or partial, of citizens or otherwise.

Three other basic principles of common law which the Constitution has recognised in Articles 20 and 21 as fundamental rights are: (i) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once; (ii) No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself; and (iii) No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. The right against exploitation (Articles 23 and 24) prohibits all

forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings.

Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion for all (Articles 25 to 28) and the right of minorities to conserve their own culture, language and script and to receive education and establish and administer educational institutions of their choice

(Articles 29 and 30) are guaranteed by the Constitution.

The right to property is protected by Article 31 which provides that "no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law". This does not, however, deprive the State of its right to compulsory acquisition of private property for a public purpose, after payment of compensation. The Article was amended in 1955 so as to place outside the purview of law courts the question whether the compensation provided by a specific law is adequate or not.

The right to constitutional remedies (Article 32) provides that the fundamental rights are justiciable and any citizen can move the Supreme

Court for their enforcement.

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY*

The Directive Principles of State Policy, though not enforceable through courts of law, are regarded as "fundamental in the governance of the country". These lay down that the State shall strive "to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life". These principles further require the State to direct its policy in such a manner as to secure the right of all men and women to an adequate means of livelihood, equal pay for equal work, and, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, to make effective provision for securing the right to work, education and public assistance in the event of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement or other cases of undeserved want. The State is also required to secure to workers humane conditions of work, a decent standard of life, and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities.

In the economic sphere, the State is to direct its policy in a manner as to secure the distribution of ownership and control of the material resources of the community to subserve the common good and to ensure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to common detriment. The State is also enjoined to guard against the abuse of workers' health and strength and to protect childhood and youth from being forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength, against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

Among the other directives of State policy are the organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines; promotion of cottage industries in rural areas; raising the level of nutrition and improvement in the standards of living and public health; prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs; provision for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of fourteen; organisation of village panchayats; separation of judiciary from the executive; promulgation of a uniform civil code for the whole country; protection of national monuments; promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections; and the promotion of international peace and security, just and honourable relations between nations, respect for international law and treaty obligations, and settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

THE UNION+

EXECUTIVE

According to the provisions contained in Part V of the Constitution, the Union Executive consists of the President, Vice-President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at its head.

President

The President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and of the Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabhas) of the States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

^{*}The extent to which these directives have been implemented after inauguration of the Constitution can be seen from some of the succeeding chapters, particularly those dealing with executive, judiciary, education, health, social welfare, scheduled castes and tribes, land reform, co-operative movement, community development, labour and others.

[†] For details about the functioning of the Union Government, see Chapters IV and V.

The President must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age, and eligible for election as a member of the House of the People (Lok Sabha). His term of office is five years and he is eligible for re-election. The President may be removed from office by impeachment for any violation of the Constitution, which under Article 60 it is his duty to preserve, protect and defend. In his capacity as the head of the State, the President is empowered to make appointments; summon, prorogue, address, send messages to Parliament and dissolve the House of the People; issue ordinances during recess of Parliament, make recommendations for introducing or moving money bills and give assent to bills; and grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit, or commute sentences in certain cases. The executive power of the Union vested in him is exercised by him either directly or through officers of the Government in accordance with the Constitution.

Vice-President

The Vice-President is elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint sitting in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. He must be a citizen of India, not less than 35 years of age and eligible for election as a member of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha). His term of office is also five years. The Vice-President acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States and acts as President when the latter is unable to discharge his functions due to illness, absence or any other cause, or till the election of a new President when a vacancy is caused by the death, resignation or removal of the President. While so acting he exercises all the powers and discharges all the functions vested in the President and ceases to perform the functions of the Chairman of the Council of States.

Council of Ministers

Article 74 of the Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President who also appoints the other Ministers on the advice of • the Prime Minister. Although the Council holds office during the pleasure of the President, it is collectively responsible to the House of the People. It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation and information relating to them and, if the President so requires, submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

Attorney-General

The Attorney-General, appointed by the President, advises the Government of India on legal matters and performs such other duties of a legal character as may be referred or assigned to him by the President. He also discharges certain other functions entrusted to him by or under the Constitution. He holds office at the pleasure of the President and has the right of audience in all courts in the country.

PARLIAMENT

The Legislature of the Union, which is called "Parliament", consists of the President and the two Houses known as the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha).

Council of States (Rajya Sabha)

The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest elected. The Council of States is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring on the expiration of every second year. The elections to the Council are indirect, the allotted quota of the representatives of each State, as provided in the Fourth Schedule to the Constitution, being elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of that State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The representatives of the Union Territories are chosen in such manner as Parliament by law prescribes. The nominated members are persons having special knowledge or practical experience in literature, science, art and social service. To fill a seat in the Council, the candidate must be a citizen of India and not less than 30 years of age.

House of the People (Lok Sabha)

The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States (the representatives of the State of Jammu and Kashmir being appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State), and not more than 20 members to represent the Union Territories chosen in such manner as Parliament by law provides. The number of seats for each State is so allocated that the ratio between the number and the population of the State is, as far as practicable, the same for all States. During a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, the President could nominate two members to the House of the People to represent the Anglo-Indian community, if in his opinion it was not adequately represented. The period has since been extended by another ten years.

JUDICIARY*

The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and not more than thirteen judges appointed by the President†. The judges hold office till the age of 65. For appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a citizen of India and must have been for at least five years a judge of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession; or at least ten years; or he must be, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist. Provision has also been made for the appointment of a judge of a High Court as an ad hoc judge of the Supreme Court and for retired judges of the Supreme Court to sit and act as judges of that Court. The Constitution debars a retired judge of the Supreme .Court from practising in any court of law or before any other authority in India.

A judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting, has been presented to the President for such removal on the gound of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

Articles 148 to 151 provide for the appointment of a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India by the President to keep watch on the

^{*}For details about the organisation, functions and powers, etc., of the Judiciary, see Chapter VI.

[†] The number originally prescribed by the Constitution was seven. It was raised to ten by the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956. Recently it has been raised to thirteen by the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Amendment Act, 1960.

accounts of the Union and the States. His duties and powers are prescribed by or under law made by Parliament. His reports, submitted to the President and the Governors of States, are laid before each House of Parliament and the Legislatures of States.

THE STATES*

The system of Government in the States, as embodied in Part VI of the Constitution, closely resembles that of the Union.

EXECUTIVE

The State Executive consists of the Governor and a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister at its head.

Governor

The Governor of a State is appointed by the President of India for a term of five years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office. The Governor is debarred from being a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the State Legislature and from holding any other office of profit.

Council of Ministers

The Constitution provides for a Council of Ministers with a Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is, by or under the Constitution, required to exercise his functions in his discretion. The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor, who also appoints other Ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers, which holds office during the pleasure of the Governor, is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Advocate-General

The Advocate-General, who advises the Government of the State on such legal matters and performs such other legal duties as are referred or assigned to him by the Governor or entrusted to him by the Constitution or any other law, is appointed by the Governor and holds office during his pleasure.

LEGISLATURE

For every State there is a Legislature which consists of the Governor and the two Houses (except in the case of Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Orissa, and Rajasthan which have only one House—the Legislative Assembly)†. Parliament can, by law, provide for the abolition of an existing Legislative Council or for the creation of one where one does not exist if the proposal is supported by a resolution of the Legislative Assembly concerned passed in the manner prescribed in the Constitution.

Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)

The Legislative Council of a State comprises not more than one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of that State, and in no case less than 40 members. Nearly one-third of the members of the Council are elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly, one-third by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and other local authorities, one-twelfth by registered teachers in educational institutions not lower than secondary

^{*}For details about the functioning of the State Governments, see Chapters IV and V. † Although the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, provides for the creation of a Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh, the Council has not yet been constituted in that State.

schools and a further one-twelfth by registered graduates of more than three years' standing. The remaining members nominated by the Governor are chosen from among those who have distinguished themselves in the fields of literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service. Like their counterpart at the Centre, the Legislative Councils are permanent, one-third of their members retiring on the expiration of every second year.

Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)

According to Article 170, the Legislative Assembly of a State should consist of not more than 500 and not less than 60 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State. The demarcation of territorial constituencies is to be done in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is, as far as practicable, the same throughout the State. The normal term of an Assembly is five years unless it is dissolved earlier.

JUDICIARY*

There is a High Court in each State which stands at the head of the State's judicial administration. Each High Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may, from time to time, deem necessary to appoint. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State, and in the event of appointment of a judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. They hold office until they attain the age of 60 and are removable in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court of India. To be eligible for appointment as a judge, one must have held a judicial office in India for ten years or must have practised as an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such courts in succession for a similar period. The Constitution also provides for the establishment of subordinate courts.

UNION TERRITORIES

As provided in Part VIII of the Constitution, every Union Territory is administered by the President acting, to such extent as he thinks fit, through an administrator to be appointed by him with such designation as he may specify. The President may also make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive group of islands.

THE UNION AND THE STATES

Relations—legislative and administrative—between the Union and the States are described in Part XI of the Constitution. The power of establishing new States or altering the area, boundaries or names of any existing State is vested in the Union Parliament. It can do so by passing an appropriate law for the purpose on the recommendation of the President, who, in his turn, is required to refer the matter to the legislatures of the States concerned for the expression of their views within a period specified in the reference or within such further period as the President may allow. Any such law shall not be deemed to be an amendment of the Constitution for purposes of Article 368.

Legislative Relations

The distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States is governed by the provisions of the Seventh Schedule consisting

^{*}For details about the judicial system in the States, see Chapter VI.

of three Lists—the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List—under which the known sphere of legislative activity has been mapped out by enumerating, as exhaustively as possible, the various categories or subject-matters of legislation. The Union List contains 97 entries pertaining to subjects of all-India importance such as defence, foreign affairs, communications, currency and coinage, banking and insurance, customs duties, etc., in regard to which Parliament has exclusive power to make laws. The State Legislatures have exclusive authority to make laws in regard to the 66 entries in the State List which include such subjects as maintenance of law and order, administration of justice, local government, public health and sanitation, education, agriculture, forests and fisheries, trade and industry, etc. The third or the Concurrent List which consists of 47 entries deals with subjects of common interest to the Union and the States, such as the legal system, economic planning and social security, trade and industry, electricity, newspapers, books, etc., in regard to which both Parliament and the State Legislatures can make laws.

Territorially, the legislative jurisdiction of Parliament extends to the whole or any part of the territory of India, while that of the legislature of a State to the whole or any part of that State. Parliament also legislates for any part of the territory of India which is not in a State on matters

which fall under the exclusive purview of State legislatures.

The Constitution provides that if any law made by the legislature of a State is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament or to any provision of an existing law with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, then the law made by Parliament shall prevail and the law made by the Legislature of that State shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void. As regards powers of legislation on subjects which have not been enumerated in any of the three Lists, usually known as 'residuary powers', they have been exclusively vested in the Union Parliament.

The Constitution further provides that if the Council of States declares by a resolution supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting that Parliament should make laws in respect of any matters contained in the State List, Parliament can make laws for these also and such laws will remain in force for a period not exceeding one year, unless continued under a fresh resolution, and shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force. Parliament exercises such a right if a proclamation of emergency is in operation, and a law made thereunder shall have effect for six months.

Administrative Relations

Although the executive authority of the Union and the States is coordinate with their respective legislative powers, the Constitution envisages the Union Government entrusting the administration of some of its functions to State Governments or to officers thereof and issuing directions therefor. To this end, the Constitution places the States under the constitutional obligation of so exercising their executive power as (i) to secure compliance with laws passed by Parliament and earlier Central laws applicable to them, and (ii) not to impede of prejudice the exercise by the Union of its executive power, the Government of India having the power to give directions for this purpose. The President may, with the consent of a State, entrust the Union's executive functions to the State Government or to officers thereof. The Union Government has also the right to construct and maintain highways or other means of communication of national or military importance within the territory of a State and may also direct a State Government to take

measures for the protection of railways within its borders. The adjudication of disputes regarding the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State river or river valley may also be provided by law by Parliament. The President can, in the public interest, establish inter-State Councils for enquiring and advising on inter-State disputes, investigating and discussing subjects of common interest and making recommendations for better co-ordination of policy and action.

FINANCE

Part XII of the Constitution deals with provisions relating to finance, property, contracts and suits. It lays down a broad scheme for distribution

of revenues between the Union and the States.

The Union Government has powers to raise money by taxes and duties mentioned in items 82 to 92A in the Union List and to collect fees in respect of any of the matters in the Union List excluding court fees. The State Governments have similar powers with respect to items 45 to 63 in the State List and to collect fees in respect of any of the matters in the State List excluding court fees. Apart from these, the Constitution mentions the following specific categories of taxes in which the Union and the States have a common interest and whose proceeds accrue to them in different proportions:

(i) Duties which are levied by the Union, but are collected and wholly appropriated by the States, viz., non-judicial stamp duties and excise duties on medicinal and toilet preparations

(Article 268).

(ii) Taxes which are levied and collected by the Union whose net proceeds are wholly assigned to the States. These include succession and estate duties on property other than agricultural land, terminal taxes on goods and passengers carried by rail, sea or air, taxes on railway fares and freights, taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock exchanges and futures markets, on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published therein and taxes on the sale and purchase of goods in the course of inter-State trade or commerce (Article 269).

(iii) Taxes which are levied and collected by the Union whose net proceeds are shared between the Union and the States. Taxes on income other than agricultural income come

under this category (Article 270).

(iv) Taxes which are levied and collected by the Union but whose proceeds may be shared with the States as provided by Parliament by law, e.g., Union excise duties other than those on medicinal and toilet preparations (Article 272).

The Constitution empowers the Union Government to borrow on the security of the Consolidated Fund within limits prescribed by Parliament. The Union can also grant loans to State Governments and guarantee loans raised by them. The States have powers to raise their own loans on the security of their respective Consolidated Funds.

The Constitution provides for the appointment of a Finance Commission by the President, at stated intervals, to make recommendations to him in regard to the distribution of the net proceeds of taxes which are, or may be, divided between the Union and the States and in regard to the principles which govern the grants-in-aid to the States.*

^{*}The first and the second Finance Commissions under this provision were appointed in November 1951 and April 1956 respectively. The third Finance Commission, with A. K. Chanda as chairman, was appointed on December 2, 1960. For details, see chapter XIX.

There is also provision for an independent authority to audit the accounts of both the Union and the States. Exemption of Union property from State taxation and State property from Union taxation, adjustment in respect of certain expenses and pensions, privy purses of the rulers of former princely States and restrictions as to imposition of taxes on the sale or purchase of goods in the course of inter-State trade or import and export transactions with foreign countries form the subject-matter of some of the other financial provisions. The rest of the provisions in this Part deal with property, contracts, rights, liabilities, obligations and suits involving the Union and the States.

TRADE AND COMMERCE

Part XIII of the Constitution embodies the general principles of freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of the Union. Although Article 302 empowers the Union Parliament to impose certain restrictions on this freedom in the public interest, neither Parliament nor any State Legislature has power to make any law which authorises any preference or discriminates between one State and another. Such discrimination is, however, possible under parliamentary law to deal with scarcity of goods in any part of the country. Subject to these restrictions the State Legislatures are empowered to impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse as may be required in the public interest. Parliament also has the power to appoint any authority it considers appropriate to enforce the foregoing provisions.

PUBLIC SERVICES*

Part XIV deals with recruitment, conditions of service, tenure of office and dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of persons serving the Union or a State. It also provides for the appointment of a Public Service Commission for the Union and for each of the States.

ELECTIONS

The superintendence and control of all elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of the States, and of the President and Vice-President of the Union, are vested in an Election Commission consisting of a Chief Election Commissioner and such other Commissioners as necessary appointed by the President. The President also appoints Regional Commissioners in consultation with the Election Commission. The conditions of tenure and service of the Commissioners are determined by the President. The procedure for the removal from office of the Chief Election Commissioner is the same as in the case of a judge of the Supreme Court

Parliament, in respect of elections to its two Houses, and the State Legislatures in respect of elections to the State Legislatures, are empowered to make provisions by law in regard to all matters relating to them. The validity of any such law cannot be called in question in any court.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Article 343 of the Constitution provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script and the form of numerals for official purposes shall be the international form of Indian numerals. English will, however, continue to be the official language for a period of not more than 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution. The President is authorised under Article 344 to constitute, after the expiration

^{*} For details, see Chapter V.

of five years from the commencement of the Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencement, a special Commission, consisting of a chairman and representatives of the different languages specified in the Eighth Schedule† as members, to examine the growth and development of Hindi and make recommendations as to its progressive use for all or any of the official purposes of the Union with a view to replacing English completely at the end of the stipulated period. The Constitution also provides that the recommendations of the Commission will be examined by a Parliamentary Committee of 30 members (20 members from the House of the People and 10 from the Council of States) elected from the respective Houses in accordance with the system of proportional representation. Under clause (6) of Article 344, the President is authorised to issue, after consideration of the report of the Parliamentary Committee, directions in accordance with the whole or any part of the report.*

The Constitution further lays down that the Legislature of a State may, by law, adopt any one or more of the regional languages in use in that State or Hindi as the language to be used for all or any of the official purposes. For communication between one State and another and between a State and the Union, the language for the time being authorised for use in the Union shall be used. The need for the use of the English language in the proceedings of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and in bills, enactments and other laws has been recognised. Article 348 makes special provision on the subject. The proviso to Article 343 also empowers the President to authorise the use of Hindi in addition to English for any of the official purposes of the Union even during the stipulated period of 15 years.

EMERGENCY AND OTHER SPECIAL PROVISIONS

According to Article 352, if at any time the President of India is satisfied that there has arisen a grave emergency created by war or internal disturbance which threatens the security of India or any part of its territory, he can by declaration (a) give directions to the constituent States as to how their authority is to be exercised, and (b) suspend from operation several Articles (268 to 280) of the Constitution under which it is obligatory on the Union Government to make certain contributions to the States. It is, however, necessary that the President's Proclamation is laid before each House of Parliament for approval within a period of two months. During the period of such an emergency, Parliament has the power to legislate with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.

Another occasion on which the President can by proclamation assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of a State is in the event of failure of the State's constitutional machinery. This he does either on receipt of a report from the Governor or when he is otherwise satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution (Article 356).

Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Besides the general provisions which guarantee equal civil and political rights to all citizens, the Constitution contains special provisions to

[†] The Eighth Schedule to the Constitution recognises the following fourteen as the languages of India: Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.

^{*} For the text of the Presidential Order dated April 27, 1960, see Appendices. Brief summaries of the recommendations of the Official Language Commission and the Parliamentary Committee can be seen in "Appendices" to INDIA 1960.

safeguard the interests of, and assist minorities such as the Anglo-Indian community and certain weaker and backward sections like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to progress more rapidly. These provisions include reservation of seats in Parliament and the State Legislatures for an initial period of ten years (now extended by another ten years), preferential treatment in the matter of public employment and extended educational facilities.* A special responsibility has been placed on the Union Government to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and it has been vested with adequate powers to carry out its obligations in this respect. Article 224(1), read along with the Fifth Schedule, details provisions as to the administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in the States other than Assam.

Tribal Areas in Assam

Another special provision which the Constitution makes is with regard to the administration of the tribal areas of Assam. Article 244(2), read along with the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, provides for the constitution of certain autonomous districts and autonomous regions in these areas. The Governor of Assam, who is specially entrusted with the task of administering these areas on behalf of the President, is empowered to constitute councils for these districts and regions. These councils are empowered to make their own rules for the administration of their respective areas. They have powers of legislation with respect to disposition of land, administration of villages, inheritance of property, marriage and social customs, etc. They can constitute village councils or courts for the trial of suits and disputes, administer district and regional funds and establish and manage schools, dispensaries, markets and fisheries. Certain powers of assessment and collection of taxes on land, professions, trade and employment, vehicles and boats are also vested in the councils. The Governor of Assam is empowered to appoint a Commission to enquire into and report on the administration of the autonomous districts and regions. If necessary, the Governor may also place one of his Ministers in special charge of their welfare. The areas specified in Part B of the Sixth Schedule—the North-East Frontier Tract and the Naga-Hills Tuensang Area—are administered by the President acting through the Governor of Assam as his agent.**

Special Officers

Article 338 provides for the appointment of a Special Officer by the President for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is the duty of this Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for these sections under the Constitution and to report to the President on their working. The President is further required to place these reports before both the Houses of Parliament. The appointment of another Special Officer is envisaged under Article 350B. He is required to perform similar duties with regard to constitutional safeguards provided for linguistic minorities.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Article 368 provides that an amendment to the Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House

^{*} See Chapter XIV for the implementation of these safeguards and a review of the administration of the tribal areas.

^{**} Under the Nagaland (Transitional Provisions) Regulation, 1961, promulgated by the President of India on January 24, 1961, the areas comprised in the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area shall be known by the name of Nagaland and have the status of a separate State under the Indian Union. A brief summary of the provisions of the above Regulation is given in the Appendices.

of Parliament; and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill. The only provisions, for the amendment of which ratification by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the States has been prescribed in addition, relate to the election of the President, the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States, the representation of the States in Parliament and the procedure for amendment of the Constitution.

Since its inauguration on January 26, 1950, there have been nine amendments to the Constitution. The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, besides making minor changes in Articles 15, 19, 85, 87. 174, 176, 341, 342, 372 and 375, added two new Articles 31A and 31B and a Ninth Schedule after the Eighth. Among the more notable features of this Act are: (i) the addition of a saving clause to Article 15 (prohibition of discrimination) enabling the State to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes; and (ii) the substitution of clause (2) in Article 19 by a new clause broadening the State's power to impose "reasonable restrictions" on the citizen's right to freedom of speech and expression in the interest of "friendly relations with foreign States" and in relation to "defamation or incitement to an offence", besides security of State, public order, decency and morality, etc., which were included in the original clause as well. The two new Articles added after Article 31 (right to property) provided for the saving of laws relating to acquisition of estates and the validation of certain land reform Acts and Regulations passed by the States and specified in the Ninth Schedule.

The Constitution (Second Amendment) Act, 1952, sought to amend Article 81 with a view to readjusting the scale of representation in the House of the People, necessitated by the completion of the 1951 census. The Constitution (Third Amendment) Act passed in 1954 substituted entry 33 of the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule by a new one, including food-stuffs, cattle fodder and raw cotton and jute as additional items whose production and supply can be controlled by the Centre, if expedient in the public interest.

The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955, amended Articles 31, 31A and 305 and added a few more entries to the Ninth Schedule. The amendment to Article 31(2) provided that when the State compulsorily acquires private property for a public purpose, the scale of compensation prescribed by the authorising legislation would not be called in question in a court of law. Article 31A was amended so as to exclude the temporary taking over of a property by the State, either in public interest or to secure its better management, from the compensation clause. The amendment to Article 305 was in the nature of a saving clause for laws providing for State monopolies. Seven new entries were also added to the Ninth Schedule.

The Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1955, substituted the proviso to Article 3 by a new one empowering the President to fix a time limit for State-Legislatures to express their views on proposed Central laws affecting the area and boundaries, etc., of their respective States. The Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act passed in 1956 added a new entry, i.e., 92A to the Union List of the Seventh Schedule relating to taxes on the sale and purchase of goods in the course of inter-State transactions and the relevant clauses under Articles 269 and 286 on the same subject.

The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956, necessitated by the reorganisation of States, involved not only the establishment of new States and alterations in State boundaries but also the abolition of the three categories of the States and the classification of certain areas as "Union Territories". This led to the amendment of Article 1 and the First Schedule to the Constitution. Among the other important Articles which were affected by this amendment were Articles 81 and 82 which were substituted by new ones; Article 131 on the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; Article 168 providing for bicameral legislatures in certain States; and Articles 216, 217, 220, 222 and 224 dealing with the High Courts. Two new Articles, 350A and 350B, were added with a view to implementing the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission regarding constitutional safeguards for linguistic minorities.

The Constitution (Eighth Amendment) Act, 1959, amends Article 334 so as to extend the special provision relating to the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the representation of the Anglo-Indian community by nomination in the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of States, for a further period of ten years

from January 26, 1960.

The Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Act, 1960, amends the First Schedule to the Constitution in order to give effect to the transfer of certain territories to Pakistan in pursuance of the agreements entered into between the Governments of India and Pakistan in September 1958.

CHAPTER IV

LEGISLATURE

India is a Sovereign Democratic Republic with a parliamentary form of government based on universal adult franchise. Sovereignty ultimately rests with the people. The executive authority is accountable for all its decisions and actions to the people through their elected representatives in the legislature.

UNION PARLIAMENT

The total number of members in the Council of States, as constituted at present, is 236, of whom 224 are the elected representatives of the States and the Union Territories and 12 are nominated by the President. The present strength of the House of the People is 506, consisting of 500 members directly elected from the fifteen States (including six from Jammu and Kashmir appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Legislature of the State) and the four Union Territories of Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura, and six members nominated by the President to represent Anglo-Indians, the areas specified in Part B of the Sixth Schedule and the Union Territories of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

The State-wise allocation of seats in the two Houses and the strength of political parties (on the basis of party affiliations at the time of elections) in the House of the People, as on March 20, 1961, is shown in the following table.

TABLE 23
ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT

State/Union	State/Union No. of House of the People									
Territory	Council of States †	No. of seats †	Con. s	PSP	CPI	JS	OP§	Ind.		
Andhra Pradesh Assam Bihar Gujarat Jammu & Kashmir Kerala Madhya Pradesh Madras Maharashtra Mysore Orissa Punjab Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh West Bengal Delhi Himachal Pradesh Manipur Tripura	18 7 22 11 4(1) 9 16 18 19 12(1) 10 34(2) 16 3 2 1	43(1) 12 53(1) 22 6 18 36 41 44 26 20(1) 22 22 86(1) 36 5(1) 4 2	37 9 39 17 — 6 35 31 21 23 7 20 19 68 23 4 4 4 1 1		2 -9 -2 4 -1 1 -7 -1	2 - 2	2 9 6 1 9 1 7 - 5 2	1 1 1 5 - 2 - 8 3 1 2 1 3 5 2 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
TOTAL	224*	500**	365	20	28	4	42	36		

*Exclusive of 12 nominated seats. †Figures in brackets indicate the number of vacant seats. **Exclusive of six nominated seats. † For abbreviations, refer to page 47. §In the column 'OP' are included:

Andhra Pradesh: Peoples' Democratic Front 2. Bihar: Jharkhand 6; Janta Party 3. Jammu & Kashmir: National Conference 6. Madhya Pradesh: Hindu Mahasabha 1, Maharashtra: Peasants' and Workers' Party 4; Scheduled Castes Federation (now known as Republican Party) 5. Mysore: Scheduled Castes Federation 1. Orissa: Ganatantra Parishad 7. Uttar Pradesh: Socialist Party 5. West Bengal: Forward Bloc (Marxist) 2.

The names of the members of the two Houses, as on March, 20, 1961, are given below:

COUNCIL OF STATES (RAJYA SABHA)

ANDHRA PRADESH (18)

- Makkineni Basavapunnaiah
- 1. 2. 2. B. Gopala Reddi 3. Raj Bahadur Gour
- Akbar Ali Khan Smt. Seeta Yudhvir 4.
- Kota Punnaiah 6. Mudumala Henry Samuel
- V. C. Kesava Rao J. C. Nagi Reddi 8.
- 10. Adduru Balarami Reddy
- S. Channa Reddy D. Ramanuja Rao 11.
- 12. 13. Narla Venkateswara Rao
- K. L. Narasimha Rao K. L. Narasimham Villuri Venkataramana 14.
- 15.
- 16.
- 17. A. Chakradhar 18.
 - Smt. Yashoda Reddy

ASSAM (7)

- S. C. Deb
- Smt. Bedavati Buragohain Smt. Pushpalata Das Purna Chandra Sharma
- 20. 21.
- 22.
- 23. M. Tayyebulla 24.
- Joy Bhadra Hagjer Lila Dhar Barooah

BIHAR (22)

- 26. R. G. Agarwala27. Ahmad Hussain
- 28. Kameshwara Singh
- 29. M. John
- 30. Kishori Ram
- 31. Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon
- 32. Vacant
- 33. Mahesh Saran
- Mazhar Imam 34.
- Rajeshwar Prasad Narain Sinha Devendra Prasad Singh
- 36.
- Braja Kishore Prasad Sinha 37.
- 38. Ganga Sharan Sinha
- 39. Rajendra Pratap Sinha40. Kamta Singh41. Rama Bahadur Sinha

- 42. R. D. Sinha Dinkar 43.
- Tajamul Husain Mohammad Umair 44.
- 45. Sheel Bhadra Yajee
- Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha 46.
- Smt. Jahanara Jaipal Singh

GUJARAT (11)

- Khandubhai K. Desai
- Mahipat Mulshankar Mehta
- Rohit Manushankar Dave 50.
- Dahyabhai V. Patel Suresh J. Desai Raghu Vira 51.
- 52.

- Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi J. K. Modi
- 55.
- 56. Khemchandbhai Shomabhai Chavda
- 57. Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel
- 58. I. T. Lohani

KERALA (9)

- 59. Smt. K. Bharathi

- 60. K. Madhava Menon 61. P. J. Thomas 62. Govindan Nair 63. K. P. Madhavan Nair
- 64. Joseph Mathen
- 65. P. A. Solomon66. Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
- 67. A. Subba Rao

MADHYA PRADESH (16)

- 68. Niranjan Singh
- 69. Mohammad Ali70. Banarsi Das Chaturvedi
- 71. Gurudev
- 72. Smt. Krishna Kumari
- 73. Ratanlal Kishorilal Malviya
- 74. Dayaldas Kurre
- 75. Prakash Chand Sethi
- 76. 77. Raghubir Sinh
- Ram Sahai
- 78. Smt. Rukmani Bai Vishnu Vinayak Sarwate
- 79. Vishnu Vinayak Sarwa 80. Smt. Seeta Parmanand
- A. D. Mani 81.
- 82.
- Bhanu Pratap Singh Gopikrishna Vijaivargiya 83.

MADRAS (18)

- Smt. G. Parthasarathy
- T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar
- 86. P. Ramamurti
- S. Chattanatha Karayalar 87.

- 88. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar 89. N. M. Anwar 90. Smt. T. Nallamuthu Ramamurti 91. N. M. Lingam
- 92. Abdul Rahim 93. N. Ramakrishna Iyer
- G. Rajagopalan 94.
- R. Gopalakrishnan 95.
- 096. Thomas Srinivasan
- 97. T. S. Pattabiraman
- 98. B. Parameswaran 99. S. Venkataraman
- 99.
- 100. Dawood Ali Mirza 101. K. Santhanam

MAHARASHTRA (19)

- 102. Abid Ali
- 103. 104.
- P. N. Rajabhoj Waman Sheodas Barlingay
- 105. Babubhai Chinai
- 106. Vinayakrao Pand107. T. R. Deogirikar Vinayakrao Pandurang Patil

108. Vithalrao Tukaram Nagpure	166	Akhtar Husain
109. Ramrao Madhaorao Deshmukh	167.	Bhagwat Narayan Bhargava
110. D. B. Desai	168.	Smt. Anis Kidwai
	169.	
111. Bhaurao Dewaji Khobaragade	170.	Smt. Chandravati Lakhanpal
112. G. R. Kulkarni	171.	
113. Kodardas Kalidas Shah	172.	
114. Deokinandan Narayan		A. C. Gilbert
115. Lalji Pendse	174.	
116. D. Y. Pawar	175.	
117. Sonusing Dhansing Patil		
118. M. D. Tumpalliwar	177	Faridul Haq Ansari
119. Shripad Krishna Limaye	1770	Jaspat Roy Kapoor
120. Baba Saheb Savnekar	170.	Nafisul Hasan
	1/9.	Hriday Nath Kunzru
MYSORE (12)		Mukut Behari Lal
	181.	
121. B. C. Nanjundaiya	182.	
122. Janardhan Rao Desai	183.	Tarkeshwar Pande
123. Smt. Annapurna Devi Thimmareddy		Vacant
124. Mulka Govinda Reddy		Har Prasad Saksena
125. N. S. Hardiker	186.	P. N. Sapru
126. M. S. Gurupadaswamy	187.	Smt. Savitry Devi Nigam
127. S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao	188.	Piare Lall Kureel
128. M. Govinda Reddy	189.	Ramgopal Gupta
129. N. Sri Rama Reddy	190.	Vacant
130. B. P. Basappa Shetty	191	Hira Vallabha Tripathi
131. Vacant	102	Dharam Prakash
132. Smt. Violet Alva	103	Sham Sundar Narain Tankha
102. Dint. Violet / Hya	104	7 A Abmod
ORISSA (10)	105	Z. A. Ahmad
	193.	M. P. Bhargava
133. Bairagi Dwibedy	196.	Arjun Arora
134. Harihar Patel	197.	Mohammad Ibrahim
135. Biswanath Das		
136. Dibakar Patnaik		WEST BENGAL (16)
136. Dibakar Patnaik 137. Bibudhendra Misra 138. Bhagirathi Mahapatra 139. Maheswar Naik	198.	Ansaruddin Ahmad
138. Bhagirathi Mahapatra		Nihar Ranjan Ray
139. Maheswar Naik	200.	Smt Abba Maite
140. Lokanath Misra	201	Smt. Abha Maity
141. Abhimanyu Rath	201.	R. S. Doogar
142. Nanda Kishore Das	203.	Biren Roy
T		The state of the s
DYDIYAD (14)	204.	Bhupesh Gupta
PUNJAB (11)	205.	P. D. Himatsingka
143. Mohan Singh	206.	
144. Chaman Lall	207.	
145. Madho Ram Sharma	208.	Smt. Maya Devi Chettry
146. Darshan Singh Pheruman	209.	Atindra Nath Bose
147. Jagan Nath Kaushal	210.	- Toble Itel
148. Bansi Lal	211.	Mriganka Mohan Sur
149. Neki Ram	212.	Surendra Mohan Ghose
150. Raghbir Singh Panjhazari	213.	Mehr Chand Khanna
151. Km. Amrit Kaur		
152. Zail Singh		JAMMU AND KASHMIR (4)
153. Jugal Khishore	214.	
agar Emphote	214.	
DATACTITARI (40)		
RAJASTHAN (10)		Vacant
154. Abdul Shakoor	217.	Pir Mohammad Khan
155. Kumbha Ram		
156. Keshvanand		DELHI (3)
157. Jai Narain Vvas	218.	
158. Sadig Ali		
159. Tika Ram Paliwal	219.	
160. Smt. Sharda Bhargaya	220.	Ahmed Ali
161. K. L. Shrimali		
162. Jaswant Singh		HIMACHAL PRADESH (2)
163. Vijay Singh	221	
	221.	
UTTAR PRADESH (34)	222.	Smt. Lila Devi
164. G. S. Pathak		MANIPUR (1)
I had I commoth I leased A		THAT UK (I)
165. Jagannath Prasad Agrawal	223	
103. Jagannath Prasad Agrawai	223.	

47

TRIPURA (1)	228.	Jairamdas Doulatram
224. Abdul Latif	229. 230.	Tara Shankar Banerjee Naraindas Rattanmal Malkani
NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT (12)	231.	Mohan Lal Saksena Smt. Rukmini Devi Arundale
225. K. M. Panikkar226. Maithilisharan Gupta227. Kakasaheb Kalelkar	234. 235.	M. Satyanarayana A. R. Wadia B. V. (Mama) Warerkar Tara Chand

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE (LOK SABHA) ANDHRA PRADESH (43)

s. No	. Constituency		Name of the Member	Party*
1	Adilabad		K. Ashanna	Con**
2	Adoni		Pendekanti Venkatasubbaiah	Con.
3	Anantapur	1	T. Nagi Reddy	CPI
4	Chittoor		M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar	Con.
5	Chittoor (R)		M. V. Gangadhara Siva	Con.
6	Cuddapah		Vutukura Rami Reddy	Con.
7	Eluru		Km. Mothey Veda Kumari	Con.
8	Golugonda		Missula Suryanarayanamurti	Con.
9	Golugonda (R)		Vacant	—
10	Gudivada		D. Balarama Krishnaiah	Con.
11	Guntur		Kotha Raghuramaiah	Con.
12	Hindupur		K. V. Ramakrishna Reddy	Con.
13	Hyderabad		Vinayak Rao K. Koratkar	Con.
14	Kakinada		M. Thirumala Rao	Con.
15	Kakinada (R)		B. S. Murthy	Con.
16	Karimnagar		M. Sri Ranga Rao	Con.
17	Karimnagar (R)		M. R. Krishna	Con.
18	Khammam		T. B. Vittal Rao	PDF
19	Kurnool		S. Osman Ali Khan	Con.
20	Mahbubabad		Etikala Madhusudan Rao	Con.
21	Mahbubnagar		J. Rameshwar Rao	Con.
22	Mahbubnagar (R)		P. Ramaswamy	Con.
23	Markapur		C. Bali Reddy	Con.
24	Masulipatnam		Mandali Venkata Krishna Rao	Con.
25	Medak		P. Hanmanth Rao	Con. •
26	Nalgonda		Devulapaili Venkateswar Rao	PDF
27	Nalgonda (R)		Vaddepalli Kasiram	Con.
28	Narasapur		Udaaraju Ramam	CPI
29	Nellore		R. Lakshmi Narasa Reddy	Con.
30	Nellore (R)	• •	B. Anjanappa	Con.
31	Nizamabad		H. C. Heda	Con.
32	Ongole		R. Narapa Reddy	Con.
33	Parvathipuram		Dippala Suri Dora	Ind.
34	Parvathipuram (R)		Biddika Satyanarayana	Con.
35	Rajahmundry		D. S. Raju	Con.
36	Rajampet		T. N. Viswanatha Reddy	Con.
37	Secunderabad		Ahmed Mohiaddin	Con.
38	Srikakulam		B. Rajagopala Rao	Con.
39	Tenali		N. G. Ranga	Con.
40	Vikarabad		Smt. Sangam Laxmi Bai	Con.
41	Vijayavada		Smt. K. Atchamamba	Con.
42	Visakhapatnam		Vijaya Ananda	Con.
43	Waranaal		Sadath Ali Khan	Con
73	warangai			Con.

^{*}Party affiliations are as at the time of elections.

^{**}Abbreviations: Con. (Congress); PDF (People's Democratic Front); Ind. (Independent); PSP (Praja Socialist Party); CPI (Communist Party of India); SCF (Scheduled Castes Federation—now known as Republican Party); JS (Jan Sangh); PWP (Peasants' and Workers' Party); HM (Hindu Mahasabha); GP (Ganatantra Parishad); FBM (Forward Bloc Marxist); NC (National Conference); Soc. (Socialist); (R) Reserved Seat (in double member constituencies) for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

S.No.	Constituency			Name of the Member	Party			
				ASSAM (12)			*	
44 A	utonomous Dis	stricts	(R)	Hoover Hynniewta			Ind.	
	11			Dwarika Nath Tewari			Con.	
46 C	Cachar (R)			Nibaran Chandra Laskar			Con.	
			• •	B. Bhagavati		• •	Con.	
	Dhubri			Amjad Ali	• • •	• •	PSP	
	Dibrugarh	• •	• •	Jogendra Nath Hazarika	• •		Con. PSP	
	Sauhati	• •	• •	Hem Barua			Con.	
	Goalpara (P)	• •	• •	Dharanidhar Basumatari	• •		Con.	
	Goalpara (R) orhat	• •	••	Smt. Mofida Ahmed			Con.	
	7	••	• •	Liladhar Kotoki			Con.	
		••		Prafulla Chandra Borooah			Con.	
				BIHAR (53)				
	Aurangabad			Vacant			- —	
	Bagaha			Bibhuti Mishra			Con.	
			• •	Smt. Shakuntala Devi			Con.	
	Barh	• •	••	Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinha			Con.	
	Begusarai.		••	Mathura Prasad Mishra			Con.	
)	• •		Banarsi Prasad Jhunjhunwala		• • •	Con.	
	Buxar Champaran	••	1	Kamal Singh		•••	Ind.	
	71 (D)		• •	B. B. Varma Bhola Raut Rajendra Singh			Con.	
	Chapra		•	Rajendra Singh		• • •	PSP	
	Thatea			Smt. Vijaya Raje			Janta	
	Darbhanga	• •		Shree Narayan Das			Con.	
68 I	Darbhanga (R)			Rameshwar Sahu	38.92		Con.	
	Dhanbad			D. C. Malik			Con.	
	Dumka		• •	S. C. Choudhury			Jharkhand	
71]	Dumka (R)						Jharkhand	
	Gaya		• •	Brajeshwar Prasad			Con.	
	Giridih Gopalganj	••	• •	S. A. Matin			Janta	
	Hajipur	••	••	Syed Mahmud			Con.	
	Hajipur (R)	• •	• •	Rajeshwar Patel Chandramani Lal Choudhry	• •	• •	Con.	
	Hazaribagh		•	Smt. Lalita Rajya Laxmi		• •	Con. Janta	
78 .	lainagar			Shyam Nandan Mishra			Con.	
79 .	Jamshedpur			Mohindra Kumar Ghosh		• • •	Con.	
80	Katihar			Bhola Nath Biswas			Con.	
81	Kesaria			Dwarka Nath Tiwary			Con.	
82	Khagaria			Jivalal Mandal			Con.	
83	Kishanganj (R)			Mohammad Tahir			Con.	
84 3	Lohardaga (R) Madhubani	••	• •	Ignace Deck			Jharkhand	
86	Maharajganj	••		Anirudha Sinha	• •		Con.	
120000	Monghyr	• •	• •	Mahendra Nath Singh			Con.	
88	Monghyr (R)	••	• •	Banarsi Prasad Sinha Nayantara Das	• • •		Con.	
	Muzaffarpur	••	•••	Acoleo Mohto	••		Con.	
90	Nalanda		•	Kailash Pati Sinha	••		PSP	
91	Nawada			Smt Satuahhama Davi	• •	••	Con.	
	Nawada (R)			Ram Dhạni Das	• •	• •	Con.	
	Palamau			Gajendra Prasad Sinha	••	••	Con.	
	Patna			Sarangadhara Sinha		• • •	Con.	
	Pupri			Digvijaya Narain Singh			Con.	
	Purnea Rajmahal (R)		• •	Phani Gopal Sen			Con.	
98	Ranchi East		••	Paika Murmu			Con.	
	Ranchi West (R	1	••	M. R. Masani			Jharkhand	
100	Saharsa)	••	Jaipal Singh			Jharkhand	
The state of the s	Saharsa (R)	••	••	Lalit Narayan Mishra			Con.	
	Samastipur	*	••	Bholi Sardar	••		Con.	
	Sasaram		•••	Satya Narayan Sinha Ram Subhag Singh		• •	Con.	
104	Sasaram (R)		•	Jaguyan Dam	••	••	Con.	
105	Shahabad			B R Rhagat	4.00	••	Con.	
106	Singhbhum (R)			Shambhu Charan Godsora	•••	••	Con.	
107	Sitamarhi			J. B. Kripalani	•••		Jharkhand PSP	
108	Siwan			Jhulan Sinha	••		Con.	

Anand . Km. Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel Con. Banaskantha . Akbarbhai Chavda . Con. Baroda . Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad Con. Broach . Chandra Shankar . Con. Chandra Shankar . Con. Bulsar (R) . Nanubhai Nichhabhai Patel . Con. Con. Chandra Shankar . Con. Chankar . Con. Chandra Shankar . Con. Chankar . Con. Chankar . Con. Chankar . Chankar . Con. Chankar . Ch	S. No.	Constituenc	у	Name of the Member	Note of		Party
Ahmedabad				GUJARAT (22)			
110	109 Al	hmedabad					Ted
111				72 1 D	•		Control of the Contro
13 Baroda Fatesinhrao Pratapsinhrao Gaekwad Con.	111 A	nand			i		
114 Broach Chandra Shankar Con. 115 Bulsar (R) Nanubhai Nichhabhai Patel Con. 116 Dohad (R) Jaljibhai Koyabhai Dindod Con. 117 Girnar Smt. Jayaben Vajubhai Shah Con. 118 Gohilwad Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta Con. 120 Kaira Fatesinhii Ghodasar Ind. 121 Kutch Bhawanji A. Khimji Con. 122 Madhya Saurashtra Manharlai Mansukhlal Shah Con. 123 Mandvi (R) Chhaganlal M. Kedaria Con. 124 Mehsana Purushottamdas R. Patel Ind. 125 Panchmahals Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi Con. 126 Patan Motisinh Bahadursinh Thakore Ind. 127 Sabarkantha Gulzarilal Nanda Con. 128 Sorath Narendrabhai Nathwani Con. 129 Surat Moraji Desai Con. 130 Zalawad Ghanshyamlal Oza Con. 131 Ambalapuzha P. T. Punnoose CPI 132 Badagara K. B. Menon PSP 133 Chirayinkil M. K. Kumaran CPI 134 Ernakulam A. M. Thomas Con. 135 Kasargod A. K. Gopalan CPI 136 Kottayam Mathew Maniyangadan CPI 137 Kozhikode K. P. Kuttikirshnan Nair Con. 138 Manjeri B. Pocker Ind. 140 Moovattupuzha George Thomas Kottukapally Con. 141 Palghat V. Eacharan CPI 142 Con. CPI 143 Guilon (R) P. K. Kodiyan CPI 144 Quilon (R) P. K. Kodiyan CPI 145 Tellicherry M. K. Jinachandran Con. 146 Trichur K. K. Warior CPI 147 Trichur K. K. Swarior CPI 148 Trivandrum S. Easwara Iyer Ind. 149 Balaghat C. D. Gautam Con. 150 Baloda Bazar Vidya Charan Shukla Con. 151 Baloda Bazar Vidya Charan Shukla Con. 152 Chinidwara B. L. Chandak Con. 153 Gona Smt. Mainmoa Sultan Con. 154 Trichur K. K. Warior CPI 155 Chhindwara B. L. Chandak Con. 156 Chinidwara B. L. Chandak Con. 157 Balispur Resham Lal Jangde Con. 158 Guna Smt. Wainmoa Sultan Con. 159 Govalior (R) Smt. Mainmoa Sultan Con. 150 Gwal							Con.
115 Bulsar (R)					kwad		
116		lean (D)					
117 Girnar Smt. Jayaben Vajubhai Shah Con. 118 Gohilwad Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta Con. 119 Halar Jaisukhlal Lalshanker Hathi Con. 120 Kuira Fatesinhji Ghodasar Ind. 121 Kutch Bhawanji A. Khimji Con. 122 Madhya Saurashtra Manharlal Mansukhlal Shah Con. 123 Mandvi (R) Chhaganlal M. Kedaria Con. 124 Mehsana Purushottamdas R. Patel Ind. 125 Panchmahals Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi Con. 126 Patan Motisinh Bahadursinh Thakore Ind. 127 Sabarkantha Gulzarilal Nanda Con. 128 Sorath Narendrabhai Nathwani Con. 129 Surat Moraji Desai Con. 130 Zalawad Ghanshyamlal Oza Con. 131 Ambalapuzha P. T. Punnoose CPI 132 Badagara K. B. Menon PSP 133 Chirayinkil M. K. Kumaran CPI 134 Ernakulam A. M. Thomas Con. 135 Kasargod A. K. Gopalan CPI 136 Kottayam Mathew Maniyangadan Con. 137 Kozhikode K. P. Kuttikrishan Nair Con. 138 Manjeri B. Pocker Ind. 140 Moovattupuzha George Thomas Kottukapally Con. 141 Palghat V. Eacharan CPI 142 Quilon V. P. Nayar CPI 143 Quilon V. P. Nayar CPI 144 Quilon (R) P. K. Kodiyan CPI 145 Tellicherry M. K. Jinachandran Con. 146 Thiruvella P. K. Vasudevan Nair CPI 147 Trichur K. K. Warior CPI 148 Trivandrum S. Easwara Iyer Ind. 150 Baloda Bazar (R) Smt. Maimoona Sultan Con. 151 Baloda Bazar (R) Smt. Maimoona Sultan Con. 152 Bastar (R) Smt. Maimoona Sultan Con. 153 Baloda Bazar (R) Smt. Maimoona Sultan Con. 154 Bilaspur Resham Lal Jangde Con. 155 Chhindwara (R) N. M. Wadiwa Con. 156 Chhindwara (R) N. M. Wadiwa Con. 157 Durg Mohanlal Bakliwal Con. 158 Guna Smt. Maimoona Sultan Con. 159 Gwalior (R) Smt. Maimoona Sultan Con. 150 Gwalior (R) Smt. Maimoona Sultan Con. 151 Ghoda Bazar (R) Smt. Maimoona S							
118 Gohilwad Balvantray Gopaljee Mehta Con		imnon					
Halar		-1-11					
				Jaisukhlal Lalshanker Hathi			Con.
Mandyi (R) Chhaganlal Mansukhlal Shah Con.							
Mandvi (R)							Control of the Contro
124 Mehsana Purushottamdas R. Patel Ind.		[a-1-: (D)			•••		
125 Panchmahals Maneklal Maganlal Gandhi Con.		lehsana					
126 Patan Motisinh Bahadursinh Thakore Ind.	125 Pa	nchmahals					
127 Sabarkantha Gulzarila Nanda Con.	126 Pa						
129 Surat		abarkantha		Gulzarilal Nanda			
RERALA (18)						• •	
RERALA (18)							
131	130 Za	alawad		Gnansnyamiai Oza	• •	• •	Con.
131				KERALA (18)			
132 Badagara K. B. Menon PSP 133 Chirayinkil M. K. Kumaran CPI 134 Ernakulam A. M. Thomas Con. 135 Kasargod A. K. Gopalan CPI 136 Kottayam Mathew Maniyangadan Con. 137 Kozhikode K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair Con. 138 Manjeri B. Pocker Ind. Ind. 139 Mukundapuram T. C. N. Menon CPI 140 Movattupuzha George Thomas Kottukapally Con. 141 Palghat V. Eacharan Con. 142 Palghat V. Eacharan Con. 143 Quilon V. P. Nayar CPI 144 Quilon R. P. K. Kodiyan CPI 145 Tellicherry M. K. Jinachandran Con. 146 Thiruvella P. K. Vasudevan Nair CPI 147 Trichur K. K. Warior CPI 148 Trivandrum S. Easwara Iyer Ind. MADHYA PRADESH (36) 149 Balaghat C. D. Gautam Con. Con. 151 Baloda Bazar Vidya Charan Shukla Con. Con. 152 Bastar (R) Surti Kistaiya Con. 153 Bhopal Smt. Maimooha Sultan Con. 154 Bilaspur Resham Lal Jangde Con. 155 Chhindwara B. L. Chandak Con. 156 Chhindwara B. L. Chandak Con. 157 Durg Mohanlal Bakliwal Con. 158 Guna Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia Con. 159 Gwalior Radha Charan Sharma Con. 150 Gwalior Radha Charan Sharma Con. 151 Gwalior Radha Charan Sharma Con. 152 Gwalior Radha Charan Sharma Con. 157 Durg Mohanlal Bakliwal Con. 158 Guna Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia Con. 159 Gwalior Radha Charan Sharma Con. 160 Gwalior (R) Suriya Prashad Con. 161 Hoshangabad R. S. Kiledar Con. 162 Indore Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala Con. 164 Janjgir Amar Singh Damar Con. 166 Khajuraho Ram Singh Damar Con. 167 Khajuraho Ram Singh Damar Con. 167 Khajuraho Ram Singh Damar Con. 167 Khajuraho Con. 168 Khajuraho Con. 169 Mohallal Malviya Con. 160 Mohallal Malviya Con.	121 A	mbalanuzha					CPI
133 Chirayinkil	The second secon						
134 Ernakulam							
136 Kottayam	134 E	1 1					
137 Kozhikode K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair Con. 138 Manjeri B. Pocker Ind. 139 Mukundapuram T. C. N. Menon CPI 140 Moovattupuzha George Thomas Kottukapally Con. 141 Palghat V. Eacharan Con. 142 Palghat P. Kunhan CPI 143 Quilon Quilon P. K. Kodiyan CPI 145 Tellicherry M. K. Jinachandran Con. 146 Thiruvella P. K. Vasudevan Nair CPI 147 Trichur K. K. Warior CPI 148 Trivandrum S. Easwara Iyer Ind. 150 Baloda Bazar Vidya Charan Shukla Con. 151 Baloda Bazar Vidya Charan Shukla Con. 152 Bastar (R) Smt. Minimata Agamdas Guru Con. 153 Bhopal Smt. Maimoona Sultan Con. 154 Bilaspur Resham Lal Jangde Con. 155 Chhindwara B. L. Chandak Con. 156 Chhindwara R. N. M. Wadiwa Con. 157 Durg Mohanlal Bakliwal Con. 158 Guna Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia Con. 159 Gwalior Radha Charan Sharma Con. 160 Gwalior (R) Suriya Prashad Con. 161 Hoshangabad R. S. Kiledar Con. 162 Indore Govind Das Con. 163 Jabalpur Govind Das Con. 164 Janjgir Amar Singh Saigal Con. 165 Jhabua (R) Amar Singh Damar Con. 166 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malviya Con. 167 Con. Con. 167 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malviya Con. 168 Con. Con. Con. 167 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malviya Con. 167 Con. Con. Con. 168 Con. Con. Con. 167 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malviya Con. 168 Con. Con. Con. 169 Con. Con. Con. Con. 160 Con. Con. Con. Con. 161 Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. 162 Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. 166 Con.		accessed					
138 Manjeri B. Pocker Ind. 139 Mukundapuram T. C. N. Menon CPI 140 Moovattupuzha George Thomas Kottukapally Con. 141 Palghat V. Eacharan Con. 142 Palghat (R) P. Kunhan CPI 143 Quilon V. P. Nayar CPI 144 Quilon (R) P. K. Kodiyan CPI 145 Tellicherry M. K. Jinachandran Con. 146 Thiruvella P. K. Vasudevan Nair CPI 147 Trichur K. K. Warior CPI 148 Trivandrum S. Easwara Iyer Ind.				Mathew Maniyangadan			
139 Mukundapuram		Tamiani					
140 Moovattupuzha. George Thomas Kottukapally Con. 141 Palghat V. Eacharan Con. 142 Palghat (R) P. Kunhan CPI 143 Quilon V. P. Nayar CPI 144 Quilon (R) P. K. Kodiyan CPI 145 Tellicherry M. K. Jinachandran Con. 146 Thiruvella P. K. Vasudevan Nair CPI 147 Trichur K. K. Warior CPI 148 Trivandrum S. Easwara Iyer Ind.						Madrati .	
141 Palghat V. Eacharan Con. 142 Palghat (R) P. Kunhan CPI 143 Quilon (R) P. K. Kodiyan CPI 144 Quilon (R) P. K. Kodiyan CPI 145 Tellicherry M. K. Jinachandran Con. 146 Thiruvella P. K. Vasudevan Nair CPI 147 Trichur K. K. Warior CPI 148 Trivandrum S. Easwara Iyer Ind.							Con.
143 Quilon V. P. Nayar CPI 144 Quilon (R) P. K. Kodiyan CPI 145 Tellicherry M. K. Jinachandran Con. 146 Thiruvella P. K. Vasudevan Nair CPI 147 Trichur K. K. Warior CPI 148 Trivandrum S. Easwara Iyer Ind.	141 Pa	alghat		V. Eacharan			Con.
144 Quilon (R) P. K. Kodiyan CPI 145 Tellicherry M. K. Jinachandran Con. 146 Thiruvella P. K. Vasudevan Nair CPI 147 Trichur K. K. Warior CPI 148 Trivandrum S. Easwara Iyer Ind. MADHYA PRADESH (36) MADHYA PRADESH (36) <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Marie Co</td><td></td></td<>						Marie Co	
145 Tellicherry M. K. Jinachandran Con. 146 Thiruvella P. K. Vasudevan Nair CPI 147 Trichur K. K. Warior CPI 148 Trivandrum S. Easwara Iyer Ind. MADHYA PRADESH (36) MADHYA PRADESH (36) 149 Balaghat C. D. Gautam Con. MADHYA PRADESH (36) Trival Amation of Con. Con. Trival Con. MADHYA PRADESH (36) MADHYA PRADESH (36) MADHYA PRADESH (36) MADHYA PRADESH (36) Con. Trival Con. Tri						-	
146	The state of the s	11. 1				1000	
Trichur S. Easwara Iyer Ind. MADHYA PRADESH (36) 149 Balaghat C. D. Gautam Con. 150 Baloda Bazar Vidya Charan Shukla Con. 151 Baloda Bazar (R) Smt. Minimata Agamdas Guru Con. 152 Bastar (R) Surti Kistaiya Con. 153 Bhopal Smt. Maimoona Sultan Con. 154 Bilaspur Resham Lal Jangde Con. 155 Chhindwara B. L. Chandak Con. 156 Chhindwara (R) N. M. Wadiwa Con. 157 Durg Mohanlal Bakliwal Con. 158 Guna Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia Con. 159 Gwalior Radha Charan Sharma Con. 160 Gwalior (R) Suriya Prashad Con. 161 Hoshangabad R. S. Kiledar Con. 162 Indore Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala Con. 163 Jabalpur Govind Das Con. 164 Janjgir Amar Singh Saigal Con. 165 Khajuraho Ram Sahai Tiwari Con. 166 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malaiya Con. 167 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malaiya Con. 168 Con. 169 Con. 160 Khajuraho Ram Sahai Tiwari Con. 160 Khajuraho Ram Sahai Tiwari Con. 161 Con. 162 Motilal Malaiya Con. 163 Libatia Con. 164 Libatia Con. 165 Jhabua (R) Ram Sahai Tiwari Con. 166 Khajuraho Ram Sahai Tiwari Con. 167 Khajuraho Motilal Malaiya Con.		1 .					
MADHYA PRADESH (36) 149 Balaghat C. D. Gautam Con. 150 Baloda Bazar Vidya Charan Shukla Con. 151 Baloda Bazar (R) Smt. Minimata Agamdas Guru Con. 152 Bastar (R) Surti Kistaiya Con. 153 Bhopal Smt. Maimoona Sultan Con. 154 Bilaspur Resham Lal Jangde Con. 155 Chhindwara B. L. Chandak Con. 156 Chhindwara (R) N. M. Wadiwa Con. 157 Durg Mohanlal Bakliwal Con. 158 Guna Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia Con. 159 Gwalior Radha Charan Sharma Con. 160 Gwalior (R) Suriya Prashad Con. 161 Hoshangabad R. S. Kiledar Con. 162 Indore Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala Con. 163 Jabalpur Govind Das Con. 164 Janjgir Amar Singh Saigal Con. 165 Khajuraho Ram Sahai Tiwari Con. 166 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malayiya Con. 167 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malayiya Con. 168 Con. 169 Con. 160 Khajuraho Ram Sahai Tiwari Con. 160 Khajuraho Ram Sahai Tiwari Con. 161 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malayiya Con.							CPI
149 Balaghat C. D. Gautam Con. 150 Baloda Bazar Vidya Charan Shukla Con. 151 Baloda Bazar (R) Smt. Minimata Agamdas Guru Con. 152 Bastar (R) Surti Kistaiya Con. 153 Bhopal Smt. Maimoona Sultan Con. 154 Bilaspur Resham Lal Jangde Con. 155 Chhindwara B. L. Chandak Con. 156 Chhindwara (R) N. M. Wadiwa Con. 157 Durg Mohanlal Bakliwal Con. 158 Guna Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia Con. 159 Gwalior Radha Charan Sharma Con. 160 Gwalior (R) Suriya Prashad Con. 161 Hoshangabad R. S. Kiledar Con. 162 Indore Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala Con. 163 Jabalpur Govind Das Con. 164 Janjgir Amar Singh Saigal Con. 165 Jhabua (R) Amar Singh Damar Con. 166 Khajuraho Ram Sahai Tiwari Con. 167 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malviya Con. 167 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malviya Con. 167 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malviya Con.				S. Easwara Iyer		••	Ind.
150 Baloda Bazar Vidya Charan Shukla Con. 151 Baloda Bazar (R) Smt. Minimata Agamdas Guru Con. 152 Bastar (R) Surti Kistaiya Con. 153 Bhopal Smt. Maimoona Sultan Con. 154 Bilaspur Resham Lal Jangde Con. 155 Chhindwara B. L. Chandak Con. 156 Chhindwara (R) N. M. Wadiwa Con. 157 Durg Mohanlal Bakliwal Con. 158 Guna Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia Con. 159 Gwalior Radha Charan Sharma Con. 160 Gwalior (R) Suriya Prashad Con. 161 Hoshangabad R. S. Kiledar Con. 162 Indore Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala Con. 163 Jabalpur Govind Das Con. 164 Janjgir Amar Singh Saigal Con. 165 Jhabua (R) Amar Singh Damar Con. 166 Khajuraho Ram Sahai Tiwari Con. 167 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malviya Con.				MADHYA PRADESH (36)			
150 Baloda Bazar Vidya Charan Shukla Con. 151 Baloda Bazar (R) Smt. Minimata Agamdas Guru Con. 152 Bastar (R) Surti Kistaiya Con. 153 Bhopal Smt. Maimoona Sultan Con. 154 Bilaspur Resham Lal Jangde Con. 155 Chhindwara B. L. Chandak Con. 156 Chhindwara (R) N. M. Wadiwa Con. 157 Durg Mohanlal Bakliwal Con. 158 Guna Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia Con. 159 Gwalior Radha Charan Sharma Con. 160 Gwalior (R) Suriya Prashad Con. 161 Hoshangabad R. S. Kiledar Con. 162 Indore Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala Con. 163 Jabalpur Govind Das Con. 164 Janjgir Amar Singh Saigal Con. 165 Jhabua (R) Amar Singh Damar Con. 166 Khajuraho Ram Sahai Tiwari Con. 167 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malviya Con.	149 R	salaghat				•	Con.
151 Baloda Bazar (R) Smt. Minimata Agamdas Guru Con. 152 Bastar (R) Surti Kistaiya Con. 153 Bhopal Smt. Maimoona Sultan Con. 154 Bilaspur Resham Lal Jangde Con. 155 Chindwara B. L. Chandak Con. 156 Chhindwara (R) N. M. Wadiwa Con. 157 Durg Mohanlal Bakliwal Con. 158 Guna Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia Con. 159 Gwalior Radha Charan Sharma Con. 160 Gwalior (R) Suriya Prashad Con. 161 Hoshangabad R. S. Kiledar Con. 162 Indore Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala Con. 163 Jabalpur Govind Das Con. 164 Janjgir Amar Singh Saigal Con. 165 Jhabua (R) Amar Singh Damar Con. 166 Khajuraho Ram Sahai Tiwari Con. 167 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malviya Con.				Vidya Charan Shukla	• •	• •	
153 Bhopal . Smt. Maimooha Sultan . Con. 154 Bilaspur . Resham Lal Jangde . Con. 155 Chhindwara . B. L. Chandak . Con. 156 Chhindwara (R) . N. M. Wadiwa . Con. 157 Durg . Mohanlal Bakliwal . Con. 158 Guna . Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia . Con. 159 Gwalior . Radha Charan Sharma . Con. 160 Gwalior (R) . Suriya Prashad . Con. 161 Hoshangabad . R. S. Kiledar . Con. 162 Indore . Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala . Con. 163 Jabalpur . Govind Das . Con. 164 Janjgir . Amar Singh Saigal . Con. 165 Jhabua (R) . Amar Singh Damar . Con. 166 Khajuraho . Ram Sahai Tiwari . Con. 167 Khajuraho (R) . Motilal Malviya . Con. 168 Con. 169 Con. 160 Con. 160 Con.	151 B	aloda Bazar (R			••		
154 Bilaspur . Resham Lal Jangde . Con. 155 Chhindwara . B. L. Chandak . Con. 156 Chhindwara (R) . N. M. Wadiwa . Con. 157 Durg . Mohanlal Bakliwal . Con. 158 Guna . Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia . Con. 159 Gwalior . Radha Charan Sharma . Con. 160 Gwalior (R) . Suriya Prashad . Con. 161 Hoshangabad . R. S. Kiledar . Con. 162 Indore . Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala . Con. 163 Jabalpur . Govind Das . Con. 164 Janjgir . Amar Singh Saigal . Con. 165 Jhabua (R) . Amar Singh Damar . Con. 166 Khajuraho . Ram Sahai Tiwari . Con. 167 Khajuraho (R) . Motilal Malviya . Con. 167 Khajuraho (R) . Motilal Malviya . Con. 168 Con.	152 B	Bastar (R)		Surti Kistaiya	••		
155 Chhindwara B. L. Chandak Con. 156 Chhindwara (R) N. M. Wadiwa Con. 157 Durg Mohanlal Bakliwal Con. 158 Guna Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia Con. 159 Gwalior Radha Charan Sharma Con. 160 Gwalior (R) Suriya Prashad Con. 161 Hoshangabad R. S. Kiledar Con. 162 Indore Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala Con. 163 Jabalpur Govind Das Con. 164 Janjgir Amar Singh Saigal Con. 165 Jhabua (R) Amar Singh Damar Con. 166 Khajuraho Ram Sahai Tiwari Con. 167 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malviya Con. 168 Con. 169 Con.	153 B	Shopal		Decham Lal Janade	****		
156 Chhindwara (R) 156 Chhindwara (R) 157 Durg 158 Guna 159 Gwalior 160 Gwalior (R) 161 Hoshangabad 162 Indore 163 Jabalpur 164 Janjgir 165 Chaindwara (R) 175 Mohanlal Bakliwal 175 Con. 186 Con. 187 Con. 188 Guna 189 Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia 180 Con. 180 Gwalior (R) 180 Suriya Prashad 181 Con. 181 Con. 182 Indore 183 Jabalpur 184 Janjgir 185 Con. 185 Jabalpur 186 Jabalpur 187 Amar Singh Saigal 188 Con. 189 Jabalpur 189 Con. 180 Con. 180 Jabalpur 180 Jabalp							
Mohanlal Bakliwal Con. Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia Con. Smt.				N. M. Wadiwa	• •	• •	
Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia Con. Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia Con. Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con.		The second secon		Mohanlal Bakliwal	• •		
159 Gwalior				Smt. Vijaya Raje Scindia	••		
161 Hoshangabad R. S. Kiledar Con. 162 Indore Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala Con. 163 Jabalpur Govind Das Con. 164 Janjgir Amar Singh Saigal Con. 165 Jhabua (R) Amar Singh Damar Con. 166 Khajuraho Ram Sahai Tiwari Con. 167 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malviya Con.	159 C	Gwalior		Radha Charan Sharma	• •	-	The state of the s
161 Hosnangabad R. S. Rickett 162 Indore Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala Con. 163 Jabalpur Govind Das Con. 164 Janjgir Amar Singh Saigal Con. 165 Jhabua (R) Amar Singh Damar Con. 166 Khajuraho Ram Sahai Tiwari Con. 167 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malviya Con.				D S Kiledar		•	
163 Jabalpur Govind Das Con. 164 Janjgir Amar Singh Saigal Con. 165 Jhabua (R) Amar Singh Damar Con. 166 Khajuraho Ram Sahai Tiwari Con. 167 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malviya Con.		CARLON COMPANY OF A COMPANY OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE P		Kanhaiyalal Khadiwala		94	
164 Janjgir Amar Singh Saigal							
165 Jhabua (R) Amar Singh Damar Con. 166 Khajuraho Ram Sahai Tiwari			The state of the s	Amar Singh Saigal		1	
166 Khajuraho Ram Sahai Tiwari Con. 167 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malviya Con.				Amar Singh Damar			
167 Khajuraho (R) Motilal Malviya Con.				Ram Sahai Tiwari			
168 Mandla (R) M. G. Ulkey Con.	167 H	Khajuraho (R)			••	••	
	168 1	Mandla (R)		M. G. Ulkey	•••		

S.No	constituency		Name of the Member	er			Party	
169	Mandsaur		Manakbhai Agarwal				Con.	
170	Nimar		Ramsingh Bhai Varma				Con.	
171	Nimar (Khandwa)		Babu Lal Tiwari				Con.	
172	Raipur		Birendra Bahadur Singh				Con.	
173	Raipur (R)	••	Smt. Kesar Kumari Dev	vi			Con.	
174	Rewa		Shiva Datt Upadhyaya				Con.	
175	Sagar		Jwala Prasad Jyotishi				Con.	
176	Sagar (R)	••	Smt. Sahodra Bai Rai		• •		Con.	
177	Shahdol	• •	Anand Chandra Joshi	• •			Con.	
178	Shahdol (R)	• •	Kamal Narayan Singh	••			Con.	
179	Shajapur	••	Liladhar Joshi		• •	• •	Con.	
180 181	Shajapur (R)	••	Kanhaiyalal Bherulal M	alvia	• •		Con.	1
182	Shivpuri	••	Braj Narayan "Brajesh"	a			HM	
183	Surguja	• •	Chandikeshwar Sharan	Singh	• •		Con.	
184	Surguja (R)	• •	Babunath Singh				Con.	
104	Ujjain	••	Radhelal Vyas	••	••		Con.	
			MADRAS (41)					
185 186	Chidambaram (R)	••	R. Kanakasabai				Con.	
187	Chidambaram (R) Chingleput	••	L. Elayaperumal				Con.	
188	Chinglenut (D)	••	A. Krishnaswami			·	Ind.	
189	Coimbatara	••	N. Siva Raj		• •	• •	Ind.	
190	Cuddalore	• •	Smt. Parvathi M. Krishi	nan		• •	CPI	
	Dindimil	• •	T. D. Muthukumarasam	1 Nay	udu		Ind.	
192	Dindiant (D)	• •	M. Gulam Mohideen				Con.	
193	Gobichettipalayam	• •	S. C. Balakrishnan	• •			Con.	
194	Karur	••	K. S. Ramaswamy		• •		Con.	
195	Vrichmonia:	••	K. Periaswami Gounder				Con.	
196	Kumbakanam	••	C. R. Narasimhan				Con.	
197	Madrac Marth	• • •	C. R. Pattabhi Raman				Con.	
198	Madras South	• •	S. C. Anthony Pillai	••		• •	Ind.	
199	Madurai	••	T. T. Krishnamachari K. T. K. Tangamani				Con.	
200	Nagapattinam	• •	K. R. Sambandam	• •	• •	• •	CPI	
201	Nagapattinam (R)		M. Ayyakkannau			• •	Con.	
202	Nagercoil.		P Thomas No. 1		• •	• •	Con.	
203	Namakkal	••	P. Thanulingom Nadar E. V. K. Sampath	• •			Con.	
204	Namakkal (R)		S. R. Arumugham	• •		••	Ind.	
205	Nilgiris		(Monionno-	• • • •			Con.	
206 °	Perambalur	••	M. Palaniyandy	• •	• •	• •	Con.	
207	Periakulam	••	R Narayanayani	• •	• •		Con.	
208	Pollachi	••	R. Narayanaswami P. R. Ramakrishnan	• •	• •		Con.	
209	Pudukottai	• •	R. Ramanathan Chettiar	• •			Con.	
210	Ramanathapuram		P. Subbiah Ambalam		• •	• •	Con.	
411	Salem		S. V. Ramaswamy	• •	• •		Con.	
212	Srivilliputhur		U. Muthuramalinga The	• •	• •		Con.	
213	Srivilliputhur (R)		R. S. Arumugam		• •	••	Ind.	
214	Tanjore		A Vairariam	• • (• •		Con.	
215	Tenkasi		M. Sankarapandian	• •	• •		Con.	
216	Tindivanam		N. P. Shanmuga Gounde	• •	• •		Con.	
217	Tiruchengode				• •		Ind.	
218	Tiruvannamalai		R. Dharmalingam	••	• •	••	Con.	
219	Tiruchendur.		T. Ganapathy	••	• •		Ind.	
220	Tiruchirapalli		M. K. M. Abdul Salam	••	••		Con.	
221	Tirunelveli		P. T. Thanu Pillai	• •	• •		Con.	
222	Triupathur		A. Doraiswami Gounder	••	••	••	Con.	
223	Tiruvallur		R. Govindarajulu Naidu		••		Con.	
224	Vellore (P)		N. R. M. Swamy		••	••	Con.	
.23	Vellore (R)	••	M. Muthukrishnan		••	•	Con.	
			MAHARASHTRA (44)					
26	Ahmednagar		R. K. Khadilkar					
27	Akola		Tukaram Charl				Ind.	
28	Akola (R)	• •	Tukaram Shanker Patil				Con.	
29	Amravati	••	Laxmanrao Shrawanji Bl				Con.	
	Aurangabad	••			••		Con.	
			A STATE SUITS I ITTE				Con.	

S.No	o. Constituency		Name of the Member		Party
231	Baramati		Gulabrao K. Jedhe		
232	Bhandara		R. M. Hajarnavis	• •	Con.
233	Bhandara (R)		Balkrishna Wasnik	**	Con.
234	Bhir		R. D. Patil	••	Con.
235	Bombay City Central		Shripad Amrit Dange		CPI.
236	Bombay City Central	(R)	G. K. Manay		SCF
237	Bombay City North		V. K. Krishna Menon		Con.
238	Bombay City South		S. K. Patil		Con.
239	Buldana	-	Shivram Rango Rane		Con.
240	Chanda		V. N. Swami		Con.
241	Dhulia		Uttamrao L. Patil		JS
242	East Khandesh		Naushir Bharucha.		PSP
243	Jalna		Ramrao Narayanrao		Con.
244	Karad		D. R. Chavan		PWP
245	Khed		Balasaheb Salunke		SCF
246	Kolaba		Rajaram Balkrishna Raut		PWP
247	Kolhapur		Bhausaheb Raosaheb Mahagaonkar		PWP
248	Kolhapur (R)		Shankarrao Khanderao Dige		SCF
249	Kopergaon	• •	B. C. Kamble		Ind.
250 251	Malegaon	• •	Yadav Narayan Jadhav		PSP
251	Miraj	• •	Balasaheb Patil		PWP
	Nagpur	• •	M. S. Aney		Con.
253 254	Nanded Nanded (R)	• •	Harihar Rao Sonule	. ; :	SCF
255	Macile	••	Devrao Namdevrao Pathrikar Kam	ble	Con.
256	Osmanahad	••	Bhaurao Krishnarao Gaikwad		SCF
257	Darbhani	••	Venketrao Sriniwasrao Naldurgker N. K. Pangarkar	• •	Con.
258	D	•••	Narayan Canach Carey	• •	Con.
259	D	••	Math Dai	• •	PSP PSP
260	Domtole			• •	Con.
261	Ratnagiri		Dromii D Asses		JS
262	Satara		None Detil	• •	CPI *
263	Sholapur		I C More	• •	Ind.
• 264	Sholapur (R)		Tayappa Hari Sonavane	•	Con.
265	Thana		Shamrao Vishnu Parulekar		CPI
266	Thana (R)		Laxman Mahadu Matera		CPI
267	Wardha		Kamalnayan Jamnalal Bajaj		Con.
268	West Khandesh (R)		Laxman Vedu Valvi		PSP
269	Yeotmal	••	Deorao Yeshwantrao Gohokar	• •	Con.
			MYSORE (26)		•
270	Bangalore		H. C. Dasappa		Con.
271	Bangalore City		N. Keshava		Con.
272	Belgaum		B. N. Datar		Con.
273	Bellary		Tekur Subrahmanyam		Con.
274	Bijapur South		Ramappa Balappa Bidari		Con.
275	Bijapur North		M. S. Sugandhi		Ind.
276	Chikodi		D. A. Katti		SCF
277	Chitaldrug	• •	J. M. Mohamed Imam		PSP
278	Dharwar North	• •	D. P. Karmarkar		Con.
279	Dharwar South		T. R. Neswi		Con.
280	Gulbarga	••	Mahadevappa Rampure	••	Con.
281	Gulbarga (R)	• •	Shankar Deo		Con.
282	Hassan	• •	H. Siddananjappa	;	Con.
283	Kanara		Joachim Alva K. C. Reddy	••	Con.
284	Kolar (P)	••	Dadda Thimmaich	••	Con.
285 286	Kolar (R) Koppal	••	S. A. Agadi	••	Con.
287	Mondyo	•••	M. K. Shivananjappa		Con.
288	Mangalore	• •	K. R. Achar	0	Con.
289	Mysore	•	M. Shankaraiya		Con.
290	Mysore (R)		S. M. Siddiah		Con.
191	Raichur		G. S. Melkote		Con.
292	Shimoga		K. G. Wodeyar		Con.
293	Tiptur		C. R. Basappa		Con.
294	Tumkur		M. V. Krishnappa		Con.
295	Udipi		U. Srinivasa Malliah	••	Con.
	•	BUR AND	The state of the s	Crates -	

S.No	. Constituen	icy	Nam	e of the Mem	ber			Party	
	W. Carlo		О	RISSA (20)		2.7			
296	Angul		. Badaku	nar Partap Ga	anga Del	Bar	ma	GP	
297	Balasore		Dhambe					Con.	
298	Balasore (R)		Vanhu	Charan Jena				Con.	
299	Bhubaneswar			amantsinhar				Con.	
300	Cuttack			nd Kanungo	••			Con.	
301	Dhenkanal			a Mahanty	••	• •	••	GP	
302	Ganjam			NTI-	• •	••	•••	Con	
303	Ganjam (R)	••			••	• •		Con. GP	
304	Kalahandi	••	. Partap I	Keshari Deo	Drodhan	• •	THE R.	GP	
305 306	Kalahandi (R)	••	Cumande	Chandrasingh lanath Dwived	y	• •		PSP	
307	Kendrapara (R)		Daighno	b Charan Mul				PSP	
308	Keonjhar			Varayan Bhan				Ind.	
309	Koraput		Toppost					Con.	
310	Koraput (R)	Olympia.	T C					Con.	
311	Mayurbhanj (R		D Ch	andra Majhi				Ind.	
312	Puri			ani Panigrahi				CPI	
313	Sambalpur		CI 1 11	akar Supakar				GP	
314	Sambalpur (R)		. Banama	li Kumbhar				GP	
315	Sundargarh (R)		. Kalo Ch	andramani				GP	
			PUN	NJAB (22)					
316	Ambala		Smt. Sul	ohadra Joshi	*			Con.	
317	Ambala (R)		CI. T					Con.	
318	Amritsar		CCN	usafir				Con	
319	Bhatinda		. Hukam	Singh				Con.	
320	Bhatinda (R)		. Ajit Sing	gh Bhatinda				Con.	
321	Ferozepure							Con.	
322	Gurdaspur		. Diwan C	Chand Sharma				Con.	
323	Gurgaon		. Prakash	Vir Shastri	• •		-	Ind.	,
324 325	Hissar	•		Das Bhargava				Con.	
326	Hoshiarpur Jhajjar	••			••			Con.	
327	Jullundur	••	0	lingh Daulta		• •	• •	CPI	
328	Jullundur (R)		C II D					Con.	
329	Kaithal		Mool Cl	nand Jain	••	• •		Con.	
330	Kangra		TT D		••	• •	• •	Con.	
331	Kangra (R)		D 1 a.			••	•	Con.	
332	Ludhiana		. Ajit Sing	h Sarhadi		• •		Con.	
333	Ludhiana (R)						- 0.0	Con.	
334	Mohindergarh			ishna Gupta				Con.	
335	Patiala		. Achint F	Ram				Con.	
336	Rohtak	••	. Ranbir S	singh Chaudh	uri			Con.	
337	Taran-Taran		. Surjit Si	ngh Majithia	• •			Con.	
				N. A.					
			RAJA	STHAN (22)					
338	Ajmer		. Mukat I	Behari Lal Bha	argava			Con.	
339	Alwar		. Shobha	Ram				Con.	
340 341	Banswara (R)		. P. B. Bh	ogji Bhai				Con.	
341	Barmer		. Raghuna	ath Singh				Ind.	
342	Bharatpur Bhilwara	•	. Raj Bah	adur				Con.	
344	Bikaner	11	. Kamesh	Chandra Vya	s			Con.	1 24
345	Bikaner (R)		. Karni Si	ngh :	• •			Ind.	
346	Dausa	:: :	G D C	al Barupal	••			Con.	
347	Jaipur :	::	G. D. So	Chandra Cl	••			Con.	
348	Jalore	••		Chandra Sharr	na		••	Ind.	
349	Jhunjhunu	Albada i	S. R. Da	wam Domles	20 16-	-1-0		Con.	
350	Jodhpur	110000	Jaswant	yam Ramkun raj Mehta	nar Mora	ırka		Con.	
351	Kotah		Nemi Cl	iaj Menta iandra Kasliw	, i	• •		Con.	
352	Kotah (R)	14 74		al			••	Con.	
353	Nagaur		Narendr	a Kumar			••	Con.	
354	Pali	4.00	. Harish (Chandra Math	ur :	••		Con.	
-	The second second	The state of the s		- A ALLICA		• •	••	Con.	

S.No. Constituency				Name of the Membe		Party			
355	Sawai Madhopu			Hiralal Shastri				Con.	
356	Sawai Madhopu	ir (R)		Jagan Nath Prasad Paha	dia			Con.	
357	Sikar			Rameshwar Tantia				Con.	
358	Udaipur			Manikya Lal Varma		1		Con.	
359	Udaipur (R)		••	Deen Bandhu Parmar	••			Con.	
				UTTAR PRADESH (86))				
360	Agra			Achal Singh	•••			Con.	
361	Aligarh	• • •	-	Jamal Khwaja				Con.	
362	Aligarh (R)	••		Nardeo Snatak				Con.	
363	Almora	• •	• • •	J. B S. Bist				Con.	
364	Allahabad	••.			• •			Con.	
365	Amroha	•			• •			Con.	
366	Azamgarh			Kalika Singh	• •			Con.	
367	Azamgarh (R)		• •					Con.	
368	Bahraich			Jogendra Singh	• • •	••		Con.	
369	Balrampur			Dodho Mahan Cinah		• •		JS	
370 371	Balia Banda	• •		Dinach Cinch	••		••	Con.	
372	Barabanki	• •	• •	Dans Carrell 37-1	• •	••		Con. Soc.	
373	Barabanki (R)	•		Damanand Chastei	•	• •		Con.	
374	D '11			Satish Chandra	• • •	••	• •	Con.	
375	Doct:	• •		Keshava Deva Malaviya	•••		945	Con.	
376	Basti (R)			Do- Co-ih				Ind.	
377	Bijnor			Abdul Totif				Con.	
378	Bilhaur			Toodish Assouth:				Soc.	
379	Bisauli			Dadon Cinch				Con.	
80	Budaun			D 1 1 . G 1 .				Con.	
381	Bulandshahr			D 1 1 D 1111				Con.	
382	Bulandshahr			77 1 . 7 1 0 1				Con.	
383	Chandauli					• •	• •	Soc.	
384	Dehra Dun							Con.	
385	Deoria				• •	• •		PSP	
386	Domariaganj				•	• •		Con.	
387	Etah	••			• •	••	••	Con.	
388	Etawah	• •	• •	T.1. D.	•	• •		Soc. Con.	0
389	Etawah (R)	• •	• •	n . n	• •		• • •	Con.	
390 391	Faizabad (R)	••	• •	D- T-1		::	-	Con.	
392	Farrukhabad	••	• •	M 1.1. 1 D. L.				Con.	•
393	Fatehpur	• • •	•	A TY				Con.	
394	Firozabad	• •		Dai Dai Cinal				Soc.	
395	Garhwal			Dhalet Darahan				Con.	
396	Ghazipur		A VENT	TT- D 1 C: h				Con.	
397	Ghosi							Con.	
398	Gonda			Dinesh Pratap Singh		•	• •	Con.	
399	Gorakhpur				• •			Con.	
100	Gorakhpur (R)	• •			• •			Con.	
401	Hapur			Krishna Chandra Sharma	l			Con.	
102	Hamirpur	• •	• •	M. L. Dwivedi	• •	•		Con.	
403	Hamirpur (R)		••	Lachhi Ram Chheda Lal Gupta	• •	The state of		Con.	
104	Hardoi		• •	~	••	•	•	JS.	19101
105	Hardoi (R)	• •	• •	Kashi Nath Pandey	• •	• •		Con.	
406	Hata	••	• • •	Krishna Chandra				Con.	
407	Jalesar			Birbal Singh				Con.	
408	Jaunpur	•••	••	Ganpati Ram		**		Con.	
409	Jaunpur (R)	• • •	••	Km . Sushila Nayar		100	.9	Con.	
410	Jhansi	• •	• •	Bhagwan Din Misra				Con.	
411	Kaiserganj	• •	••	S. M. Banerjee	100			Ind.	
412	Kanpur	••		Khushwaqt Rai				PSP	
413 414	Kheri			Pulin Behari Banerji				Con.	
	Lucknow Maharajgani	••	• •	Shibban Lal Saksena				Ind.	
415 416	Maharajganj Mainpuri	••	••	Banshi Das Dhanagar				PSP	
	Mathura			Mahendra Pratap Shahnawaz Khan				Ind. Con.	
417									

S.No.	. Constituency	Constituency Name of the Member						
419	Mirzapur		John N. Wilson			Con.		
	Mirzapur (R)	•	Rup Narain			Con.		
	Moradabad		Ram Saran			Con.		
	Musafirkhana		B. V. Keskar			Con.		
	Muzaffarnagar		Sumat Prasad	Y		Con.		
124	Nainital		C. D. Pande			Con.		
125	Phulpur		Jawaharlal Nehru			Con.		
	Phulpur (R)		Masuriya Din			Con.		
127	Pilibhit		Mohan Swarup			PSP		
	Pratapgarh	• •	Munishwar Dutt Upadhyay	• •		Con.		
	Rae Bareli	• •	Rajendra Pratap Singh			Con.		
	Rae Bareli (R)	••	Baij Nath Kureel S. Ahmad Mehdi			Con.		
131	Rampur	• •	C. L. Dander		N. Carlotte	Con. CPI		
132 133	Rasra	• •	A !! A Description	••		Con.		
134	Saharanpur (R)	• •		• •		Con.		
135	Calamana	• •	Sunder Lal Bishwa Nath Roy			Con.		
136	Sardhana		Vishnu Sharan Dublish			Con.		
	Shahjahanpur	•	Bishanchandar Seth			Ind.		
	Shahjahanpur (R)		Narain Din		1500000	Con.		
200	Sitapur		Smt, Uma Nehru			Con.		
	Sitapur (R)		Bhavani Prasad			Con.		
141	Sultanpur		Vacant					
	Tehri Garhwal		Manabendra Shah			Con.		
	Unnao		Lila Dhar Asthana			Con.		
	Unnao (R)	• •	Smt. Ganga Devi	-		Con.		
145	Varanasi	• •	Raghunath Singh	••	••	Con.		
			WEST BENGAL (36)					
	Asansol		Atulya Ghosh			Con.		
	Asansol (R)		Mono Mohon Das			Con.		
448	Bankura		Ram Goti Banerji Pashupati Mandal			Con,		
449 450	Bankura (R)		Pashupati Mandal			Con.		
	Barasat	• •	Arun Chandra Guha			Con.		
152	Barrackpore	• •	Bimal Comar Ghose			PSP		
	Racirbat (D)	• •	Smt. Renu Chakravartty			PCI		
	Rerhamnore	• •	Paresh Nath Kayal			Con.		
	Richhum	• •	Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri Anil K. Chanda	• •		Ind.		
156	Birbhum (R)	••	Vomel Valabas D			Con.		
57	Burdwan		Suhimon Ohora	••		Con.		
158	Calcutta Central.	•••	Hirendra Nath Mukerjee	••		FBM		
159	Calcutta East		S. C. Gupta	••		CPI		
60	Calcutta North-West		Agoke K Sen	• • •		CPI		
141	Calcutta South-West	• •	Indrajit Gupta			Con. CPI		
101			Pramathanath Banerjee	/ • •		PSP		
162	Contai		Tamamanam Daneriee			DEAD FOR SHARE		
162 163	Contai Cooch-Behar	••	N. R. Ghosh	••				
162 163 164	Cooch-Behar Cooch-Behar (R)		N. R. Ghosh Upendranath Barman		•••	Con.		
62 63 64 65	Contai Cooch-Behar Cooch-Behar (R) Darjeeling	••	N. R. Ghosh Upendranath Barman T. Manaen		•••	Con.		
162 163 164 165 166	Contai Cooch-Behar Cooch-Behar (R) Darjeeling Diamond Harbour	••	N. R. Ghosh Upendranath Barman T. Manaen Purnendu Sekhar Naskar		••	Con. Con. Con.		
162 163 164 165 166	Contai Cooch-Behar Cooch-Behar (R) Darjeeling Diamond Harbour Diamond Harbour (R) Ghatal	••	N. R. Ghosh Upendranath Barman T. Manaen Purnendu Sekhar Naskar Kansari Halder	••	•••	Con. Con. Con. Con.		
62 63 64 65 66 66 67	Contai Cooch-Behar Cooch-Behar (R) Darjeeling Diamond Harbour Diamond Harbour (R) Ghatal Hooghly	•••	N. R. Ghosh Upendranath Barman T. Manaen Purnendu Sekhar Naskar Kansari Halder N. B. Maiti		•••	Con. Con. Con.		
162 163 164 165 166 167 168	Contai Cooch-Behar Cooch-Behar (R) Darjeeling Diamond Harbour Diamond Harbour (R) Ghatal Hooghly Howreh	•••	N. R. Ghosh Upendranath Barman T. Manaen Purnendu Sekhar Naskar Kansari Halder N. B. Maiti Prabhat Kar	•••		Con, Con, Con, Con, CPI		
162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170	Contai Cooch-Behar Cooch-Behar (R) Darjeeling Diamond Harbour Diamond Harbour (R) Ghatal Hooghly Howrah Malda	•••	N. R. Ghosh Upendranath Barman T. Manaen Purnendu Sekhar Naskar Kansari Halder N. B. Maiti Prabhat Kar M. Elias			Con, Con, Con, Con, CPI Con, CPI CPI		
162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171	Contai Cooch-Behar Cooch-Behar (R) Darjeeling Diamond Harbour Diamond Harbour (R) Ghatal Hooghly Howrah Malda Midnapur	•••	N. R. Ghosh Upendranath Barman T. Manaen Purnendu Sekhar Naskar Kansari Halder N. B. Maiti Prabhat Kar M. Elias Smt. Renuka Ray			Con. Con. Con. Con. CPI Con. CPI		
162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171	Contai Cooch-Behar		N. R. Ghosh Upendranath Barman T. Manaen Purnendu Sekhar Naskar Kansari Halder N. B. Maiti Prabhat Kar M. Elias Smt. Renuka Ray Narasingha Malla Deb			Con, Con, Con, Con, CPI Con, CPI CPI		
162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174	Contai Cooch-Behar Cooch-Behar Cooch-Behar Cooch-Behar Darjeeling Diamond Harbour Diamond Harbour Ghatal Hooghly Howrah Malda Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Murshidabad		N. R. Ghosh Upendranath Barman T. Manaen Purnendu Sekhar Naskar Kansari Halder N. B. Maiti Prabhat Kar M. Elias Smt. Renuka Ray Narasingha Malla Deb S. Hansda			Con, Con, Con, Con, CPI Con, CPI CPI COn,		
162 163 164 165 166 167 168 170 171 172 173 174 175	Contai Cooch-Behar Cooch-Behar Cooch-Behar Cooch-Behar Darjeeling Diamond Harbour Diamond Harbour Ghatal Hooghly Howrah Malda Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Midnapur Murshidabad Nabadwip		N. R. Ghosh Upendranath Barman T. Manaen Purnendu Sekhar Naskar Kansari Halder N. B. Maiti Prabhat Kar M. Elias Smt. Renuka Ray Narasingha Malla Deb S. Hansda Muhammed Khuda Rukhsh			Con, Con, Con, Con, CPI Con, CPI COn, CPI COn, COn, Con, Con, Con, Con,		
162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176	Contai Cooch-Behar		N. R. Ghosh Upendranath Barman T. Manaen Purnendu Sekhar Naskar Kansari Halder N. B. Maiti Prabhat Kar M. Elias Smt. Renuka Ray Narasingha Malla Deb S. Hansda Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh Smt. Ila Palchoudhuri			Con, Con, Con, Con, CPI Con, CPI COn, CPI Con, COn, Con, Con, Con, Con, Con,		
162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176	Contai Cooch-Behar		N. R. Ghosh Upendranath Barman T. Manaen Purnendu Sekhar Naskar Kansari Falder N. B. Maiti Prabhat Kar M. Elias Smt. Renuka Ray Narasingha Malla Deb S. Hansda Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh Smt. Ila Palchoudhuri Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta Jitendra Nath Lahiri			Con. Con. Con. Con. CPI Con. CPI Con. COn. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con.		
162 163 164 165 166 167 168 170 171 172 173 174 175 77	Contai Cooch-Behar		N. R. Ghosh Upendranath Barman T. Manaen Purnendu Sekhar Naskar Kansari Falder N. B. Maiti Prabhat Kar M. Elias Smt. Renuka Ray Narasingha Malla Deb S. Hansda Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh Smt. Ila Palchoudhuri Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta Jitendra Nath Lahiri Satis Chandra Samanta			Con. Con. Con. Con. CPI Con. CPI Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con.		
162 163 164 165 166 167 168 170 171 172 173 174 175 77 77 78	Contai Cooch-Behar		N. R. Ghosh Upendranath Barman T. Manaen Purnendu Sekhar Naskar Kansari Fialder N. B. Maiti Prabhat Kar M. Elias Smt. Renuka Ray Narasingha Malla Deb S. Hansda Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh Smt. Ila Palchoudhuri Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta Jitendra Nath Lahiri Satis Chandra Samanta Aurobindo Ghosal			Con. Con. Con. Con. CPI Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con.		
162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 77 78 79	Contai Cooch-Behar		N. R. Ghosh Upendranath Barman T. Manaen Purnendu Sekhar Naskar Kansari Falder N. B. Maiti Prabhat Kar M. Elias Smt. Renuka Ray Narasingha Malla Deb S. Hansda Muhammed Khuda Bukhsh Smt. Ila Palchoudhuri Bibhuti Bhushan Das Gupta Jitendra Nath Lahiri			Con. Con. Con. Con. CPI Con. CPI Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con. Con.		

S.No	o. Constituency	Name of the Member	Party
		JAMMU AND KASHMIR (6)*	
482 483 484 485 486 487		Abdul Rashid Inder J. Malhotra Smt. Krishna Mehta Abdur Rahman Mohammad Akbar A. M. Tariq	NC NC NC NC NC NC
		DELHI (5)	
488	Chandni Chowk	Radha Raman	Con
489 490	Delhi Sadar New Delhi	Brahm Perkash	Con.
491 492	Outer Delhi	C. Krishnan Nair	Con.
492	Outer Delhi (R)	Naval Prabhakar	Con.
		HIMACHAL BRADEGY (6)	
493	Chamba	HIMACHAL PRADESH (4)	
494	Mahasu	Padam Dev	Con.
495 496	Mahasu (R) Mandi	Nek Ram Negi	Con.
		Joginder Sen	Con.
		MANIPUR (2)	
497 498	Inner Manipur Outer Manipur (R)	Laisram Achaw Singh	Ind. Con.
•			
400		TRIPURA (2)	
499 500	Tripura Tripura (R)	Dasaratha Deb	CPI Con.
	AND	AMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS (1)*	
501		Lachman Singh	- "
	LACCADIV	YE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS (1)	
502		Koyilat Nallakoya	78.7
		ANCLO INDIANG (2)*	
		ANGLO-INDIANS (2)*	
503 504	THE THE	Frank Anthony	==
	NO	RTH-EAST FRONTIER TRACT (1)*	
505	-	Daying Ering	-
		THE PROPERTY AND ADDA (1)*	
	NAC		
506		Vacant	•

^{*}Nominated by the President.

Officers of Parliament

The principal officers of Parliament are the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People. Besides presiding over the deliberations of the respective Houses, they act as the guardians of their privileges. They interpret rules of the Houses and are the final authority on the procedure to be followed in any matter in their respective Houses or in any of their committees. The power to certify a Money Bill vests in the Speaker of the House of the People, who also presides over joint sittings of the two Houses.

Council of States

Chairman .. S. Radhakrishnan

Deputy Chairman .. S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao

House of the People

Speaker M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar

Deputy Speaker .. Hukam Singh

Functions and Powers of Parliament

The main functions of Parliament are to make laws for the country, to make finances available for the needs of the Government and appropriate funds necessary for the services of the State. The two Houses form part of the Electoral College for the election of the President and constitute the Electoral College for the choice of the Vice-President. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the House of the People which also votes the salaries and allowances of Ministers and can force the resignation of the Council of Ministers by refusing to pass the budget or any other major legislative measure or by adopting a vote of no-confidence.

All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament. Delegated legislation is also subject to review and control by Parliament. Although all financial legislation must be recommended by the President, the House of the People alone can sanction grants, appropriations and proposals for taxation. Parliament's power to debate public questions and to review the work of the different departments of the Government is unfettered by any limitations except those imposed by the Constitution or by its own rules of procedure. In times of emergency, the legislative authority of Parliament also extends to the matters enumerated in the State List. Besides these, amendments of the Constitution, impeachment of the President, the removal of judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, and the removal of the Chief Election Commissioner and the Comptroller and Auditor-General are among the powers which are exclusively vested in the Union Parliament.

Procedure

The proceedings of the two Houses are governed by their respective rules of procedure and conduct of business, made under Article 118 of the Constitution.

Subject to the provisions relating to Money and other financial bills, a bill may originate in either House of Parliament. All legislation requires the consent of both Houses of Parliament which decide every issue by a simple majority of the members present and voting except where a special majority is required by the Constitution. Until Parlia-

ment by law otherwise provides, the quorum to constitute a meeting of

either House of Parliament is one-tenth of its total membership.

The procedure governing the actual passage of bills in the two Houses is identical. Every bill has to pass through the following stages, i.e., (i) introduction and publication; (ii) general debate on principles; (iii) clause by clause consideration; and (iv) the passing of the bill by the House.* After its passage in the two Houses, the bill is presented to the President for his assent and becomes law only after the President has given such assent. In cases of disagreement between the two Houses, the President is empowered to call a joint sitting to deliberate and vote upon the measure. At joint sittings decisions are taken by a simple majority of the members present and voting.

There is a special procedure for Money Bills which can be introduced only in the House of the People. When a Money Bill has been passed by the House of the People, it is transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations, and the Council, whithin a period of fourteen days from the date of the receipt of the bill, returns it to the House with its recommendations and the House thereupon either accepts or rejects

all or any of the recommendations of the Council.†

Department of Parliamentary Affairs

The planning and co-ordination of the programme of official business before Parliament is done by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. It chalks out the programme for every session, determines *inter se* priorities for legislative and other official business and recommends time to be allotted to various items. This is done in close liaison with the Parliamentary and Legal Affairs Committee of the Cabinet on the Government's side and the Business Advisory Committee for each House on Parliament's side.

The Department examines the day-to-day proceedings of Parliament with a view to extracting from them any statements made by Ministers which constitute a promise, undertaking or assurance on behalf of the Government and send them to the Ministries concerned for implementation. Implementation reports when received from the Ministries are Laid on the tables of the two Houses in the form of periodical statements.

Government's stand on bills and resolutions sponsored by private members is also determined by the Department on approval by the Parlia-

mentary and Legal Affairs Committee of the Cabinet.

Parliamentary Committees

To assist Parliament in its deliberations, parliamentary committees are appointed either on a motion by the respective Houses themselves or by their presiding officers. Committees fall under three groups: those of a general nature concerned mainly with the organisation and powers of the House, those assisting the Houses in their legislative functions, and committees with financial functions. In the first category fall the Committees on Rules, Privileges, Absence of Members and the Business Advisory Committees, etc. The legislative committees include Select Committees of either House and Joint Select Committees of the two Houses, set up ad hoc for the consideration of important bills. The two important committees in the third category are the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee. While the first of these is composed of members from both Houses, the membership of the second is confined only to the Lok Sabha.

The Public Accounts Committee ensures that public money is spent

^{*}Important and controversial bills are referred to a Select/Joint Select Committee for further scrutiny before they are passed by the Houses.

[†]For procedure relating to the budget, see Chapter XIX.

in accordance with Parliament's decisions and calls attention to cases of waste, extravagance, loss, nugatory expenditure or lack of financial integrity in public services. The Estimates Committee reports on "what economies, improvements in organisation, efficiency and administrative reform consistent with the policy underlying the estimates may be effected." It also examines whether the money provided in the estimates is well laid out and suggests the form in which estimates shall be presented to Parliament. Another important committee of the Lok Sabha is the Committee on Government Assurances. Its function is to scrutinise the assurances given by Ministers on the floor of the House and to report on the extent to which such assurances have been implemented. Ministers are debarred from being members of these three committees.

The chairmen of committees are appointed by the presiding officers of the respective Houses. One-third of the members of a committee constitute the quorum for a meeting. The sittings of the committees are private and they are empowered to summon witnesses to appear before them and to require production of any papers or records. Decisions in committees are also taken by a majority of the members present and

voting.

Informal Consultations

There are Informal Consultative Committees for different Ministries which provide a forum for informal discussions between Members of Parliament and Ministers and senior officials of the Government on matters of policy and the working of administrative departments. Membership of these committees is based upon preferences indicated by members themselves. To promote free and frank exchange of views, these committees do not generally work on the basis of a formal agenda, rules of procedure or

recorded proceedings.

During inter-session periods advantage is taken of the Members' comparative leisure to acquaint them with the working, achievements, problems and targets of national development projects in various parts of the country, through tours organised by the Department of Parliamentary Affairs. Generally, Members are invited to join these tours on the basis of interest evinced by them through questions, interpellations and discussions in Parliament or in the Informal Consultative Committee meetings of various Ministries. Such on-the-spot studies help to avoid misinformed criticism apart from promoting appreciation.

Control over Executive

Apart from the general control exercised through the budgetary procedure, Parliament keeps on reviewing the financial administration of the Government through its committees on Public Accounts and Estimates. The debate on the President's address to the two Houses, outlining the policy of the Government on matters of vital concern to the people and the programme of the Government for the session, provides a major occasion

for the discussion of governmental policies.

On urgent public questions, any member may bring forward a motion for the adjournment of the House to discuss that matter. There is provision for short discussion and 'calling attention' to less important matters. After giving notice of 15 days, a member may move a resolution on any matter of general public interest, which if adopted, is communicated by the Speaker to the Minister concerned for necessary action. In extreme cases there is provision for a motion of want of confidence in the Council of Ministers which can be moved under a prescribed procedure.

p

Other opportunities of raising debates and eliciting information on the

policies of the Government and other public questions and of ventilating grievances against the administration include resolutions, 'questions' by Members and 'half-an-hour discussions' on matters arising out of questions; and emergency adjournment and 'No-Day-Yet-Named' motions.

STATE LEGISLATURES

Of the fifteen States of the Indian Union, ten have a bicameral and five a unicameral legislature.* The strength of the Legislative Councils (Vidhan Parishad) and the strength of the elected element of the Legislative Assemblies (Vidhan Sabha) in the States and the position of various parties (on the basis of party affiliations at the time of elections) in the latter, as on December 31, 1960, is given in the following table.

TABLE 24 ALLOCATION OF SEATS AND STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN STATE LEGISLATURES

State	No. of seats in the	Legislative Assembly						
State	Legis- lative Council**	No. of seats***	Con.	PSP	CPI	JS	OP & Ind.	
Andhra Pradesh	90	301	188	10	14		89	
Assam		105 †	71	8	5	=	21	
Bihar	96	318	210	31	8	_	69	
Gujarat	_	132	100	4	-	_	69 28 75	
Jammu & Kashmir	36	75 ‡	_	-		-	75	
Kerala	i —	126(1)	63	20	28	-	14	
Madhya Pradesh	90	288(1)	228	12	2	11	34	
Madras	63	205	153	2	4	-	46	
Maharashtra	78	264	134	30	12	4	84	
Mysore	63	208	150	19	1	-	38	
Orissa	-	140	57	10	9	-	64	
Punjab	51	154	120	1	6	9	18	
Rajasthan	=	176(1)	121	1	1	6	746	
Uttar Pradesh	108	430(2)	287	46	8	18	69	
West Bengal	75	252(1)	151	21	45		34	
TOTAL	750	3,174(6)	2,033	215	143	48	729	

Officers of the Legislature

The State legislatures have their presiding officers known as the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. The Chairman of the Council and the Speaker of the Assembly enjoy powers and privileges and perform functions similar to those of their counterparts in the Union Parliament.

Functions

The State Legislature has exclusive powers over subjects enumerated in List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution and concurrent powers over those enumerated in List III. Ordinances promulgated by

^{*}For the names of the members of State Legislative Councils and Assemblies, see Chapter XXX.

^{**}The strength of Legislative Councils is in accordance with the Legislative Councils' Act, 1957. In Madhya Pradesh, the Council has not yet come into being.

^{***}Figures in brackets indicate the number of vacant seats.

[†] Vide the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area Act, 1957.

[†]This excludes 25 seats for the Pakistan-occupied areas of the State which are kept in abeyance pending the return of those areas to the Indian Union.

the Governor are subject to the approval of the Legislature. The financial powers of the Legislature include statutory authorisation of all expenditure. taxation and borrowing by the State Government. The Council of Ministers is responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

Procedure

Articles 188 to 213 of the Constitution of India describe the more important rules for the conduct of business, disqualification of members. powers, privileges and immunities of State legislatures and their members, and the legislative procedure for ordinary and financial bills. In addition, the State legislatures are empowered by the Constitution to The quorum for a meeting of the frame their own rules of procedure. Legislature is one-tenth of its membership or ten, whichever is higher. A simple majority of the members present and voting, except where a special majority is required by the Constitution, decides all questions before either House of the Legislature. In the discharge of their duties the members and officers of the State legislatures are immune from the jurisdiction of law courts.

Freedom of speech and discussion in the legislatures is guaranteed by the Constitution. Legislatures cannot, however, discuss the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court or of any High Court in the discharge of his duties. In their proceedings, the State legislatures use either the official

language or languages of the State, Hindi or English.

The detailed procedure governing the passage of ordinary bills and financial bills is almost the same as for the Union Parliament. Ordinary bills may originate in either House, and in order to become law they must be passed by both the Houses without amendments, or with only such amendments as are agreed to by both. In case of disagreement between the two Houses, there is no provision for a joint sitting as in the Union Parliament. If a disputed bill is given a second passage by the Legislative Assembly after an interval of three months from the date of its transmission to the Legislative Council, it automatically becomes law after one month of such passage.

The Legislative Assembly alone has the power to originate Money Bills. The Legislative Council can make only recommendations in respect of changes it considers necessary within a period of fourteen days of the receipt of the bill from the Assembly. This in no way affects the freedom of the Assembly to accept or reject the recommendations of the

Council.

Reservation of Bills

Besides possessing the power to give or withhold his assent to bills passed by the Legislature, the Governor of a State may reserve certain bills for the consideration of the Union President. Such bills relate to subjects like compulsory acquisition of property, estates and jagirs, measures affecting the powers and the position of High Courts, and imposition of taxes on the storage, distribution and sale of water or electricity in inter-State river or river valley development projects. No bill seeking to impose restrictions on inter-State trade can be introduced in a State legislature without the previous sanction of the President.

Control over Executive

Besides exercising the usual powers of financial control, the State legislatures use all the normal parliamentary devices like questions, discussions debates, adjournment and no-confidence motions and resolutions, etc., to keep a watch over the day-to-day work of the Executive. They also have their Committees on Estimates and Public Accounts to ensure that grants sanctioned by the Legislature are properly utilised.

CHAPTER V

EXECUTIVE

UNION

The head of the Indian Union is the President. All executive authority of the Union, including the supreme command of the Defence Forces, formally vests in the President and all executive actions of the Government are taken in his name. In the exercise of his functions, the President is aided and advised by a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head.

The Council of Ministers, as at present constituted, comprises (i) Ministers who are members of the Cabinet, (ii) Ministers of State who are not members of the Cabinet but hold Cabinet rank and (iii) Deputy Ministers. The Cabinet finally determines and lays down the policy of the Government.

The personnel of the Union Government, as on March, 20, 1961, was as follows:

President: Rajendra Prasad

Vice-President: S. Radhakrishnan

Portfolios Members of the Cabinet Prime Minister, External Affairs and Department of Atomic Energy 1. Jawaharlal Nehru 2. Morarji Ranchodji Desai Finance 3. Jagjivan Ram Railways 4. Gulzarilal Nanda Labour and Employment and Planning Commerce and Industry and Home Affairs Lal Bahadur Shastri . . 6. Swaran Singh Steel, Mines and Fuel Works, Housing and Supply 7. Kysambally Chengalaraya Reddy Defence 8. Vengalil Krishnan Krishna Menon 9. Sadashiv Kanoji Patil Food and Agriculture 10. Mohammad Ibrahim Irrigation and Power 11. Asoke Kumar Sen Law 12. P. Subbarayan ... Transport and Communications Portfolios Ministers of State Parliamentary Affairs 13. Satya Narayan Sinha Information and Broadcasting 14. Balkrishna Vishwanath Keskar 15. Dattatraya Parashuram Karmarkar Health Agriculture 16. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh Mines and Oil 17. Keshava Deva Malaviya Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs 18. Mehr Chand Khanna ...

1812					Commerce			
19.	Nityanand Kanungo	••	**	••				
20.	Raj Bahadur	••	••	• •	Transport and Communications			
21.	Balwant Nagesh Datar	1.	••	••	Home Affairs			
22.	Manharlal Mansukhlal	Shah	••	••	Industry			
23.	Surendra Kumar Dey	••	••	••	Community Development and Co-operation			
24.	Kalu Lal Shrimali				Education			
25.	Humayun Kabir	• •			Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs			
26.	B. Gopala Reddy		• •		Revenue and Civil Expenditure			
	Deputy Ministers				Portfolios			
27.	Surjit Singh Majithia		••		Defence			
28.	Abid Ali				Labour			
29.	Anil Kumar Chanda				Works, Housing and Supply			
30.	M. V. Krishnappa	••			Agriculture			
31.	Jai Sukh Lal Hathi				Irrigation and Power			
32.	Satish Chandra		• •		Commerce and Industry			
33.	Shyam Nandan Mishra		• •		Planning			
34.	Bali Ram Bhagat				Finance			
35.	Mono Mohan Das		• •		Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs			
36.	Shah Nawaz Khan	• •			Railways			
37.	Smt. Lakshmi N. Meno	on	• •		External Affairs			
38.	Smt. Violet Alva		• •		Home Affairs			
39.	Kotha Raghuramaiah				Defence			
40.	A. M. Thomas				Food and Agriculture			
41.	R. M. Hajarnavis				Law			
42?	S. V. Ramaswami				Railways			
43.	Ahmed Mohiuddin				Civil Aviation			
44.	Smt. Tarkeshwari Sinh	a		• •	Finance			
45.	P. S. Naskar				Rehabilitation			
46.	B. S. Murty		••	••	Community Development and Co-operation			
47.	Lalit Narayan Misra				Labour and Employment and Planning			
and 2 improvement and 1 imming								
Parliamentary Secretaries								
To assist Ministers in the discharge of their parliamentary functions,								
2	a number of her included a sensing of their parliamentary functions,							

To assist Ministers in the discharge of their parliamentary functions, a number of Ministries have Parliamentary Secretaries. On March 20, 1961, these were:

0 1 d

a

n P

a b

In 2. re 1. Se fo

to

	••	Sadatii Ali Khan	••			External Affairs	
		Jogendra Nath Hazarik				External Affairs	1
	3.	Fatesinhrao Pratapsinh	rao Ga	ekwad		Defence	
	4.	Anand Chandra Joshi				Information and Broadcasting	
		Gajendra Prasad Sinha					
-		Shyam Dhar Misra			••	Steel, Mines and Fuel	
		Silyum Bhat Wista	••	••	••	Community Development and	Co-opera-

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION

In order to regulate the allocation of Government business and its convenient transaction, Rules of Business have been framed under Article 77(3) of the Constitution. The allocation is made by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister by specifying the items of business allotted to each Minister and by assigning a Ministry or a part of a Ministry or more than one Ministry to the charge of a Minister. The Minister is sometimes assisted by a Deputy Minister, who performs such functions as may be assigned to him.

A Secretary to Government is the administrative Head of a Ministry and the principal adviser of the Minister.* When the volume of work in a Ministry exceeds the manageable charge of a Secretary, one or more wings may be established under a Joint Secretary. A Ministry is divided into Divisions, Branches and Sections functioning under Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries and Section Officers respectively.

Organisation and Methods Division

The main task of the Organisation and Methods Division, established in March 1954, is to develop consciousness for administrative improvements, to co-ordinate such work and to initiate new projects which may act as catalytics for further action by the Ministries. The first phase of the Division's activities, directed to creating consciousness for an ordered improvement in work handled in the Secretariat, was concerned with expediting disposal of documents received and keeping track of them with a view to avoiding delay. Several special task groups were also set up to carry out studies of problems having a bearing on the disposal of work.

The second phase, on which the Division has just entered in collaboration with the Special Reorganisation Unit of the Ministry of Finance and the Committee on Plan Projects of the Planning Commission, is directed towards (i) securing improvements in procedural competence of Government, supervisory capacity, techniques of programming direction and control, etc., (ii) organising work studies of organisations, matching of work load and staffing and such other aspects of economy in expenditure as may arise during the course of work studies, and (iii) securing cost reduction in projects.

Pay Commission

The Commission of Enquiry on Emoluments and Conditions of Service of Central Government Employees, appointed by the Government of India in 1957, submitted its Report towards the end of August 1959**. Government's decisions on some of the major recommendations of the Commission were announced in the Lok Sabha on November 30, 1959. These included the acceptance by the Government of a minimum wage of Rs. 80 per month, merger of dearness allowance in basic pay, compulsory contribution to the Provident Fund, and an increase in the number of working days. While accepting several recommendations regarding more favourable retirement benefits, the Government were unable to accept the Commission's recommendation to raise the age of superannuation from the existing 55 to 58. In a subsequent statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on August 2, 1960, the Government announced their acceptance of most of the remaining recommendations of the Pay Commission, to be given effect to from July 1, Simultaneously the Government also promulgated the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1960, for giving effect to the revised pay scales, for fixation of initial pay in the new pay structure, the date of increment

^{*}For the names of Secretaries to the Government of India, see Appendices.

^{**}For a brief summary of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, see Appendices to INDIA 1960.

and other related matters on the lines recommended by the Commission. The revised pay scales for practically all posts and services have been notified and are in various stages of implementation.

STATES

The States, like the Centre, have a parliamentary system of responsible government. The Governor, the constitutional head in each State, is a common constituent of both the State Legislature and the Executive. All executive actions of the State are expressed to be taken in his name. His oath of office makes it his solemn duty to "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law" to the best of his ability and to devote himself

to the service and well-being of the people.

Among the more important powers of the Governor are the appointment of State Ministers, the allocation of Government business among them, the summoning and proroguing of the State Legislature, dissolution of the Legislative Assembly and the granting of pardons and remissions etc., of sentences of persons convicted for offences under the State laws. Bills passed by the State Legislature, except under certain conditions, require the assent of the Governor to become law. The discretionary powers of the Governor relate to the making of reports to the Union President about (i) the administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribes, if any, in his State and (ii) the breakdown of the constitutional machinery. In the latter case he administers the State as an agent of the President. In the case of Assam, the Governor also enjoys discretionary powers in relation to the administration of tribal areas.

ORGANISATIONAL PATTERN

Although all executive actions of the State are expressed to be taken in the name of the Governor, the real Executive of the State is the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister. It is, however, the duty of the Chief Minister to communicate to the Governor all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation, and to furnish all such information to him as he might desire. The Council works on the principle of collective ministerial responsibility and is accountable to the Legislative Assembly of the State. The number of Ministers, who in some States are assisted by Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, varies from State to State.

Conduct of Government Business

Similar to the practice at the Centre, the State Ministers also work on the portfolio system, each Minister being the final authority in regard to the day-to-day administration of subjects allotted to his Ministry by the Governor under Article 166(3) of the Constitution. Only matters of policy along with subjects in which more than one Ministry is concerned or on which there is difference of opinion between them are referred to the Cabinet or the Council of Ministers. Like the Ministries in the Union Government, the State Ministries are headed by Secretaries as their administrative heads. In addition, the States also have Chief Secretaries,* who besides acting as Secretaries to the State Cabinets, deal with all matters connected with public services and such other miscellaneous subjects as are not allotted to other departments, and generally co-ordinate the work of all the Government departments. The State Secretariats are patterned more or less like their counterpart at the Centre.

Besides Secretaries, who are the principal advisers of Ministers, there

^{*}For the names of Chief Secretaries to State Governments, see Chapter XXX.

are heads of departments whose number depends on the number of the important subjects administered by a State. They carry out the policy and programme of the Government at the headquarters as well as in the districts through a field staff.

ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS*

The principal unit of administration is the district under a Collector and District Magistrate. As Collector, he is responsible to the Commissioner who heads a Division or to the Board of Revenue (depending upon the practice obtaining in a particular State), and through that agency to the Government, for the proper collection of revenue and for the administration of all matters connected with land other than irrigation, agriculture and forestry in their technical aspects and registration. As District Magistrate, he is responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the criminal administration of the District. For this purpose, the police force in the District with the Superintendent of Police as its immediate head is under his control and direction, although for purposes of disciplinary control and technical supervision, the Superintendent is responsible to the Inspector-General of Police. Besides a number of Assistant or Deputy Collectors and Magistrates who help him in the discharge of his duties, the Collector has also at his disposal the assistance and professional advice of a number of other district officers such as the Executive Engineer, the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, the Civil Supplies Officer and the Forest Officer, etc.

In some States the district is divided into a number of sub-divisions, usually three to five. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who is in charge of the sub-division, is the principal assistant of the District Magistrate and is responsible to him for the maintenance of law and order, collection of government dues and other connected matters in the sub-division. In other States, the district is divided into taluks or tehsils under the charge of a Tehsildar or a Mamlatdar.

il

eil

e

le

y

et

t,

s.

as

ic

21

nt

ir

Among other district officials are those belonging to the departments of Education, Medical, Public Health, Agriculture, Veterinary, Co-operation, Industries, Labour, Jails, Local Fund Audit, etc., who carry out their respective duties under the direction and orders of their heads of departments at the State headquarters.

Co-ordination for purposes of development programmes at State head-quarters is achieved through an inter-departmental Committee of Secretaries in charge of various development departments with the Chief Secretary or the Secretary in charge of planning as the Chairman. Generally, the functions of co-ordination for planning and for the implementation of programmes in the districts are combined in a single officer commonly described as the Development Commissioner. As a rule, a Committee of the State Cabinet under the Chief Minister provides overall guidance and direction. State Planning Boards which include leading non-officials have also been constituted in most of the States.

The Collector, who is the Chief Development Officer of the district, is assisted in many States by Additional Collectors and District Development or Planning Officers. District Development or Planning Committees, on which members of the State Legislature and Parliament from the district, representatives of District and Municipal Boards and leading non-official workers are represented, ensure popular association with the formulation and implementation of development programmes.

^{*}A complete list of districts and their taluks/tehsils, along with the area and population of each, is given in Chapter XXX.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local self-governing institutions are broadly classified into two categories—urban and rural. In the big cities they are known as Corporations, and in medium and small towns as Municipal Committees or Boards. The pattern of local government in rural areas has recently been changed and the old District Boards have been replaced by a three-tier structure, popularly known as 'Panchayati Raj'.

Corporations

The corporations, established under specific Acts of the State Legis-latures, are headed by elected Mayors. The administration of a city under a corporation is entrusted to three authorities: (i) the General Council of the Corporation; (ii) the Standing Committees of the Council; and (iii) the Commissioner or Executive Officer. The General Council appoints all the officers of the corporation except the Commissioner who is usually appointed by the State Government. The Standing Committees elected by the Council carry out the main work of the administration covering taxation and finance, engineering works, health and education. The executive power of the corporation vests in the Commissioner, who prescribes the duties of the various establishments and supervises their work. In addition to matters connected with the safety, health, education and other conveniences of the citizens, the jurisdiction of the corporation also extends to the maintenance of streets and bridges, avenues and parks, recreation grounds and markets.

Municipal Boards and Committees

Municipalities with elected Presidents also function through committees. All the members of a municipality constitute its general body which discusses and decides all questions of policy and important details of municipal administration. The powers of passing the budget, imposing taxation, voting expenditure and making rules and regulations vest in the general body. The day-to-day work of the municipality is carried on by an executive officer, drawn either from the State cadre of municipal executive officers or from the State Civil Service.

In general, the obligatory functions of a municipality are: scavenging and sanitary measures to keep public streets clean and healthy; regulation of places for the disposal of the dead and registration of births and deaths; construction, maintenance and improvement of public streets, latrines, drains, etc.; maintenance of public hospitals and provision of medical relief; primary education; regulation of offensive or dangerous trades and practices; lighting of public streets; and provision of adequate water supply. At their own discretion, municipalities may, however, also take up the construction and maintenance of libraries, museums, rest houses and other public buildings, and the laying out of public gardens, parks, public streets and any other measures likely to promote the welfare of citizens.

In recent years, a number of bigger cities have established Improvement Trusts and Town Planning bodies to improve the existing conditions of cities and to regulate their future expansion. The Central Regional and Urban Planning Organisation, set up by the Union Ministry of Health, advises the State Governments in regard to their town planning problems. The passage in 1956 of the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act by Parliament is another measure in the same direction.

Local Self-Government in Districts

The new system of Panchayati Raj or democratic decentralisation involves a three-tier structure of local self-governing bodies at the village,

block and the district levels. The functions of the old District Boards, which have been abolished in several of the States, are assigned partly to the newly set up Zila Parishads at the district level and partly to the Panchayat Samitis or Taluk Boards at the block level. Panchayati Raj has already been introduced in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madras, Mysore and Assam and the remaining States have either enacted or are in the process of enacting legislation to introduce a similar system. Village Panchayats

One of the directive principles of the Constitution of India is that the State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to work as units of self-government (Article 40). In pursuance of this directive, almost the whole of the country has been covered with panchayats, which numbered 1,79,906 on March 31, 1960. The State-wise break-up of the number of panchayats and the percentage of rural population covered by them was: Andhra Pradesh 14,524 (99%); Assam 2,657 (80%); Bihar 10,030 (93%); undivided Bombay 26,732 (88%); Jammu & Kashmir 949 (97%); Kerala 892 (91%); Madhya Pradesh 13,465 (69%); Madras 10,031 (74%); Mysore 7,444 (100%); Orissa 2,347 (97%); Punjab 11,029 (100%); Rajasthan 3,652 (100%); Uttar Pradesh 72,409 (100%); West Bengal 3,022 (19%); Delhi 205 (100%); and Himachal Pradesh 518 (100%). Panchayats are being set up in the rest of the country and in some States they are being reconstituted into smaller units where they are too big, and into bigger units where they are too small to be economically and geographically viable.

Panchayats are elected by Gaon Sabhas consisting of the entire adult population of the village. Elected by and from among the villagers, they are responsible for providing civic and other amenities to the people. Programmes of agricultural production, rural industries, medical relief, maternity and child welfare, management of common grazing grounds, maintenance of village roads, streets, tanks and wells and provision of sanitation, drainage, etc., are some of the other functions which are usually undertaken by them. In some places panchayats also look after primary education, the maintenance of village records and the realisation of land revenue. For building up funds they levy taxes on houses and lands, fairs and festivals, sale of goods and impose octroi duties, etc.

Steps are being taken by the State Governments to strengthen the panchayats, so that they form a solid and stable base for a net-work of self-governing institutions and replace the old administrative set up from the village to the district level. Panchayats federate at a higher level in a body called Panchayat Samiti (different nomenclatures in different States) with Panchayat Sarpanches as ex-officio members. Besides performing their usual local functions, the panchayats also act as an agency of the Samiti, for such activities, works etc., as may be assigned by the Samiti.

While the administrative, civic and executive functions at the village level are attended to by the panchayat, the judicial functions are exercised by a separate body known as Nyaya Panchayat. These latter bodies a e competent to try cases involving minor offences under the Indian Penal Code and other special and local laws. Their powers of punishment are limited to the imposition of moderate fines, and they employ simple and summary procedure for the disposal of cases. They have also been given limited powers under the Civil Procedure Code. Legal practitioners are not permitted to appear before them.

Finances

The sources of local finance at present are: (i) taxes levied by local bodies; (ii) taxes levied by local bodies but collected by the State Govern-

ments on their behalf; (iii) share in the taxes levied and collected by the State Governments; (iv) grants-in-aid given by the State Governments;

and (v) revenue from non-tax sources.

The Local Finance Enquiry Committee appointed in 1949 recommended that terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by the railways, sea or air and taxes on railway fares and freights, listed under item 89 of the Union List, should be reserved for local bodies. It further recommended the reservation of some ten or twelve other taxes such as those on lands and buildings, mineral rights, entry of goods into local areas, consumption and sale of electricity, advertisements other than those published in newspapers, goods and passengers carried by road or inland waterways, vehicles, animals and pets, professions and luxuries, and tolls and capitation taxes listed in the State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution for utilisation by local bodies.

The Taxation Enquiry Commission appointed early in 1953 held the view that a sound system of local finance can rest only on local and direct taxation. They prescribed a two-fold criteria for the devolution of powers of taxation to local bodies: (i) stability of the taxes; and (ii) capacity to levy and administer the taxes equitably and adequately. The Commission also recommended financial assistance by the State Govern-

ments in the shape of loans and subsidies.

PUBLIC SERVICES

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

The Union Public Service Commission is an independent authority constituted under Article 315(1) of the Constitution of India. The Chairman and members of the Commission are appointed by the President. The Constitution provides that as nearly as may be one-half of the members must be persons who at the time of their appointments have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or a State Government. A member of the Commission holds office for a term of six years or until he attains the age of 65. The Chairman or a member of the Commission can be removed only by the President on the ground of misbehaviour, after he has received a report from the Supreme Court to which a reference is made for an inquiry.

In order to emphasise and ensure the independence of the Commission, the Constitution debars its Chairman from further employment either under the Government of India or the Government of a State. A member, other than the Chairman of the Commission is, however, eligible for appointment as Chairman of that Commission or of a State Public

Service Commission, but for no other Government employment.

The personnel of the Union Public Service Commission, as on March 20, 1961, was as follows:

Chairman

V. S. Hejmadi

Members

J. Sivashunmugam Pillai

P. L. Varma

S. H. Zaheer

G. S. Mahajani

A. T. Sen

M. L. Chaturvedi

M. A. Venkataramana Naidu

tl

Functions

The functions of the Commission as prescribed in Article 320 of the Constitution briefly are: (i) recruitment to all civil services and posts under the

Union Government by written examinations, by interview and by promotion, and (ii) advising the Government on all matters relating to methods of recruitment, principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and making promotions and transfers. Matters involving interpretation of conditions of service and principles for determination of seniority are referred to the Commission for advice. All disciplinary matters affecting Government servants, any claim by or in respect of persons who are serving or have served under the Government of India in a civil capacity for re-imbursement of any expenses incurred by them in defending legal proceedings instituted against them in respect of their official acts and any claims for the award of compensations in respect of injuries sustained by Government servants while on duty, etc., also fall within its sphere of responsibility. It is obligatory for the Government to consult the Commission on all these matters. The President can, however, make regulations specifying the matters in which either generally or in any particular circumstances or class of cases it shall not be necessary for the Government to consult the Commission. Such regulations have to be placed before Parliament. Article 321 of the Constitution lays down that an act made by Parliament may provide for exercise of additional functions by the Union Public Service Commission in respect of the services of the Union and also in respect of the services of any local authority or other body-corporate constituted by law or any public institution.

In addition to the examinations conducted for recruitment to civil services and posts under the Union Government, the Commission also assists the Defence Ministry by holding examinations for recruitment to some of the defence services.

The Union Public Service Commission submits an annual report of its work to the President who causes it to be laid before each House of Parliament. If there are any cases where the Government is unable to accept the advice of the Commission, a memorandum explaining the reasons for such non-acceptance has to be placed before Parliament.

The standards and syllabi of competitive examinations for recruitment to the All-India and Central Services are laid down by the Commission in consultation with the Ministries of the Government of India and educationists of standing. In addition to qualifying in the written tests, candidates competing for these services have also to appear at a personality test. The Chairman or a member of the Commission presides over the Board; the Commission is assisted at these tests by senior administrators and others of high academic standing.

The Commission has to make direct recruitment to quite a large number of specialised posts, which cannot be filled by promoting persons belonging to duly constituted services. At interviews for such posts, a representative of the Ministry concerned invariably joins the selection board and helps the Commission to assess the suitability of the candidates. In addition, it is usual to associate with the board a specialist or two not connected with the Ministry concerned. Whenever necessary, practical or written tests are also held. The Commission explores possibilities of securing suitable personnel through direct contact with experts in different fields, whenever such a course is considered advantageous.

Another fruitful method of recruitment to civil services which is in vogue follows from the decision taken by the Government in consultation with the Commission that officers of the Defence Services who have retired recently or are about to retire may be absorbed in civil posts for which they may be found suitable by the Commission.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES

Recruitment to the two All-India Services (i.e. the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service) and other Central Services* is made by the Union Public Service Commission on the basis of a competitive examination supplemented by a personality test. The conditions of service of persons appointed to the public services under the Union are regulated by Acts of Parliament. The All-India Services Act was passed by Parliament in October 1951 and detailed rules and regulations

under the Act have since been promulgated.

Under Article 311, no member of a civil or an All-India service under the Union or a State can be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed. Further, before they are dismissed or reduced in rank, the delinquent officers must be given a reasonable opportunity to defend themselves. This privilege is, however, denied (i) to those convicted on a criminal charge; (ii) where the dismissing authority is satisfied that it is not practical to give the offender an opportunity to defend himself; and (iii) where the President or a Governor is satisfied that from the point of view of the security of the State, it is inexpedient to allow an opportunity for defence to the offender.

Training of Services

A new development in this field has been the setting up of the National Academy of Administration at Mussoorie on September 1, 1959, by merging the IAS Staff College, Simla, and the IAS Training School, Delhi. The probationers of the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service are now trained at the National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie, and the Central Police Training College, Abu, respectively. Among the principal subjects taught to the IAS officers are: Indian history and constitution, elements of criminal and civil law, the theory and practice of public administration with special reference to the social, cultural and economic developments in the country and the language of the State to which the trainees are allotted. Probationers of the Indian Foreign Service are given training at the National Academy of Administration for six months. They are taught Asian history, international law and practice, economic geography and geopolitics and international trade as additional subjects.

The Academy also conducts refresher courses for officers of the IAS with 6 to 10 years' service and a combined training course in foundational Central Services, subjects for the probationers of the All-India and Class I. The refresher course for IAS officers consists of study of administration in specialised branches, discussions on administrative difficulties and pooling of experience gathered by officers in the field in different States. The subjects for the combined course are: evolution of the modern Indian State as a democratic, secular and welfare State; Constitution of India—its evolution and basic principles and main provi-

^{*}These are: Indian Foreign Service, Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Indian Defence Accounts Service, Indian Railway Accounts Service, Indian Customs and Excise Service, Indian Income-Tax Service (Class I), Transportation (Traffic) and Commercial Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Indian Postal Service (Class I), Military Lands and Cantonments Service (Class I and II), Central Secretariat Service (Grade III), Railway Board Secretariat Service (Grade III), Customs Appraisers Service (Class II), Central Engineering Service (Class I and II), Central Electrical Engineering Service (Class I and II), Indian Railway Service of Engineers, Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Mechanical Engineering and Transportation (Power) Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, Telegraph Engineering Service (Class I), Telegraph Traffic Service (Class II), Military Engineering Service (Class I) and Survey of India (Class I and II) Services. (Class I), and Survey of India (Class I and II) Services.

sions; parliamentary democracy; public administration; Indian economy; State and the social services including Sarvodaya and Gandhian philosophy; socialism; industrial relations; science and technology; statistics; and general subjects like linguistics along with the common features of the

various languages spoken in India.

The principal subjects for the course of training at the Central Police Training College are: Indian Criminal Law; Constitution of India; Police procedure and administration including ways and methods of combating corruption; medical jurisprudence; scientific aids to the detection of crime; ballistics; drill; weapon training; equitation; motor transport; wireless training; Hindi; fire service; emergency relief; civil defence; and probation and after-care of discharged prisoners. The probationers also undergo military training.

A new feature of the training programme, both for the IAS and IPS, is an educational and cultural tour to army and police training institutions, development project areas, and community development blocks.

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT SERVICE

The Central Secretariat Service, for manning posts in the Central Secretariat and the attached offices, was created in 1950. The Service was originally organised into four grades viz. Grade I (Under Secretary or equivalent), Grade II (Superintendent), Grade III (Assistant Superintendent) and Grade IV (Assistant). Subsequently a new grade called the Selection Grade, comprising officers of the Service appointed to posts of Deputy Secretary and equivalent rank under the Government of India, was added. On the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission, Grades II and III (Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent) have now been merged into a single Grade of Section Officer. Appointments from the Grade of Section Officer to Grade I (Under Secretary) and from the latter to the Selection Grade (Deputy Secretary) are made entirely by selection on the basis of merit. Half the number of vacancies in the grade of Section Officer is filled by direct recruitment on the results of the combined competitive examination held for recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service and allied Central Services, and the remaining half by promotion from Grade IV (Assistant). Half the number of vacancies in the grade of Assistant (Grade IV) is filled by direct recruitment on the results of open competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission and the remaining half by promotion from the clerical grades.

INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT POOL

For staffing senior managerial posts in the public enterprises operating under the Union Ministries, the Government of India constituted in November 1957 an Industrial Management Pool. For the present, the Ministries of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Transport and Communications and Commerce and Industry are participating in the scheme, which is under the administrative control of the Union Ministry of Home Affairs. Any other Ministry concerned with the running of industrial undertakings may later join the scheme. The Union Public Service Commission recommended 212 candidates for appointment to the various grades of the Pool in February 1959, and offers of appointment were made to all except seven of them by the end of 1960.

STATE SERVICES

Although the two All-India services are organised on the basis of State cadres and a majority of the principal administrative posts both at the

State and district headquarters is manned by members of these services, the States have their own civil services to administer the subjects falling within the sphere of their autonomy. To recruit personnel to their civil services, the States also have Public Service Commissions on the model of the Union Commission.

The executive branch of the State Civil Service is the most important among the public services of the State. Most of the sub-divisional appointments are held by the members of this service. The two other important branches are the State Police and Judicial Services. Apart from these, there are a good number of other State cadres to man the technical branches of governmental administration like public works, irrigation, forests, agriculture, public health, education, veterinary, registration, cooperation, community and national extension services and so on.

Besides enjoying the usual safeguards provided for civil services in the Constitution, the members of these services are governed by detailed rules and regulations made by the respective States. Almost all the States have their own arrangements for giving the requisite training to fresh

CHAPTER VI

JUDICIARY

The adoption of a federal constitution by India in 1950 did not disturb the continuity of existing laws and the unified structure of courts evolved through more than a century of British rule. Article 372 provides that all laws which were in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution, with the exception of the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Indian Independence Act, 1947, shall continue to be in force until altered, repealed or amended by a competent legislature or authority. Article 375 provides that "all courts of civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction, all authorities and all officers, judicial, executive and ministerial, throughout the territory of India, shall continue to exercise their respective functions," subject to the provisions of the Constitution. The unity of the judicial structure was preserved by placing such basic branches of law as criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, marriage and divorce, adoptions, wills, intestacy and succession, transfer of property, contracts, evidence, etc., on the Concurrent List.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

The Supreme Court of India stands at the apex of a single unified judicial system for the whole country.* The Constitution has invested it with wide appellate powers over all other courts and tribunals; and its position as the highest judicial body in the country has been strengthened by making High Courts, including the appointment and removal of their judges, a Union subject. As the guardian and interpreter of the Constitution, the Court has not only to hold the scales even between the Union and the States, but also to act as the custodian of the liberties of the citizen.

The maximum number of judges of the Supreme Court, which under Article 124 (1) of the Constitution was fixed at seven, excluding the Chief Justice, was raised to ten by the Supreme Court (Number of Judges) Act, 1956. To further accelerate the disposal of cases, the Act was again amended in 1960 and the maximum number of judges, excluding the Chief Justice, raised from ten to thirteen.

The membership of the Court, as on March 20, 1961, was as follows:

Chief Justice: B.P. Sinha

Judges: J. Imam

S. K. Das J. L. Kapur

P. B. Gajendragadkar

A. K. Sarkar

K. Subba Rao

K. N. Wanchoo

M. Hidayatullah

K. C. Das Gupta

J. C. Shah

Raghubar Dayal

N. Rajagopala Ayyangar

J. R. Mudholkar

^{*}For constitutional provisions governing the composition of the Court and the appointment of judges, etc., see Chapter III.

The following are the Law Officers of the Union Government:

Attorney-General of India: M.C. Setalvad Solicitor-General of India: C. K. Daphtary Additional Solicitor-General of India: H. N. Sanyal

Powers of Interpretation

As regards the precise powers of the Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution, the Court has defined the position in a number of its own judgments given during the last ten years. The Judiciary in India cannot alter or amend the law under the cover of 'liberal interpretation'. It has no powers to review legislative policy or to nullify the Act of the legislature with reference to general principles of jurisprudence. To put it in the words of the Court itself: "Where the fundamental law has not limited, either in terms or by necessary implication, the general powers conferred upon the legislature, we cannot declare a limitation under the notion of having discovered something in the spirit of the Constitution which is not even mentioned in the instrument. It is difficult, upon any general principles, to limit the omnipotence of the sovereign legislative power by judicial interposition, except so far as the express words of a written Constitution give that authority."*

Subject to these limitations, it is the duty of the Supreme Court to see that the laws in the country are fairly administered and no citizen is denied justice by any court or tribunal. Article 140 provides that "the law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India". Further, in exercise of its jurisdiction, the Supreme Court is authorised to pass such decree or order as is necessary for securing complete justice in any case or matter pending before it; and any decree or order so passed is enforceable throghout the territory of India. All civil and judicial authorities in the country are specifically enjoined by the Constitution to act in aid of the Supreme Court.

Jurisdiction

The Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction. Its exclusive original jurisdiction extends to all disputes between the Union and one or more States or between two or more States inter se. In addition to this, Article 32 of the Constitution gives an extensive original jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in regard to the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution. It is empowered to issue directions or oders or writs including those in the nature of writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, whichever may be appropriate, to enforce these rights. Any person who complains of any infringement of fundamental rights is at liberty to move the Supreme Court, whose powers on this subject are not confined only to issuing these writs as they are known in the English law. It can also improve upon them so as to avoid any technical deficiency or to adapt them to Indian circumstances.

The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be invoked by leave from the High Court concerned in respect of any judgment, decree or final order from such court in a case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution, or in civil matters where the amount or value of the subject matter of the dispute is not less than Rs. 20,000, or where the judgment, decree or final order involves claims respecting property of like amount, or where the High Court concerned certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court. In criminal cases, the right to appeal to the Supreme Court

^{*}A. K. Gopalan v. the State of Madras, 1950.

has been provided for, "if the High Court (a) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death; (b) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death; or (c) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court". Parliament is authorised to confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to hear and entertain appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in Indian territory.

Besides this the Supreme Court has a very wide appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India inasmuch as it can grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any case or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India. It has also a special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the President under

Article 143 of the Constitution.

Working of the Court

The Supreme Court is a court of record and has all the powers of such a court, including the power to punish for contempt of itself. It has the power to frame its own rules of procedure. In the exercise of these powers, it made the Supreme Court Rules, 1950, which, as amended from time to time, govern the day-to-day working of the Court. Under Article 145 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court can fix the minimum number of judges who are to sit for any purpose and may provide for the powers of single judges and Division Courts, subject to the condition that all cases involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution are heard by a bench consisting of not less than five judges. Judgments of the Supreme Court, which must always be delivered in open court, are arrived at with the concurrence of the majority of the judges present at the hearing. A judge who does not agree with the majority may give a dissenting judgment.

The cases in the Supreme Court can be filed by the parties personally or through advocates, specially registered as "Advocates on Record". If it is an appeal case, copies of the judgments of lower courts along with all relevant evidence, oral as well as documentary, have to be printed

before the case is filed.

The Roll of Advocates of the Supreme Court is kept in two parts, the first containing the names of senior advocates and the second those of other advocates. At the end of 1960, 3,041 lawyers were registered

with the Supreme Court Bar.

During the year 1960, the Supreme Court disposed of 267 petitions under Article 32 of the Constitution for the enforcement of fundamental rights and 297 appeals involving questions concerning the interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution. The Court also dealt with one special reference made to it under Article 143 of the Constitution.*

LAW COMMISSION

In pursuance of the announcement made by the Union Law Minister in Parliament on August 5, 1955, a Law Commission was appointed with the following terms of reference:

(i) to review the system of judicial administration in all its aspects and suggest ways and means for improving it and making it

speedy and less expensive; and

^{*}For brief summaries of some important constitutional cases, see 'Supreme Court Decisions' under Appendices.

(ii) to examine the Central Acts of general application and importance and recommend the lines on which they should be amended, revised, consolidated or otherwise brought uptodate.

The Commission which started functioning with effect from September 16, 1955, functioned in two sections. The first section dealt mainly with the question of the reform of judicial administration, and the second section was mainly concerned with the statute law revision. The two sections, however, worked in close co-operation with each other under the direction of the Chairman.

The Commission completed its work regarding the reform of judicial administration by the end of September 1958 and submitted its Report on September 30, 1958. It was laid on the table of the Houses of Parliament on February 25, 1959. Many of the recommendations of the Commission in this Report have already been examined and decisions taken.

As regards the work of statute law revision, the Commission has so far submitted 12 Reports on the following subjects:

(1) The liability of the State in tort,

(2) Parliamentary legislation relating to sales-tax,

(3) Indian Limitation Act, 1908,

(4) British statutes applicable to India,

- (5) Indian Registration Act, 1908,(6) Indian Partnership Act, 1932,(7) Indian Sale of Goods Act, 1930,
- (8) The Specific Relief Act, 1877,

(9) The law of acquisition and requisitioning of land,

(10) The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, (11) The Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, and

(12) The Indian Contract Act, 1872.

The Commission's suggestions on some of these measures have already been implemented while others are under the active consideration of the Government. The Commission also submitted a Report on the sitting of High Courts in Benches at different places in a State.

With the submission of its report on the reform of judicial administration, the Commission as constituted in 1955, ceased to function. In order, however, to continue the task of statute law revision, the Commission was reconstituted with effect from December 20, 1958. The reconstituted Commission consists of a Chairman, who is a retired judge of the Supreme Court, two retired judges of High Courts and the Special Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Law, as full-time members and two part-time members chosen from the Bar.

The terms of reference of the reconstituted Law Commission are to examine the Central Acts of general application and importance and recommend the lines on which they should be amended, revised, consolidated, or otherwise brought uptodate. The principal objectives in the revision of the existing statute laws will be as follows:

(a) to simplify the laws in general, and the procedural laws in particular;

(b) to ascertain if any provisions are inconsistent with the Constitution and suggest the necessary alterations or omissions;

(c) to remove anomalies and ambiguities brought to light by conflicting decisions of High Courts or otherwise;

(d) to consider local variations introduced by the State legislation in the concurrent field, with a view to re-introducing and maintaining uniformity;

(e) to consolidate Acts pertaining to the same subject with such technical revision as may be found necessary;

(f) to suggest modifications, wherever necessary, for implementing the directive principles of State policy laid down in the Constitution; and

(g) to suggest a general policy in revising the laws.

The Commission has under examination several Acts including the Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes and has recently submitted a report on the law relating to marriage and divorce amongst Christians.

HIGH COURTS

The judicial administration of every State is headed by a High Court. As shown below there are fifteen High Courts in India.

TABLE 25
JURISDICTION AND SEAT OF HIGH COURTS*

No.	Name	Year of estab- lish- ment	Territorial jurisdiction	Seat of the Court
1	Allahabad	1919	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad (Bench at Lucknow)
2 3 4	Andhra Pradesh Assam Bombay	1954 1948 1861	Andhra Pradesh Assam Maharashtra	Hyderabad Gauhati Bombay (Bench at
5	Calcutta	1861	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nagpur) Calcutta
6 7 8	Gujarat Jammu & Kashmir Kerala	1960 1928 1956	Gujarat Jammu & Kashmir Kerala, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin-	Ahmedabad Srinagar and Jammu Ernakulam (Bench at Trivandrum)
9	Madhya Pradesh	1956	divi Islands Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur (Berches at Indore and Gwa- lior)
10 11	Madras	1861 1884	Madras	Madras
12	Oricca	1948	Mysore Orissa	Bangalore
13	Patna	1916	Bihar	Cuttack Patna
14	Punjab	1947	Punjab and Delhi	Chandigarh (Bench at Delhi)
15	Rajasthan	1949	Rajasthan	Jodhpur

For three-quarters of a century, till the establishment of the Federal Court of India in 1937, some of these courts were virtually the highest courts in the country. The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, which exercised an appellate jurisdiction in certain categories of cases, had no administrative control over the High Courts. Under the new Constitution, however, the power of the High Courts has been affected to the extent that the Supreme Court, with a slightly wider appellate jurisdiction, has now been established in the country. Although the Constitution does not vest the Supreme Court with any administrative control over the High Courts, some administrative link has been provided by Article 217 which requires the President to consult the Chief Justice of India while appointing judges to the High Courts.

Ordinarily, a High Court is identified with the State where it exercises its jurisdiction, but the State Legislature has no power to alter the

^{*}The functions of High Courts for the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura are exercised by the Courts of Judicial Commissioners in these Territories.

constitution or the organisation of the High Court. This power vests in the Union Parliament. Similarly, the power to remove High Court judges also vests in Parliament. The special procedure to be followed in this matter is the same as prescribed for the removal of Supreme Court judges (Article 124, Clauses 4 and 5).

Powers and Functions

No substantial change in the powers and duties of the High Courts has been made by the Constitution. These are more or less the same as those prescribed in the Royal Letters Patent and the subsequent enactments which vested in them original or appellate jurisdiction in certain specified matters. The Letters Patent constituting the three Presidency High Courts in 1861 classified their jurisdiction as original and appellate, the original jurisdiction in civil as well as criminal matters being confined to the city limits. The other High Courts did not ordinarily possess original jurisdiction but had the power to try cases for special reasons. This was a kind of extraordinary original jurisdiction. The High Courts were expressly authorised by the Government of India Act, 1935, to transfer suits to themselves when these involved interpretation of the Constitution. Article 228 of the new Constitution makes the transfer obligatory in all such cases.

The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their jurisdiction (Article 225). They can call for returns from such courts, make and issue general rules and prescribe forms to regulate their practices and proceedings and determine the manner

and form in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept.

Under Article 226, every High Court has the power to issue to any person or authority, including any Government within its jurisdiction, directions, orders or writs, including writs which are in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, or any of them for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution and for any other purpose.

SUBORDINATE COURTS

The district judges, who preside over the principal civil courts of original jurisdiction, are appointed by the Governor of the State in consultation with the High Court. Appointments of persons, other than district judges, to the judicial service of a State are also made by the Governor in consultation with the State Public Service Commission and the High Court, and the power of posting, promotion and granting leave to persons belonging to the judicial service and holding posts inferior to those of district judges vests in the High Court.

Structure and Functions

Subject to minor local variations, the structure and functions of the subordinate or mofussil courts are more or less uniform throughout the country. Each State is divided into a number of districts, each under the jurisdiction of the principal civil court presided over by a district judge. Subordinate to him is a hierarchy of different grades of civil

judicial authorities.

Besides hearing suits, properly so called, the civil courts exercise jurisdiction over several other matters, such as guardianship, marriage and divorce, testamentary and intestate representation and admiralty jurisdiction. In another category of cases, such as those pertaining to the Land Acquisition Act and the Forest Act, questions affecting civil rights are, in the first instance, dealt with by administrative officers or tribunals, but their decisions are subject to the appellate authority of the appropriate

civil courts. There is a third group of cases affecting civil rights which are tried by administrative or quasi-judicial tribunals or other statutory bodies. In such cases, there is no express provision for appeal to civil courts and the parties frequently invoke the intervention of the High Court for writs.

Criminal Justice

The Code of Criminal Procedure, as amended and revised from time to time, regulates the administration of criminal justice and the constitution of criminal courts. The officer presiding over the district court in civil suits is the judge of the Sessions Division for criminal cases in that district. The Sessions Judge is sometimes assisted by additional or assistant sessions judges. These officers are subordinate only to the High Court and are generally independent of the executive. They, however, deal only with the more serious crimes and take cognisance of cases only when they have been committed to them by a magistrate after a preliminary enquiry.

The exercise of preventive jurisdiction in certain matters and the trial of crimes listed as not triable by a Sessions Court are entrusted to magistrates of various classes under the general supervision and control of the District Magistrate. In respect of nearly all judicial acts, the magistracy, including the District Magistrate, is subject to the control of the High Court. Some categories of cases involving minor crimes are tried by honorary magistrates, generally retired officers or other

responsible citizens, and by benches of magistrates.

Separation of Judiciary from Executive

In pursuance of the directive principle regarding the separation of the judiciary from the executive (Article 50), the States in which separation is now in force are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, West Bengal, the Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal regions of Madhya Pradesh, the PEPSU region and five districts of the Punjab, twelve districts of Bihar and thirty-four districts of Uttar Pradesh. The reform as it has come into operation in the State of Madras has been designed within the frame-work of the Criminal Procedure Code and has been implemented by an executive order. Broadly speaking, it divides all the powers and functions of a magistrate under two heads (i) judicial, and (ii) non-judicial. The officers discharging judicial functions have been placed under the High Court. Another important feature of the reform is that, for purely judicial work, only those qualified in law are eligible to become magistrates. Similar schemes, with modifications to suit local conditions, have been introduced in other States. The Governments of Assam and Rajasthan had set up Committees to consider this matter. The reports of the Committees have been received by the State Governments and are being considered.

CHAPTER VII

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the Armed Forces is vested in the President of India, the responsibility for their administrative and operational control resting with the Ministry of Defence and the three Services Headquarters. The main function of the Ministry is to ensure that (i) the development and activities of the three Services are properly co-ordinated, (ii) decisions on policy matters are obtained from the Government, transmitted to the three Services Headquarters and implemented, and (iii) necessary financial sanction for defence expenditure is obtained from Parliament.

ORGANISATION

Although the overall control of the three Services vests in the Ministry of Defence, they normally function directly under their respective Chiefs of Staff. The occupants of these offices, as on April 10, 1961, were:

Chief of the Army Staff ... General P. N. Thapar
Chief of the Naval Staff ... Vice-Admiral R. D. Katari
Chief of the Air Staff ... Air Marshal A. M. Engineer

The Chief of Staff of each Service is assisted by a Deputy Chief.

Army

The Army is organised into three Commands—Western, Eastern and Southern—each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Lieutenant-General. The Commands are divided into Areas, each under a General Officer Commanding of the rank of Major-General.

The Areas are sub-divided into Sub-Areas, each under a Brigadier.

The Army Headquarters, located in Delhi, functions under the Chief of the Army Staff. Its four main branches, each under a Principal Staff Officer of the rank of Lieutenant-General, are: General Staff Branch, Adjutant-General's Branch, Quartermaster-General's Branch, Master-General of Ordnance's Branch. The other two branches are the Engineer-in-Chief's Branch and the Military Secretary's Branch, each under a Major-General.

The General Staff Branch consists of the Directorates of Military Operations, Military Intelligence, Staff Duties, Military Training, Weapons and Equipment, Armoured Corps, Artillery, Signals, Infantry, Territorial Army and Defence Security Corps.

The Adjutant-General's Branch is divided into two Directorates, namely, Organisation and Personal Services and includes the Judge Advocate-General's Department. The Medical Directorate, though separate under a Major-General, is technically placed under this Branch.

The Quartermaster-General has two Directorates, one to organise all rail, sea and air movements of personnel and stores within and outside the country, and the second to provide accommodation for personnel. The Directorates of Supply and Transport and Remounts, Veterinary and Farms are also under the overall supervision of the Quartermaster-General. A new organisation, namely, Directorate-General of Works under a Major-General, has been created under the Quartermaster-General, for speeding up constructional activities, including troops' accommodation, roads and aerodromes. The Military Engineering Service, a civilian establishment hitherto under the Engineer-in-Chief, has been brought under the new Director-General of Works.

The two departments under the Master-General of Ordnance are the Directorate of Ordnance Services and the Directorate of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. The Ordnance Services Directorate is responsible for procuring, stocking and supplying all kinds of defence equipment required for troops. The Electrical and Mechanical Engineers' Directorate is charged with the responsibility of inspection, repair and maintenance of all types of mechanical and electrical equipment used by the Army.

The Engineer-in-Chief is the head of the Corps of Engineers. He advises the Chiefs of Staff of the three Services and the Director-General of Ordnance Factories on all matters concerning works, including their planning and construction. He has three Directorates under him, namely, Personnel and Co-ordination, Engineer Staff and Engineer Stores and

Plants.

The Military Secretary maintains personal records of officers and is responsible for their postings and transfers, promotions and retirement as well as for the grant of honorary ranks.

Navy

At the Naval Headquarters in Delhi, the Chief of the Naval Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers, namely, the Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff, the Chief of Personnel, the Chief of Material and the Chief of Naval Aviation. He functions through four Operational and Administrative Commands, one afloat and three ashore. These are:

(i) Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet, (ii) Flag Officer, Bombay, (iii) Commodore-in-Charge, Cochin, and (iv) Commodore, East Coast, Visakhapatnam.

The Indian Fleet today consists of the flagship INS Mysore—an 8,700-ton Colony-class cruiser, formerly known as HMS Nigeria, INS Delhi—a 7,030-ton Leander-class cruiser, and a number of destroyers,

frigates, mine-sweepers and other ships.

The Naval Aviation Wing, started in 1953 with a squadron of 10 Sealand amphibious aircraft, has now some Firefly target-towing aircraft and jet Vampires. An aircraft-carrier, *HMS Hercules*, was acquired in 1957 and is due to join the Navy this year after being refitted in the UK. The Hydrographic Office, set up for the Marine Survey of India, is carrying on the work of surveying the seas and producing charts.

Air Force

The Chief of the Air Staff is assisted by four Principal Staff Officers controlling the main branches of the Air Headquarters, viz. the Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, the Air Officer-in-Charge, Administration, the Air Officer-in-Charge, Maintenance, and the Air Officer-in-Charge, Policy and Plans. Each of these four branches controls a group of Directorates.

Under the Air Headquarters come four major Air Force formations, namely, the Operational, Training, Maintenance and the Eastern Air

Commands.

In pursuance of the Reserve and Auxiliary Air Forces Act, passed by Parliament in 1952, seven Auxiliary Air Force Squadrons, namely, No. 51 (Delhi), No. 52 (Bombay), No. 53 (Madras), No. 54 (UP), No. 55 (Bengal), No. 56 (Orissa) and No. 57 (Punjab), have been formed.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

National Defence College

The National Defence College, set up at New Delhi in 1960, trains senior officers of the three Services, on the pattern of the Imperial Defence College in the UK. Its main purpose is to enable students to study the military, scientific, industrial, social, economic and political factors involved

in war as also the higher direction and strategy of warfare. Concurrently with this study, it offers a unique opportunity to senior Service officers and highly-placed civil servants of getting together and exchanging ideas so as to give them both a better understanding of each other's problems in peace and in war.

National Defence Academy

Admissions to the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla, near Poona, are made on the basis of a qualifying biannual written examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission at different centres in the country, followed by an interview before a Services Selection Board. Boys who have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and are between 15 and 17½ years of age on the first day of the month on which the course starts at the Academy are eligible for admission. Cadets must be unmarried and cannot marry during the period of their stay at the Academy.

All the expenses of cadets while at the Academy, except the pocket expense of Rs. 30 per month, are borne by the Government. Where the monthly income of parents is less than Rs. 300, even this expense is borne by the Government.

The Academy conducts a three-year course for the combined basic training of cadets of all the three Services after which they separate to receive specialised training at their respective Service establishments.

Defence Services Staff College

Training is imparted to serving officers on an inter-Service basis at the Defence Services Staff College at Wellington in South India. It trains officers up to the standard required for second-grade staff appointments. About 100 officers of all the three Services are trained every year, the duration of the course being 10 months.

Armed Forces Medical College

The Armed Forces Medical College at Poona, besides imparting training to newly-commissioned medical officers, runs refresher courses for medical officers of the Armed Forces to keep them up-to-date in their profession. Specialist courses are run in hygiene, X-ray, blood-transfusion and pathology.

Rashtriya Indian Military College

Run on the lines of public schools, the Rashtriya Indian Military College, located in Dehra Dun, prepares future officers for the three Services by imparting preliminary pre-cadet training to such pupils as desire subsequently to choose a military career. It thus serves as a feeder to the National Defence Academy.

Army Colleges and Schools

The Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun is the premier centre for training officers of the Army. The main source of entry into the Academy is the National Defence Academy. Cadets passing out of the Academy receive one year's training at Dehra Dun before being commissioned. The other categories of entrants in higher age-groups are those who have qualified in the competitive entrance examination of the Union Public Service Commission and the Services Selection Board for two years' training, graduate cadets of the NCC for a year and a half, other graduates selected for specialised commissions in the technical arms for a year and serving Regular or Territorial Army personnel—JCOs and NCOs—for two years. At the Military Academy, cadets undergo strenuous training designed mostly to equip them with the basic military

knowledge necessary for all Army officers whatever their corps, arm or service.

The Armoured Corps Centre and School at Ahmednagar undertakes the training of regimental instructors, squadron commanders and regimental commanders of the Corps. The College of Military Engineering at Kirkee imparts training to officers and other ranks in all aspects of military engineering. Longer courses of over two years' duration are also conducted there to train officers up to the degree standard.

The School of Signals at Mhow imparts basic and advanced technical training in telecommunication and signal tactics. The School of Artillery at Deolali provides training in field, anti-tank, and anti-aircraft artillery, while its branch at Bombay provides training in coastal artillery. The Infantry School at Mhow conducts courses in the tactical and administrative handling of units and sub-units for senior officers and junior commanders of all corps in the Army. The Ordnance School at Jabalpur imparts specialised corps training in the identification, handling, storage, care, custody and preservation of all items, including ammunition and explosives, stocked by ordnance depots.

The other Army training centres and schools are: the Service Corps School, Bareilly; the Remounts Veterinary and Farms Centre and School, Meerut; the School of Physical Training, Poona; the Army and Air Transport Support School, Agra; the School of Mechanical Transport, Faizabad; the Corps of Military Police Centre and School, Faizabad; the Education Centre and School, Pachmarhi; the Military School of Music, Pachmarhi; and the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering School, Trimulgherry.

Naval Training Centres

Except for highly specialised technical courses, training of all officers and men of the Navy is undertaken at the main Naval training centres located at Cochin, Bombay and Visakhapatnam. Advanced courses in subjects like gunnery, torpedo and anti-submarine and communications have already been started.

The principal training centres of the Navy are INS Venduruthy and the Naval Air Station Garuda, both situated at Cochin. INS Venduruthy is the premier training establishment, comprising technical schools for gunnery, communication, navigation and torpedo and anti-submarine. INS Garuda has the training aircraft of the Navy and some technical schools.

At INS Shivaji, situated at Lonavla (Maharashtra), mechanical engineers and artificiers are trained. A new Engineering College has been started there to train junior engineer and electrical officers of the Service.

INS Valsura, the Electrical School of the Navy at Jamnagar, trains officers and men of the Electrical Branch of the Service. With most of the ships now acquired being fitted with complicated electronic equipment, training at this School has been geared to the present requirements of the Service.

New recruits coming into the Navy are trained at *INS Circars*, at Visakhapatnam, and, on completion of their courses, become sailors. Officers and men of the Supply and Secretariat Branch are trained at *INS Hamla* in Bombay. Sea training is imparted by the Fleet.

Air Force Colleges and Schools

The basic flying training of a year's duration for pupil pilots is imparted at the Air Force Flying College, Jodhpur. Advanced flying and conversion training on jets and multi-engined aircraft is conducted for a year at the Jet Training and Transport Training Wings of the Air Force Station, Hyderabad. Pupil navigators also have their initial training at Jodhpur and advanced training at Hyderabad before graduating as full-fledged aircrew.

The Air Force Administrative College at Coimbatore trains officers in various ground duties, and medical officers receive training at the School of Aviation Medicine recently established at Bangalore. The Air Force Technical College at Jalahalli trains officers in engineering, signals and armament and electrical engineering. A school at Jalahalli trains airmen in accounting, equipment, general office duties, medical assistance, telephone operating, drill instruction, police duties, music, motor driving and catering. Another school, also located at Jalahalli, trains airmen in higher signal trades. Flying instructors are trained in a separate school at Tambaram. Another school, located at Tambaram, trains airmen in technical trades. A school for higher staff studies in combined land-air warfare has been instituted at Hyderabad. The Air Force also trains paratroopers for air-borne units of the Army at the Paratroopers' Training School at Agra.

E

1

12

fi

b

SI

B

re

de

qı

0

F

re

C

m

in T

ge

O

19

DEFENCE PRODUCTION

The Research and Development Organisation, under the Scientific Adviser to the Defence Minister, was brought into being in January 1958, by the amalgamation of the Technical Development Establishments of the three Services and the Defence Science Organisation to promote and apply scientific research for production. It is closely associated with the Production Organisation under the Controller-General of Defence Production and includes technical establishments dealing with weapons, ammunition, military explosives, metallurgy, electronics and optical instruments. It has under it research installations like the Defence Science Laboratories at New Delhi, Jodhpur and Mussoorie, the Naval Physical Laboratories at Bombay and Cochin and research-cum-training installations like the Institute of Armament Studies at Kirkee.

The principal function of the Production Organisation is to achieve self-sufficiency in respect of stores and equipment required by the three Services.

Ordnance Factories

The ordnance factories, which until recently catered primarily for the Army, have now started producing stores for the Navy and the Air Force also. The Service items produced by them include artillery guns, heavy mortars, naval guns, barrels and recoil system of guns, mountings, carriages and buffers for heavy and medium-calibre guns, light machineguns and other small arms, bombs, shells and various types of ammunition and high explosives, sea mines, depth-charges, parachutes, service clothing and mountaineering equipment.

As part of their peace-time functions, the ordnance factories are also using their utilisable spare capacity to cater for civilian needs. Their civil trade activities cover the five broad categories of ferrous, non-ferrous, leather and textile, chemical and general engineering. The last category includes scientific, optical and mathematical instruments, sporting arms and ammunition, metal castings and forgings and other miscellaneous articles. They recently started manufacturing three-ton and one-ton military trucks and four types of tractors.

The Machine-tool Proto-type Factory, Ambarnath (Maharashtra), one of the 19 ordnance factories in the country, has fulfilled three important functions, namely, the design of new armament and machine-tools; manufacture and proofing of proto-types of both, together with the manufacture of small arms; and creation of necessary design and craft skill. The surplus capacity in this factory is being utilised to produce various types of machine-tools required by the ordnance factories and other defence establishments. The factory first designed and made simpler types of machine-tools like tool

grinders, polishing machines and dressing devices, and then switched over to advanced types. It has so far manufactured, among others, hydraulic surface-grinders and precision tool-room lathes.

Hindustan Aircraft

)l

e

n

1

n

S

The Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore, undertakes the repair, overhaul and manufacture of aircraft for the Indian Air Force. Since 1952, the HAL has been manufacturing the HT-2 trainer aircraft on a large scale for the IAF, the Navy and the flying clubs. The factory has also been building supersonic jet aircraft (HF-24) and Vampire jet fighters, which form part of the fleet of the IAF. It is also producing jet trainers.

Recently an agreement was concluded with the Bristol Aeroplane Company to make the full range of Bristol Orpheus turbojet engines at the HAL. Another licence agreement has been reached with the Folland Aircraft Company for the manufacture by the HAL of Britain's latest jet fighter, the Gnat.

The ancillary activities of HAL include the building of all-metalbroad gauge coaches with modern amenities for the Railways and bus bodies for State and private transport authorities.

The production of AVRO-748 aircraft under licence, at the Air Force Depot at Kanpur, has been undertaken. This transport aircraft will subsequently replace the Dakota now in service with the Air Force.

Bharat Electronics

The Bharat Electronics Ltd., Jalahalli (near Bangalore), went into initial production in December 1955, and started manufacturing tools and jigs required for receivers and transmitters.

The production programme of the BEL includes the manufacture of general-purpose receivers and medium-power transmitters for the Civil Aviation Department and equipment for All India Radio, Railways, Meteorological Department, States' Police, Fire Services and the Armed Forces.

Some other important items under production at the BEL are general-purpose communication receivers, medium-power transmitters, mobile transreceivers and portable man-pack sets.

SPECIAL ASSIGNMENTS

In addition to their normal duty of defending the country, the Armed Forces, from time to time, perform certain emergency duties, such as (i) rendering of help in areas affected by natural calamities like floods, earthquakes and famines, (ii) carrying out of photographic surveys which are of use in the planning and development of hydro-electric and other schemes and (iii) reclamation of wasteland. Since independence, India's Defence Forces also assisted in implementing the Korean Truce Agreement and the recommendations of the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia set up under the Cease-fire Agreement concluded at Geneva on July 20, 1954. Several officers and other ranks, including some from the Navy and the Air Force, were deputed in September 1954, for this second assignment which still continues. The Army embarked on yet another mission of peace when on November 16, 1956, a contingent was sent to Egypt to join the United Nations Emergency Force. Nearly 70 service officers served with the UN Observation Group in the Lebanon in 1958. Besides 70 Indian Service personnel working with the UN Force in the Congo earlier, India sent a brigade of combatant troops with some ancillary units to join that Force in March 1961.

DEFENCE FINANCE

The following is the break-up of the net Defence Services expenditure since 1955-56.

TABLE 26
DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

(in crores of rupees)

Voor		Effective		Non-	Defence Capital	Total
Year	Army	Navy	Air force	effective	outlay	Total
1955-56 (Actuals) 1956-57 (,,) 1957-58 (,,) 1958-59 (,,) 1959-60 (,,) 1960-61(Estimates)* 1961-62 (,,)†	118 129 159 146 142 175 184	12 12 14 16 14 18	28 37 70 75 59 59 61	14 14 14 14 15 15	18 20 23 28 36 36 36 32	190 212 280 279 266 303 314

TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army, which was raised in October 1949, is designed to give the youth of the country an opportunity of receiving military training in their spare time and to serve the country in times of emergency by providing units to the regular Army and taking over the responsibility for internal security. Membership of the Territorial Army does not involve service outside India except under a special order of the Union Government. The Territorial Army is composed of units of Artillery, Infantry, the Corps of Engineers (including Railways, Ports, Docks and Inland Waterways), the Corps of Signals (including Posts and Telegraphs), the Medical Corps and the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

Any able-bodied national of India between the ages of 18 and 35 (with relaxation in the upper age-limit for entry into certain technical units) and possessing the requisite qualifications is eligible to join the Territorial Army as an officer or other rank.

The Territorial Army has two types of units—provincial and urban. Training for recruits in the provincial units lasts 30 days. In the urban units training is given for 32 days, in the evenings after working hours, at week-ends or on holidays. Every member of the Territorial Army who has undergone recruit training is liable to undergo annual training for two calendar months in the provincial units and for a period varying from a minimum of 144 hours to a maximum of 240 hours in the urban units, including a camp of eight to fourteen days.

While under training or otherwise employed, officers and other ranks of the Territorial Army are entitled practically to the same pay and allowances, rations and medical facilities as are admissible to the corresponding ranks of the regular Army. They are also entitled to terminal gratuity, disability and family pension under certain conditions.

A limited number of appointments on the permanent staff, with a tenure of three to five years, is offered to all ranks of the Territorial Army provided they possess the necessary experience and qualifications. Territorial Army personnel are also entitled to the award of decorations and medals.

LOK SAHAYAK SENA

The Auxiliary Territorial Army, which was reorganised as the National Volunteer Force in 1954, is now designated as "Lok Sahayak Sena".

*Revised.

†Budget.

All able-bodied men, except ex-Servicemen and ex-NCC cadets, between the ages of 18 and 40, can join the Lok Sahayak Sena. Membership of the force carries no liability to military service. Under a new scheme, special

attention is given to the training of people in border areas.

Recruits are given 30 days' training, which includes a literacy course for those who are illiterate. A record of the trainees is maintained and the outstanding trainee in the camp is given a Certificate of Merit. Others receive certificates in token of their completing the full period of training successfully. During the training period every trainee is provided with free accommodation, clothing and food and an out-of-pocket allowance of Rs. 15 on the conclusion of the camp.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

The National Cadet Corps consists of three Divisions, namely, Senior, Junior and Girls. The Senior and Junior Divisions are composed of three Wings—Army, Navy and Air Force. The Army Wing has units of the Armoured Corps, the Artillery, the Corps of Engineers, the Signals Corps, the Infantry, the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and the

Medical Corps.

(3

ed

ıg

d-

al

ıt-

ne

of

ne

1d

th

nd

al

n.
ts
at
as
o
a
s,

of s, ks ty

a

1y 3-

 \mathbf{d}

al

In addition to normal basic training, cadets of the technical units receive specialised training. Naval Wing units are, of necessity, raised in the coastal towns where facilities for naval training are available. In the Air Wing units, theoretical and practical training is given in flying and, with the help of the flying clubs, cadets obtain 'A' flying licences at Government expense. Gliding has also been introduced as part of the training of air cadets. The special needs of girl cadets have been fully kept in view and their training has also been now made more instructive, interesting and useful. Aeromodelling and gliding have also been introduced in the Senior Wing of the Girls' Division.

The progressive increase in the strength of the Corps is shown in the following table:

TABLE 27 STRENGTH OF NATIONAL CADET CORPS

			Во	ys	Gi	rls	·
Date			Senior Division	Junior Division	Senior Wing	Junior Wing	Total
1-1-1951		•••	23,349	45,105	279		68,73
1-1-1956	1		46,680	66,307	3,225	5,146	1,21,38
1-1-1957		 	52,147	70,829	3,999	6,727	1,33,70
-1-1958		 	64,475	76,530	5,730	9,270 17,342	1,56,00
1-1-1959		 	73,407	92,258	9,246	18,400	2,40,66
-1-1960		 	95,645	1,16,866	9,752	19,314	2,63,4
1-1-1961		 	1,05,770	1,28,633	9,752	17,314	2,03,4

AUXILIARY CADET CORPS

In 1960, two new categories, namely, Officers' Training Units (OTU)

and Rifles, were introduced in the Cadet Corps organisation.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps has been started to cope with the demand for military training for boys and girls in schools who cannot get admission to the National Cadet Corps. The Corps has made rapid progress; its strength at the end of 1960 was nearly 10,17,000.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps trains the youth of the country in team spirit, discipline and patriotism. Its instructors selected from schools are

trained by regular Army staff of the various NCC units.

WELFARE OF EX-SERVICEMEN

The Directorate of Resettlement in the Defence Ministry deals with matters relating to the resettlement of ex-Servicemen in Government. private services, vocational and technical trades, land colonies and transport services. Training in basic agriculture is given to facilitate their absorption in the community projects as Gram Sevaks. In matters of employment, preference is given to ex-Servicemen in filling up appointments in the police, watch and ward, excise and other departments where military training is a qualification. In addition, relaxation in age limits to the extent of the military service rendered has been permitted. Through the concerted efforts of the Central and State Governments as well as private organisations, employment has been found for 1,41,000 ex-Servicemen during the past ten vears.

One of the most important non-official organisations which renders useful assistance to ex-Servicemen and their families, in close liaison with the local administrations, is the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board. The Board, which has its headquarters in New Delhi, co-ordinates the activities of State boards. These, in their turn, control a network of district boards, having in some cases tehsil or taluk committees. There are at present 204 such boards. In addition to the funds of the Board which are primarily used for payment of special pensions to blinded ex-Servicemen and to meet expenditure on other miscellaneous items, there are a number of other Central funds like the Flag Day Fund, the Armed Forces Benevolent Fund and the Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund, which also render valuable assistance for the welfare of ex-Servicemen.

CHAPTER VIII

EDUCATION

Education is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, the Union Government concerning itself with the co-ordination of facilities and determination of standards in respect of higher education (through the University Grants Commission) and research and scientific and technical education. Co-ordination in regard to elementary and secondary education is secured through All-India Councils. The Union Government are also responsible for the running of four universities (Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Visva Bharati) and such other institutions of national importance as Parliament may by law declare. They also administer the award of scholarships in pursuance of the policy of promoting cultural relations with other countries and co-operating with international organisations like the UNESCO.

There were 4,08.87 lakh students in 4,10,046 educational institutions of all types in India during 1958-59.* The percentage of children undergoing instruction to the total number of children in the age group 6-11 was 58.4; the percentage in the age groups 11-14 and 14-17 was 20.6 and 9.7 respectively.

The total number of recognised institutions, enrolment therein, the number of teachers and expenditure incurred on them is shown below.**

TABLE 28
INSTITUTIONS, STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls (in lakhs)	Number of teachers (in lakhs)	Direct expen- diture (in crores of rupees)	Indirect expen- diture (in crores of rupees)	Total expen- diture (in crores of rupees)
1950-51	 2,86,860	2,55·43	8·04	91·05	23·33	114·38
1955-56	3,66,641	3,39·24	11·07	144·81	44·85	189·66
1956-57	3,77,837	3,60·06	11·70	159·63	46·66	206·29
1957-58	3,94,760	3,80·02	12·31	182·51	58·14	240·65
1958-59*	4,10,046	4,08·87	12·82	198·25	57·01	255·26

Of the 4,10,046 recognised institutions in 1958-59, 1,164 were pre-primary, 2,99,220 primary, 53,302 secondary, 3,410 vocational and technical and 51,300 special education schools; 873 arts and science, 528 professional and 152 special education colleges; 44 research institutions; 13 boards of education and 40 universities. The break-up according to management was as follows: Government 1,04,558 with 93,22,335 students; district boards 1,59,093 with 1,48,01,251 students; municipalities 10,661 with 29,43,895 students; private aided 1,23,010 with 1,24,29,799 students and private unaided 12,724 with 13,90,154 students.

The contributions from different sources to the total expenditure are shown in table 29.

^{*}Provisional.

^{**}Figures for unrecognised institutions are not available.

SOURCES OF EXPENDITURE

•	195	50-51	195	1955-56	195	1956-57	1957-58	82-28	19:	*65-8561
Source	Percentage of total	Amount in crores of Rs.	Percentage of total	Amount in crores of Rs.						
Government funds	. 57.1	65.27	61.8	117.20	64.0	129.57	9.59	157.89	65.6	167.43
District boards funds	6.9	7.86	5.2	06.6	4.1	10.67	4-1	9.70	3.5	8.84
Municipal boards funds	. 4.0	4.64	3.4	6.46	3.3	6.94	3.1	7.49	3.1	7.94
Fees	20.4	23.33	20.0	37.90	19.4	40.10	18.1	43.64	18.6	47.56
Endowments	. 2.2	2.46	3.0	5.69	3.1	6.44	2.9	86.9	2.9	7.74
Others	9.4	10.82	9.9	12.51	6.1	12.57	6.2	14.95	6.3	16.02
Total	100	114.38	100	189.66	100	206.29	100	240.65	100	255.26
*Provisional,										

Literacy

The state of literacy in the country, according to the 1951 census reconstructed for the present administrative set-up, is shown in table 32.

Plan and Education

As against a sum of Rs. 169 crores provided under the First Five Year Plan for the development of education, the Second Plan provided Rs. 307 crores-Rs. 95 crores at the Centre and Rs. 212 crores in the States. An appraisal of the Plan in 1959 led to a reduction of this sum to Rs. 277 crores -Rs. 70 crores at the Centre and Rs. 207 crores in the States. distribution of outlay in the First and Second Plans is set out below.

TABLE 30 EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS

			(in ci	rores of rupe	ees)
			First Plan	Second	Plan
				Original	Revised
Elementary education	. 10 66. 11		93	89	93.01
Secondary education		••	22	51	49·09 46·48
University education Technical and vocational education			23	48 62	51.23
Other educational schemes	•	••	16	02	37.13
	TOTAL		169	307	276.94

The achievements under the First Plan and targets aimed at under the Second Plan and the draft Third Plan are indicated below.

TABLE 31 ACHIEVEMENTS AND TARGETS;

1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	1965-66
1,92	2,52	3,30	5,04
42.7	51.0	60.0	80.0
31	43	61	1,00
12.9	16.3	22.6	30-0
	20	30	44
		12.0	15.0
			5,00,000
13,596	21,730	30,000	45,000
7,288	10,838	1,600	18,000 1,800
49	64	97	117
86	102	208 13 000	273 19,400*
			39,918*
2,198	4,017	5,310	-
2,478	4,072	10,397	
	1,92 42·7 31 12·9 12 5·4 2,09,700 13,596 7,288 49 86 4,119 5,903	1,92 2,52 42·7 51·0 31 43 12·9 16·3 12 20 5·4 8·1 2,09,700 2,78,135 7,288 367 7,288 367 49 64 86 4,119 5,937 5,903 9,397 2,198 4,017	1,92 2,52 3,30 42·7 51·0 60·0 31 43 61 12·9 16·3 22·6 12 20 30 5·4 8·1 12·0 2,09,700 2,78,135 3,54,900 13,596 21,730 30,000 7,288 10,838 14,000 49 64 97 86 4,119 5,937 13,000 5,903 9,397 24,000 2,198 4,017 5,310

[†]Figures in this table are slightly different from those given in earlier editions. This is due to revised population projections assumed by the Central Statistical Organisation and inclusion of fegures relating to Lampu and Vachning and inclusion of figures relating to Jammu and Kashmir.

^{*}Includes facilities to be provided through part-time and short-term courses.

TABLE 32 LITERACY IN INDIA*

(1951 Census)

6		Literates		Per	Percentage of literacy	
State/Union Territory	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA	5,92,61,114	4,56,10,431+	1,36,50,683+	16.61+	24.88+	7.87‡
Andhra Pradesh	41,06,060	30 99 803	10.06.257	13.14	9, 0,	
Assam	16,33,753	13,03,087	3.30,666	18.07	27.08	6.48
Binar	47,21,411	39,92,141	7,29,270	12.17	20:48	7.70
Bombay**	1,04,48,350	78,70,186	25,78,164	21.65	31.73	11.00
Mediala	55,18,908	33,57,175	21,61,733	40.73	50.24	21.40
Madnya Fradesn	25,63,786	21,51,338	4,12,448	9.83	16.23	2.77
Madras	62,55,018	47,40,242	15,14,776	20.87	31.75	10.01
Mysore	37,42,283	28,67,486	8,74,797	19.29	20.00	10-01
Bissa	23,13,431	19,78,705	3.34.726	15.80	27.33	11.6
Funjab	24,57,496	18,25,953	6.31,543	15.73	21.32	75.4
Kajasthan	14,25,416	11,97,209	2,28,207	8:03	14:40	8.4/
Uttar Pradesh	68,25,072	57,53,580	10,71,492	10.80	17.30	86.7
West Bengal	63,09,159	48,24,134	14 85 025	73.00	31.30	3.56
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	7.980	6,513	1,00,00	25.30	34.70	17.18
Delhi	6.69,073	4 24 118	2 44 055	11.67	34.18	12.31
Himachal Pradesh	85,509	779,77	17,537	20.30	42.99	32.34
Laccadive, Minicov & Amindivi Islands	3 204	2,635		1/./	12.59	2.37
Manipur	65 805	50,032	600	15.73	25.59	5.30
Trinnra	200,00	26,932	6,963	11.41	20.77	2.37
	161,66	(4,9/5)	74,777	15.52	22.34	7.98

* For provisional estimates of literacy according to the 1961 census, See Appendices.

7 Includes figures for Sikkim.

** Literacy figures are not available separately for Gujarat and Maharashtra.

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

The progress of pre-primary education is indicated below.

TABLE 33

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

Year		4		Number of schools	Number of students on rolls*	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in lakhs of Rs.)
1950-51				303	21,640	866	11.98
1955-56				630	45,828	1,880	24.99
1956-57			 	769	54,017	2,131	28.87
1957-58	 			928	62,428	2,452	33.00
1958-59**	 		 	1,164	80,118	2,939	44.43

PRIMARY EDUCATION

An All-India Council for Elementary Education advises the Central and State Governments on all matters relating to elementary education and to preparation of programmes for the early implementation of compulsory and free education.

Free and compulsory education of all children of the age group 6-11, to start with, is to be provided by the end of the Third Five Year Plan period. A scheme to train an adequate number of teachers for this purpose has been initiated.

The progress of primary education is shown in the following table.

TABLE 34
PRIMARY EDUCATION†

Year		Number of recognised schools		Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51		2,09,671	1,82,93,967	5,37,918	36.49
1955-56		 2,78,135	2,29,19,734	6,91,249	53 - 73
1956-57		 2,87,298	2,39,22,567	7,10,139	58-48
1957-58		 2,98,247	2,47,88,299	7,29,238	66.74
1958-59**	 	 2,99,220	2,41,01,399	7,15,177	62 · 1-7

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Significant among the reforms carried out on the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission (which reported in August 1953) with the aim of making secondary education a self-contained and complete stage up to the age of 17 are:

- (i) Enriching the content of secondary education by adding one more class to the high school and making it a higher secondary course of 11 years' duration and providing in selected higher secondary schools a diversified system of education in which students could offer, in addition to a common core of studies, a group of three subjects from any one of seven, namely, Humanities, Science, Technology, Commerce, Agriculture, Fine Arts and Home Science.
- (ii) Provision of facilities for improvement in teaching science, libraries, introduction of crafts in middle schools, training of teachers and career masters, etc.
- *Excludes pupils in institutions attached to primary and secondary schools.
- **Provisional.
- †Includes junior basic schools for which separate figures are available in table 36.

(iii) The establishment of the All-India Council of Secondary Education to advise the Central and State Governments.

(iv) The compulsory study of languages at the secondary stage.

(v) The implementation of a long range programme of examination reform aiming at a closer integration of educational objectives, learning processes and methods of evaluation.

(vi) The establishment of the Extension Services Project in selected training colleges to carry out a programme of in-service teacher preparation in all the subjects of the secondary school curriculum.

The table below shows at a glance the position regarding the development and financing of secondary education.

TABLE 35
SECONDARY EDUCATION*

Year			Number of schools	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	٠		 20,884	52,32,009	2,12,000	30.74
1955-56	1.	• •	 32,568	85,26,509	3,38,333	53.02
1956-57			 36,291	95,79,164	3,72,180	58.73
1957-58			 39,654	1,06,21,499	4,06,768	67.21
1958-59**			 53,302	1,40,78,334	4,71,207	81.93

BASIC EDUCATION

Basic education is now the accepted pattern of the educational system at the elementary level. It is an activity-centered curriculum wherein the process of learning is correlated with the physical and social environment of the children. Education is imparted through socially useful productive activities like spinning and weaving, gardening, carpentry, leather work, book craft, domestic crafts, pottery, elementary engineering, etc. About 20 percent of the primary schools have so far been converted to the basic pattern. Since the main demand on the resources of the country available for education is for the expansion of educational facilities for children of the 6-11 age-group, efforts in the field of basic education are confined at present to introducing in the non-basic primary schools such important features of basic education as do not entail heavy expenditure. Orientation programmes for education officers and primary school teachers are being implemented to reduce the differences, to the extent possible, between basic and nonbasic schools. Most of the State Governments have already developed an integrated syllabus for the elementary schools which is being followed in basic and non-basic schools alike. Meanwhile, all the teachers' training institutions for elementary school teachers are being progressively converted to the basic type.

Post-basic schools have been started to enable pupils who have been educated in the junior and senior basic schools to continue their secondary education along the basic lines. Since these institutions have been established by voluntary organisations and their syllabus and curriculum are different from those of the traditional secondary schools, students who pass out of these schools meet with difficulties, both in pursuing their higher studies and in securing employment. To resolve these difficulties, a committee, appointed to go into the question, has inter alia recommended a common scheme of examination for both the types of schools, and acceptance of crafts of post-basic schools as at par with the elective subjects of multipurpose schools.

The progress of Basic Education is shown in table 36.

^{*}Includes senior basic and post-basic schools for which separate figures are available in table 36.

^{**}Provisional.

TABLE 36
BASIC EDUCATION*

	Nu	Number of schools	ools	Numbe	Number of students on rolls	on rolls	Numl	Number of teachers	SI.S	(in cr	(in crores of Rs.)) (
	Junior basic†	Senior	Post-basic	Junior basic†	Senior	Post- basic	Junior basic†	Senior	Post- basic	Junior basic†	Senior basic	Post- basic
1950-51	33,379	351	1	28,48,240	66,482	1	74,756	2,563	1	3.94	0.21	1
95-556	42,971	4,842	19	37,30,439	37,30,439 13,29,748	. 2,377	1,11,347	39,672	1	8.11	4.06	4.06
75-9561	46,881	6,897	26	41,27,519	41,27,519 17,30,786	3,211	1,19,366	52,522	214	9.11	5.09	4.94
1957-58	52,039	7,819	30	48,13,447	48,13,447 19,76,544	3,899	1,34,927	57,846	276	10.85	6.26	6.17
**65-8561	56,192	8,443	29	53,80,145	53,80,145 22,10,106	2,730	1,45,641	64,281	196	12.18	7-32	3.60

*Figures shown here separately for basic education have already been included in primary and secondary education in tables 34 and 35.

+ Inclusive of basic primary.

**Provisional.

The National Institute of Basic Education, set up in 1956, is engaged in carrying out research and offering training and guidance to teachers and administrators of basic education. It also provides suitable material and literature for pupils and teachers.

VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

The number of institutions, enrolment and teachers and expenditure on vocational and technical school education are shown below:

TABLE 37 VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL SCHOOL EDUCATION+

Year			Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51			2,339	1,87,194	11,598	3.69
1955-56		 	3,074	2,62,465	16,597	5.45
1956-57		 	3,022	2,71,644	17,497	5.80
1957-58	36.	 	3,232	2,89,698	19,186	7.21
1958-59**		 	3,410	3,11,313	20,388	7.97

SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Special education institutions include schools for the handicapped and for social workers; schools of music, dancing and other fine arts; schools of oriental studies, adult education, etc.

TABLE 38 SPECIAL SCHOOL EDUCATION

Year				Number of institutions	Number of students on rolls	Number of teachers	Direct expen- diture (in crores of Rs.)	
1950-51				52,813	14,04,443	16,686	2.33	
1955-56				50,987	14,87,878	20,611	2.65	
1956-57				49,070	14,28,389	25,632	2.79	
1957-58		• •	*	51,150	14,36,300	27,671	2.92	
1958-59**		• •		51,300	14,50,474	27,005	2.89	

HIGHER AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Post-secondary education in India is imparted through arts and science colleges, professional colleges, special education colleges, research institutions and universities. In States having Boards of Higher Secondary and Intermediate Education, the post-intermediate education is conducted under the direction and control of universities in respect of courses of study, examinations and award of degrees and diplomas.

Universities are of three different types. Affiliating universities do not themselves undertake any teaching but merely prescribe courses of study, conduct examinations and award degrees and diplomas in respect of colleges affiliated to them. The affiliating and teaching universities, in addition to carrying out functions of the affiliating type, offer teaching and research facilities generally at the post-graduate level and in some cases from the post-intermediate level onwards. The residential and teaching universities are unitary organisations controlling all colleges under their

[†] Vocational institutions include schools for agriculture, arts and crafts, commerce, engineering, forestry, industry, medicine, physical education, teachers' training, veterinary science, polytechnics and others.

^{**}Provisional.

jurisdiction in all respects and undertaking teaching at all levels. A number of the younger universities in India belong to the last category.

A forum for the discussion of university problems and for the mutual recognition of degrees and diplomas awarded by the universities in India is provided by the Inter-University Board founded in 1925. The functions

of this Board are advisory in character.

Besides the universities, there are a large number of institutions which impart higher learning. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, Delhi, and the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, have the same standing as other universities, although they were not officially established as universities under Central or State Acts. Many of the research laboratories and institutions mentioned in the chapter on Scientific Research are recognised by the Inter-University Board as centres of higher research. Some of them undertake teaching as well. Besides these, there are certain national institutions, like Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, Gurukul Kangri Vishwa Vidyalaya, Hardwar, Gurukul Vishwa Vidyalaya, Vrindavan and Kashi Vidyapith, Varanasi, whose degrees and diplomas are recognised by the Government of India as equivalent to the corresponding degrees and diplomas of a university for purposes of employment.

In table 39 is shown the State/Territory-wise distribution of various types of institutions in 1958-59 catering for higher education and in table

40 is shown the growth of these institutions since 1950-51.

TABLE 39

STATE/TERRITORY-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION (1958-59)

State/Union Territory	Uni- versities	Boards of educa- tion	Research insti- tutions	Arts and science colleges	Pro- fessional colleges	Special educa- tion colleges	Total
Andhra Pradesh Assam Bihar Bombay* Jammu & Kashmir Kerala Madhya Pradesh Madras Mysore Orissa Punjab Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh West Bengal Delhi Himachal Pradesh Manipur Tripura Pondicherry	3 1 2 8 1 1 4 2 2 1 2 1 8 3 1	1 1 2 - 2 1 1 1 1 1 -	1 4 22 - 1 4 - - 6 4 3 -	55 29 73 92 12 45 76 58 47 19 81 56 90 114 17 3 2 2	24 9 27 136 3 23 34 35 56 17 33 19 51 44 12 1 2 2	22 1 6 13 10 7 14 21 7 6 1 18 10 12 2	105 40 113 273 26 76 131 117 116 44 117 96 166 178 36 4
INDIA	40	13	44	873	528	152	1,650

^{*}Separate figures for Gujarat and Maharashtra are not available.

TABLE 40

HIGHER EDUCATION

Year	Universities	Boards of edu- cation	search	Special edu- cation	&	Arts and science col- leges	Number of students on rolls ‡	Number of teachers	Direct expenditure (in crores of Rs.)
1950-51	27	7	18	92	208	498	4,03,519	24,453	17.68
1955-56	32	11	34	112	346	712	6,81,179	37,865	29.71
1956-57	33	12	41	128	399	773	7,50,195	42,135	33.54
1957-58	38	14	43	148	489	817	8,03,532	45,232	38.10
1958-59*	40	13	44	152	528	873	8,65,696	45,531	42.85

General Education in Universities

Two schemes of general education have been drawn up by a study team which reported in January 1957. In the main scheme, general education covering basic studies in the fields of natural sciences, social sciences and the humanities together with training in communication skills are to be made compulsory for all under-graduate non-professional faculties. In the alternative scheme, six periods a week in the first and second years of the degree course are to be devoted to general education. The introduction of general education courses has been accepted in principle by almost all universities in India, some of them having actually introduced them in one form or another.

University Grants Commission

In pursuance of the recommendations of the University Education Commission appointed by the Government in 1948, the University Grants Commission was constituted in 1953. It was given an autonomous statutory status by an Act of Parliament in 1956. Most of the matters connected with university education including the determination and co-ordination of standards and facilities for study and research have been committed to the care of this body. The Commission has the authority to make appropriate grants to different universities and implement development schemes.

The composition of the Commission as on March 20, 1961, was as follows:

Chairman	• •	 	• •	D. S. Kothari
Members		 		H.N. Kunzru, K.S. Krishnan,
				Dewan Anand Kumar, A. C. Joshi,
				N. K. Siddhanta, N. N. Wanchoo,
				P. N. Kirpal, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.

Samuel Mathai

Table 41 shows the universities, their character, number of attached and affiliated colleges, number of students and expenditure incurred on them.

Secretary

^{*}Provisional

[!] Includes enrolment in attached school classes.

TABLE 41

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

(1960)

No. of Expendistudents (in (1958-59)* (1958-59)* (1958-59)*	36,776 4,530 8,545 24,677 1,93 3,059 10,344 1,87 1,342 66,937 45,513 1,37,275 14,129 1,37,275 1,4129 1,37,275 1,4129 23,144 1,20 2,140 1,529 1,529 1,20 1,529 1,20 1,529 1,529 1,529 1,529 1,529 1,529 1,529 1,530 1,5	
No. of constituent, affiliated and associated colleges (1958-59)	7 + 1	
Character	Affiliating and Teaching Residential and Teaching Residential and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching Residential and Teaching Residential and Teaching Residential and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching	
Name and year of establishment	1 Agra University, Agra (1927) 2 Aligarh University, Aligarh (1921) 3 Allahabad University, Allahabad (1887) 4 Andhra University, Waltair (1926) 5 Annamalai University, Manamalainagar (1929) 6 Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi (1916) 7 Burdwan University, Burdwan (1960) 9 Bhagalpur University, Banada (1949) 10 Bihar University, Patna (1952) 11 Bombay University, Patna (1952) 12 Calcutta University, Bombay (1857) 13 Delhi University, Delhi (1922) 14 Gauhati University, Gauhati (1948) 15 Gorakhpur University, Grakhpur (1957) 16 Gujarat University, Ahmedabad (1949) 17 Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwavidyalaya, Khairagarh (1958) 18 Jabalpur University, Jabalpur (1955) 19 Jadavpur University, Jadavpur (1955) 20 Jammu & Kashmir University, Sinagar (1948) 21 Karnatak University, Dharwar (1959) 22 Karnatak University, Dharwar (1959)	

**Information not available.

TABLE 41—(concld.)

UNIVERSITIES IN INDIA

(1960)

Name and year of establishment	Character	No. of constituent, affiliated and associated colleges (1958-59)	No. of students (1958-59)*	Expenditure (in crores of Rs.) (1958-59)*
22 Kerala University, Trivandrum (1937)	Affliating and Teaching Residential and Teaching	74	38,202	2.44
24 Lucknow University, Lucknow (1921) 25 Madras University, Madras (1857)	Residential and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching	14	12,410	0.79
26 Marathwada University, Aurangabad (1958) 27 Mysore University. Mysore (1916)	Affiliating and Teaching	8 4	3,069	0.50
28 Nagpur University, Nagpur (1923)	Affiliating and Teaching	30	17,885	1.38
30 Punjab University, Chandigarh (1947)	Affiliating and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching	123	17,330	1.44
31 Patna University, Patna (1917)	Residential and Teaching	10	10,176	1.17
33 Rajasthan University, Jaipur (1947)	Amilating and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching	34	24,485	1.94
34 Ranchi University, Ranchi (1960)	Affiliating and Teaching	1	15	1 3
36 Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth, Vallabh Nagar, Anand (1955)	Affiliating and Teaching	14	3,875	0.63
38 S.N.D.T. Women's University, Bombay (1951)	Affiliating and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching	35	9,724	1.04
39 Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati (1954)	Affiliating and Teaching	19	6,248	0.45
41 Varanasaya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (1958)	Affiliating and Teaching Affiliating and Teaching	*24	9,384	6.00
42 Vikram University, Ujjain (1957) 43 Visva Bharati University, Santiniketan (1951)	Affiliating and Teaching Residential and Teaching	37	6,985+	0.91
*Drovisional			+/0	00.0

*Provisional.

**Information not available.

† Figures relate to 1957-58.

HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION;

The following table indicates the expansion of facilities for higher technical education (engineering and technology) during the period 1951 to 1960.

TABLE 42
HIGHER TECHNICAL EDUCATION

		Instit	utions	Sanctione	d intake	Outturn		
Year			Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.	Degree Engg. & Tech.	Diploma Engg. & Tech.
1951 1956 1959 1960			53 70 87 97	89 109 166 193	4,788 6,367 11,280 13,500	6,216 9,899 20,670 25,290	2,693 4,293 4,480 7,000*	2,626 4,075 7,240 12,000*

Of the 9 engineering colleges and 67 polytechnics envisaged under the revised Second Plan of State Governments, all institutions except seven polytechnics have started functioning. In addition, 8 engineering colleges and 23 polytechnics set up by private agencies have also started

To meet the requirements of technical personnel during the Third Plan period, the Central Government had earlier approved a scheme to establish 8 regional engineering colleges, a college of engineering and technology at Delhi and 26 polytechnics in different parts of the country. Seven regional colleges have started functioning at Mangalore, Warangal, Nagpur, Bhopal, Durgapur, Jamshedpur and Srinagar. The colleges at Allahabad and Delhi will start functioning in 1961-62. Fifteen of the 26 polytechnics have also been established and the rest are expected to commence functioning early in the Third Plan period. Facilities for post-graduate studies and research are being developed at a number of institutions.

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the first in the chain of four higher technological institutes, started functioning in 1951. The Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, and the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, admitted the first batch of students in 1958 and 1959 respectively and the Institute at Kanpur in 1960. Each institute when completed will provide for the education of over 1,500 students at the undergraduate level and 500 at the post-graduate level.

RURAL HIGHER EDUCATION

On the recommendation of the Rural Higher Education Committee, a National Council for Higher Education in Rural Areas was established in 1956 to advise the Government on all matters relating to the development of rural higher education. The Council selected 11 institutions for development into rural institutes and these have started functioning at Sriniketan (W. Bengal), Gandhigram (Madras), Jamianagar (Delhi), Udaipur (Rajasthan), Sundarnagar Birauli (Bihar), Bichpuri (UP), Sanosara (Maharashtra), Coimbatore (Madras), Gargoti (Maharashtra), Amravati (Maharashtra) and Perianaickanpalayam (Madras). The courses as approved by the Council and adopted by the rural institutes are: (i) a three-year diploma course in rural science; (ii) a two-year certificate course in agricultural science; (iii) a three-year certificate course in civil and rural engineering; (iv) a one-year sanitary inspectors' course and (v) a one-year preparatory course to initiate matriculates into the three-year diploma course. Recognition of the Diploma in Rural Sciences as equivalent to a first degree of a university for purposes of employment has been secured.

^{*}Estimated.

[†]For a list of engineering and technological institutions, see Appendices.

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Social education provides an educational base for community development programmes in the country and includes literacy, use of libraries, education in citizenship, cultural and recreational acitivities, utilisation of audio-visual aids and organisation of youth and women's groups for community development. Most of the work is done in the development blocks, the Centre providing certain ancillary services such as the production of literature, research and training.

A National Centre for Fundamental Education has been established in New Delhi to train higher grade personnel for social education work, develop suitable techniques, carry out research on selected problems and serve as a clearing house of information. The Library Institute set up at the Delhi University performs similar functions in the field of libraries. The Government of India also runs the Delhi Public Library as a pilot public library project. A Social Education Institute for Workers has also been set up at Indore.

Audio-Visual Aids

The National Institute of Audio-Visual Education, established in January 1959, functions as a training, production and research centre, and as a clearing house for information relating to audio-visual education. The Central Film Library with a membership of 1,427 handled 9,572 films and 178 filmstrips during 1960. These films and filmstrips are lent free of charge to educational institutions. A quarterly journal 'Audio-Visual Education' with a Hindi section has been started to foster interest in the use of audio-visual techniques among teachers and social education workers. The production of prototype instructional material has also been undertaken.

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

A National Advisory Council advises the Government on all problems concerning education, training and employment of the physically and mentally handicapped. Scholarships are awarded to blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped students for higher education or for technical professional training. Grants are provided to institutions and organisations for the handicapped chiefly for undertaking development work for the handicapped.

The training centre for the adult blind at Dehra Dun imparts training in handicrafts to about 150 blind men from all parts of the country. A women's section with a capacity of 35 has also been added to the centre. Attached to this centre is a sheltered workshop, set up in 1954, employing 10 blind workers. An employment office for the blind has been functioning in Madras since July 1954 and has so far placed 102 adult blind persons including 2 blind women in various industries. A special employment office for the handicapped, set up in Bombay in March 1959, has so far placed 10 blind, 29 deaf and 56 orthopaedically handicapped in employment.

The Central Braille Press, established at Dehra Dun in October 1950, produces braille literature in Indian languages, publishes a Hindi quarterly digest and manufactures braille appliances.

A model school for blind children established in January 1959, at Dehra Dun, provides kindergarten and primary education. Eventually it will be a full-fledged secondary school.

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

Steps so far taken for the propagation and development of Hindi are as follows:

(i) 2,39,000 technical terms have been evolved by expert committees appointed by the Board of Scientific Terminology.

(ii) Preparation of the second edition of the English version of the Basic Grammar of modern Hindi in the light of the comments from State Governments and universities, etc.

(iii) Acceptance of the recommendations of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti relating to recognition of examinations conducted by different organisations for employment under Government of India.

(iv) Standardisation of keyboard for Hindi typewriters and teleprinters.

(v) Evolving a standard system of Hindi shorthand.

(vi) Organisation of Hindi teachers' training colleges on a zonal basis in the non-Hindi speaking areas.

(vii) Provision of Hindi books in school libraries in non-Hindi speak-

ing States.

(viii) Organisation of an exhibition of scientific and technical literature in Hindi at Bombay, Indore, Patna and Lucknow.

(ix) Compilation of the Hindi encyclopaedia in ten volumes by the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, the first volume of which has been released.

(x) Preparation of standard manuals in various subjectts.

(xi) Preparation of terminological indices of 14 standar works and publication of omnibus volumes of works of 16 eminent writers.

(xii) Organisation of lecture tours of scholars from Hindi-speaking areas to non-Hindi speaking areas and vice versa; five seminars of Hindi teachers from non-Hindi speaking States were held at Patna, Varanasi, Gwalior, Madras, Trivandrum and Udaipur

(xiii) Grants to State Governments in non-Hindi speaking areas and to voluntary organisations for promotion of Hindi and appoint.

ment of Hindi teachers.

containing words common to Hindi and (xiv) Preparation of lists other regional languages.

(xv) Preparation of bi-lingual and multi-lingual dictionaries.

(xvi) Preparation of bi-lingual alphabet charts in Hindi and other regional languages.

(xvii) Award of prizes to Hindi books of outstanding merit.

(xviii) Translation of standard works in foreign languages into Hindi,

(xix) Finalisation of the form of Devanagari script.

YOUTH WELFARE

The highlights of the endeavour in the field of youth welfare have been as follows:

(i) Organisation of annual inter-university youth festivals since 1954 and assistance to universities for the organisation of inter-

collegiate festivals.

(ii) Holding of youth leadership training camps, where short-term training is imparted to selected teachers to help and equip them to organise youth welfare activities in their institutions in a better and effective manner.

concessions and financial assistance for organising tours to places of historic, scenic and cultural interest

and to development project areas.

(iv) Assistance to the Youth Hostels Association of India and State Governments for setting up youth hostels all over the country.

(v) Assistance to universities in the promotion of youth welfare boards and committees for the successful implementation and co-ordination of youth welfare activities.

(vi) The setting up of non-student youth clubs and centres.

(vii) Organising labour and social service camps to inculcate a sense of dignity in manual labour in students and to bring them into contact with villages.

(viii) Campus Work Projects Scheme to provide amenities such as gymnasia, swimming pools, open air theatres-cum-auditoria, etc., to universities and other educational institutions.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS

Physical Education

A 'National Plan of Physical Education and Recreation' has been prepared for the promotion of physical education and recreation. The plan aims at implementing the syllabi of physical education, popularising norms of physical fitness tests, conducting seminars, awarding fellowships and scholarships for higher studies in physical education, granting assistance to *Vyayamshalas* and *Akhadas*, holding of physical efficiency weeks and festivals and producing of documentary and feature films on physical education. All these schemes are being carried out.

The first National College of Physical Education, named after Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi, was set up at Gwalior in 1957. The College offers training facilities for a three-year degree course in physical education.

A Central Advisory Board of Physical Education and Recreation has been set up to advise Government on co-ordination of programmes and activities.

Sports

Encouragement offered to the organisation of sports has been in the following directions:

(i) Rendering assistance to the National Sports Organisations (one for each game), on the advice of the All-India Council of Sports, for the purchase of sports equipment, sending Indian teams abroad, inviting foreign teams to play in India, holding national championships, etc.

(ii) Establishment of coaching centres, under the Rajkumari Sports Coaching Scheme since 1953, by expert Indian and foreign coaches. Training in almost all the games is being imparted to players and athletes at these centres.

(iii) Setting up of State Sports Councils in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh.

A Central Institute of Coaching has been established at Patiala. It trains first class coaches in all games under the guidance of foreign experts. It lays special emphasis on popularising sports and games in educational institutions and in rural areas, besides the continuation of the existing schemes for the promotion of sports and games.

The All-India Council of Sports advises the Government of India and the Sports Federations in the matter of development of games and sports in the country.

National Discipline Scheme

In order to bring up the younger generation under a proper code of discipline and to instil in them ideals of good citizenship and comradeship, a scheme for the physical and general social training of displaced children was introduced in July 1954. The scheme has since been extended to other educational institutions and over six lakh children are under training in various States at present.

CHAPTER IX

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The National Culture Trust was set up to promote art and culture and foster consciousness of art among the people. These objectives are secured through the agency of the Lalit Kala Akademi (Academy of Art), Sangeet Natak Akademi (Academy of Dance, Drama and Music) and Sahitya Akademi (Academy of Letters). The facilities for mass communication at the disposal of the State have also been utilised to make the people conscious of their cultural heritage. A number of institutions have collaborated in the task of popularising traditional arts and crafts.*

ART

Lalit Kala Akademi

The Lalit Kala Akademi, set up in 1954, promotes the development of fine arts and evolves a programme of work for the growth and nourishment of painting, sculpture and other graphic arts. It also co-ordinates the activities of the regional or State akademis, encourages exchange of ideas among various schools of art, publishes literature and fosters interregional and international contacts through exhibitions, exchange of personnel and of art objects.

The Akademi holds a National Exhibition of Art every year at New Delhi, which also visits different State capitals by rotation. Exhibitions of the arts and crafts of Eastern and Western countries in India and of Indian arts and crafts abroad are also organised by the Akademi. Seminars devoted to various aspects of art are also held periodically.

The Akademi has initiated a survey of the arts and crafts of different regions of the country with particular reference to details of work and living conditions of indigenous craftsmen, painters and sculptors. The survey has covered West Bengal and is to cover Gujarat next.

The maintenance of a photographic record of ancient monuments, sculptures and paintings and reproduction of works of art that have decayed are among its other important activities.

The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists participating in the National Exhibition of Art. †

Publications

Among the art publications brought out by the Akademi are Mughal Miniatures, Portfolio of Contemporary Paintings, Krishna Legend in Pahari Paintings, Ajanta Paintings, Mewar Paintings, Kishangarh Paintings, Birbhum Terracottas, Bundi Paintings and picture postcards of Indian Miniatures. Booklets on 'Bendre', 'Ravi Varma', 'Hebbar' and 'Chavda' have also been published in the Lalit Kala series on Contemporary Indian Art. The Akademi also brings out a bi-annual art journal, Lalit Kala.

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broad-casting has also brought out a number of important art publications. These include Indian Art Through the Ages, Architecture and Sculpture of India, The Way of the Buddha, Kangra Valley Painting and Basohli Painting.

^{*}For lists of these recognised institutions, see Appendices.

[†]For a list of 1961 awards, see Appendices.

National Gallery of Modern Art

The National Gallery of Modern Art, established in 1954, now possesses 2,056 art objects representing trends in art for the last hundred years. Among the distinguished artists whose works are represented at the gallery are Rabindranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Abanindranath Tagore, Jamini Roy, D. P. Roy Chaudhury, Amrita Sher Gill, Sudhir Khastagir and many other modern painters and sculptors.

Museums

A Central Board of Museums, set up in 1956, advises the Government of India on matters relating to the reorganisation and development of museums in the country, a list of which is given in the Appendices.

DANCE, DRAMA AND MUSIC

Sangeet Natak Akademi

The Sangeet Natak Akademi, inaugurated in 1953, directs its activities to the fostering of dance, drama, music and films and to the promotion through them of the cultural unity of the country. It promotes research, encourages setting up of theatre centres and training institutions, organises seminars and festivals, awards prizes, confers distinctions, publishes literature, grants assistance to institutions and fosters cultural exchange. It is also organising libraries of records, books and films relating to the fields of its activity.

The Akademi maintains close liaison with the institutions it has recognised and with affiliated regional akademis now functioning in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. These regional akademis are collaborating with the national organisation in surveying the various art forms in the country. Drama competitions are organised by the Akademi to encourage dramatic activity in general and the writing

and production of new plays in particular.

There are two training institutions being run by the Akademi—the National School of Drama and Asian Theatre Institute at New Delhi and the Manipur Dance College at Imphal.

The Akademi makes annual awards to outstanding artists in the field

of dance, drama, music and films.*

Radio Drama

The National Programme of Plays, broadcast simultaneously from different stations of All India Radio in the languages of the regions, makes available to listeners all over India some of the best known plays in Indian dramatic literature of the past 75 years. Twelve such plays, including two in Sanskrit, were broadcast during the year 1960.

Radio Sangeet Sammelan

This regular annual musical event of All India Radio aims at stimulating appreciation of the principal forms of classical music and presenting a variety of ragas and raginis by exponents of Hindustani and Karnatak music. Sugam Sangeet or light music sessions are held in continuation of the classical music sessions. An annual music competition confined to young artists (which precedes the Sammelan) aims at discovering new talent. Group music competitions have become a feature of the Sammelan. Symposia to discuss development of music and possibilities of giving it a new direction are also a feature of the Sammelan.

[†] For a list of these recognised institutions, see Appendices.

^{*}For a list of the 1960-61 awards, see Appendices.

National Programme of Music

Started in 1952, this AIR programme featuring eminent artists aims at fostering a better mutual appreciation between the two systems of music-Hindustani and Karnatak. Regional and folk music operas are also broadcast periodically.

National Programme of Operas

This programme is broadcast from Delhi and relayed by all stations of AIR once every two months.

Vadya Vrinda

The AIR Vadya Vrinda (National Orchestra), set up in 1952, has built up a sizeable repertoire of compositions based on traditional ragas and folk tunes. It has also attempted thematic compositions.

Other AIR Programmes

Classical music recitals of short duration (Subaddha Sangeet) are also broadcast. Vrindagan (choral music), Sugam Sangeet (modern light music based on classical and folk melodies), folk and devotional music are among other forms of musical programmes of All India Radio aimed at the fostering of music in the country.

LITERATURE

Sahitya Akademi

The Sahitya Akademi, inaugurated in 1954, is "a national organisation to work actively for the development of Indian letters and to set high literary standards, to foster and co-ordinate literary activities in all the Indian languages and to promote through them all the cultural unity of the country."

The publication of a National Bibliography of Indian Literature, covering all books of literary merit published in the twentieth century in the fourteen major languages specified in the Constitution, as well as books in English published in India or written by Indian authors, is one of the important activities of the Akademi. A comprehensive "Who's Who of Indian Writers" was recently released by the Akademi.

Among other publications of the Akademi already released are a critical edition of Kalidasa's Meghadoota, a history of Malayalam literature, a history of Bengali literature, the second volume of an Anthology of Sanskrit Literature, anthologies of Punjabi, Kashmiri, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu and Assamese poetry, Vaishnava lyrics of Bengal, one-act plays in Gujarati, short stories in Gujarati, Tamil and Telugu, selections of Bharati's poems in Tamil, of Rajwade's and Agarkar's prose in Marathi and of Diwan Kauromal's prose in Sindhi, a Symposium on Contemporary Indian Literature, an Anthology of Contemporary Indian Short Stories and a Russian-Hindi dictionary. Publications ready for press or in preparation include critical editions of Kalidasa's Vikramorvasiya and Kumara Sambhava, histories of Assamese and Oriya literatures and another volume of an Anthology of Sanskrit Literature.

Bharatiya Kavita-1953, an anthology of poems selected from each of the fourteen languages along with their Hindi translations, has been published. The second and third volumes covering the years 1954-55 and 1956-57 are under production.

A number of Indian and foreign classics have been translated and published in several Indian languages. The first two of eight volumes of Rabindranath Tagore's works (original in Bengali in Devanagari script) covering 101 poems and 500 songs entitled *Ekottarasati* and Gita-Panchasati have been published. Gujarati, Punjabi and Marathi editions of Ekvinsati (21 short stories) have also been released. A 'Tagore Homage' volume in English is being brought out in connection with the Tagore Centenary.

The Akademi publishes two half-yearly journals, one in English called *Indian Literature* and the other in Sanskrit called *Samskrita*

Pratibha.

The Akademi also makes annual awards to authors of outstanding books published in Indian languages.*

Gandhian Literature

Early in 1956, a scheme was launched by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to publish a complete collection of Mahatma Gandhi's writings, speeches and letters in chronological order in a series of volumes. The first four volumes covering the period 1884 to 1905 have been released.

Literary Broadcasts

The National Symposium of Poets, first organised in 1956 by AIR, is now a regular annual feature in which leading poets of the country

participate.

An all-India gathering of writers representing different branches of creative writing was convened in 1956. At the first Sahitya Samaroh, trends in contemporary Indian poetry were reviewed and vital problems concerning Indian literature were discussed. The second Sahitya Samaroh, which met in 1957, devoted itself to contemporary Indian fiction and short stories as also to a discussion on the use of language for mass communication. The third Sahitya Samaroh, held in 1958, discussed problems connected with contemporary dramatic literature. The fourth and fifth gatherings concerned themselves with the growth of humour in Indian literature and the growth of prose in Indian literature.

The National Programme of Contemporary Literature, inaugurated in 1960, brings to listeners all over the country a selection of the creative and critical writing being produced in the regional languages of India. Broadcast on the last Thursday of every quarter, the programme covers short stories, skits, poems and other litterary creations broadcast from various stations by well-known writers and litterateurs in the regional languages.

The Patel Memorial Lectures, delivered annually since 1955 by eminent persons and presenting in a popular manner the results of their study and experience, aim at contributing to the existing knowledge in a given subject and promoting awareness of contemporary problems. The Lad Memorial Lectures, instituted in 1958, are delivered in Marathi from the radio stations serving the Marathi-speaking region.

National Book Trust

The National Book Trust was set up in 1957 to encourage the production of good literature and to make such works available at moderate prices to libraries, educational institutions and the public. Thirteen

such publications have so far been released.

The Trust will also publish standard works on education, science, culture and the humanities. Classical Indian literature, the translation of foreign classics and the translation of Indian classics from one regional language to another will receive special attention. Universities and other learned bodies can seek the assistance of the Trust for the publication of approved books. The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is the principal publisher of the Trust.

^{*}For a list of the 1960 awards, see Appendices.

Development of Modern Indian Languages

A scheme costing Rs. 20 lakhs has been drawn up by the Government of India for the development of modern Indian languages during the years 1958-61. It is intended to prepare and publish encyclopaedias, books of knowledge as well as bilingual or multi-lingual dictionaries of Indian languages under this scheme. Publication of old manuscripts or rare books, of catalogues and bibliographies, preparation and publication of popular books on science and culture and books bringing out similarities in grammar, syntax, etc., among the different languages, are also likely to be covered.

PROMOTION OF INTER-STATE CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

Exchange of Troupes

The Inter-State Exchange of Cultural Troupes, introduced in 1959-60, is aimed at promoting cultural and emotional integration among the people of the different parts of the country. Troupes selected by State Governments on the basis of inter-district competitions are sent out to the neighbouring States. Three such State troupes from Manipur, Andhra Pradesh and Madras visited Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madras and Mysore.

Exchange of Artists

Exchange of eminent artists is being organised to promote, by way of experiment, understanding of the music and dance forms of South India in the northern region and vice versa. A troupe of Manipur artists visited Madras, Bangalore and Gulbarga during the year 1960 under this exchange programme.

Open Air Theatres

Open air theatres are being established in rural areas to provide facilities to the people to stage drama, dance and other cultural activities. During 1960-61 grants were provided for this purpose to the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for establishing 85 such theatres.

Assistance to Theatre Groups

Theatre groups, registered under the Registration of Societies Act, 1860, and which have produced at least three separate dramas during the previous five years and staged not less than 100 shows during the previous year, are provided grants under a scheme launched in 1960-61 to encourage the theatre in the country.

CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

External Relations Division

An External Relations Division has been established in the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs to promote better understanding and goodwill by means of exchange of delegations of artists, students, scholars, publications, exhibitions and art objects with other countries, as also through presentation of books, selection of Indian teachers for service abroad, participation in international congresses and conferences, cultural agreements, construction and maintenance of international students' houses and hostels, creation of chairs of Indology abroad and assistance for the publication of foreign translations of Indian classics.

Delegations

Indian delegations sponsored during 1960 included a party of poets and musicians to Nepal; Smt. Indrani Rahman and her troupe to Karachi; Indian Progressive Ballet to Sikkim; Little Ballet Troupe to Theatre Des

Nations Festival in Paris and Belgian Mondial Festival in Brussels and thereafter to Morocco and Tunisia; a group of musicians and dancers to Mongolia which also performed in Tashkent on its return journey; party of Indian dancers and musicians to Baghdad; Ravi Shankar and party to participate in the Prague Spring Festival; a thirteen-man delegation to participate in the 25th International Congress of Orientalists held in Moscow; Prithvish Neogy to Paris; Y.K. Bukhari to Vienna; Swami Ranganathananda on a lecture tour of South-East Asia; musicians and sports delegation to Afghanistan; and dancers and musicians to Sudan, Turkey, Greece, United Arab Republic, Iran and Aden.

Foreign delegations to India sponsored by the Division included a troupe of ballet and opera ballet artistes from Rumania; educationists' delegation from the German Democratic Republic; cultural delegations from Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany; Mr. Chao Sathienae from Laos; Professors Hajime Nakamura, Masokiyo Miyamoto and Dr. Suzuki from Japan; Mr. Richard Brooks from U.S.A.; Mr. Jan Marek from Czechoslovakia; Marcel Marceau from France; Dr. Pribylova from Prague; Miss Maria Offredi, a student of Indian languages from Italy

and a ten-member Lama delegation from Bhutan.

Cultural Agreements

Cultural Agreements with the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia were entered into in 1960. Other countries with which agreements have been entered into earlier are Japan, Indonesia, Rumania, Poland, Turkey, Iraq, the United Arab Republic, Iran and Czechoslovakia.

Grants

Financial assistance in the form of ad hoc grants has been given to more than twenty societies and institutions in India and abroad engaged in fostering closer cultural relations between India and other countries.

Indian Council for Cultural Relations

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations was established in November 1949, with the object of establishing, reviving and strengthening cultural relations between India and other countries. Although financed entirely by the Government of India, the Council functions as an autonomous body.

Amongst the many activities of the ICCR, the following may be mentioned: exchange of eminent scholars, savants and students; maintenance of chairs of Indology in foreign universities; appointment abroad of lecturers in Indian culture; presentation of books and films about India; welfare of foreign students in India; reception and entertainment of distinguished foreigners in India; and organisation of summer camps, seminars and social gatherings for the benefit of foreign students in India.

The Council publishes two quarterly journals, namely, Indo-Asian Culture in English and Thaqafat-ul-Hind in Arabic. Besides, it subsidises a journal in Persian and English entitled Indo-Iranica. The Council also sponsors the publication of rare manuscripts and valuable books on India. It undertakes publication of books and brochures relating to different aspects of India's culture, and of translation of Indian publications in foreign languages.

CHAPTER X

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

The policy of the Government of India with regard to science and scientific research was announced on March 13, 1958, in a resolution placed before both Houses of Parliament.

The aims of this policy are:

(i) to foster, promote, and sustain, by all appropriate means, the cultivation of science and scientific research in all its aspectspure, applied, and educational;

(ii) to ensure an adequate supply, within the country, of research scientists of the highest quality, and to recognise their work as an important component of the strength of the nation;

(iii) to encourage and initiate, with all possible speed, programmes for the training of scientific and technical personnel, on a scale adequate to fulfil the country's needs in science and education, agriculture and industry, and defence;

(iv) to ensure that the creative talent of men and women is encou-

raged and finds full scope in scientific activity;

encourage individual initiative for the acquisition and dissemination of knowledge, and for the discovery of new knowledge, in an atmosphere of academic freedom; and

(vi) in general, to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Scientific research under State auspices in India is carried out mainly through the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the various national laboratories or research institutes set up under its control and in universities and research institutes aided by the Council. The Council also grants fellowships to qualified persons who wish to pursue science as a career and disseminates scientific knowledge and information. It has also the responsibility of administering the "Pool for temporary placement of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad". It maintains a National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel in the country. In general, the Council is the chief vehicle of Government's policy for the promotion and co-ordination of scientific and industrial research in India.

Finance

The activities of the Council are financed mainly by the Union Government. Besides other sources of income such as income from royalties and premia on processes leased out, sale of publications, fees and charges levied for consultation, testing, etc., the Council receives gifts of land, buildings and finances from State Governments and others and donations from industrialists. The recurring expenditure of the Council stood at Rs. 4.4 crores during the year 1960-61 and the estimated capital expenditure for the same year stood at Rs. 2.5 crores.

National Laboratories

Since the advent of Independence, a number of national laboratories and institutes have been set up by the Council at various centres in the country. A list of these is given in table 43.

The Council has also set up a Rain and Cloud Physics Research Unit at New Delhi, Essential Oils Research Centres at Kanpur, Bangalore and Ootacamund and a Gas Turbine Research Centre at Kanpur. A Petroleum Research Institute at Dehra Dun is being planned.

TABLE 43
NATIONAL LABORATORIES / INSTITUTES

MATION	AL LABORATOR	des/institutes
Name of Laboratory Institute	Location	Functions
1. National Chemical Laboratory	Poona	Fundamental and applied research covering the whole field of chemistry for which other specialised institutes have not been set up. The National Collection of Type Cultures is housed in the Laboratory.
2. National Physical Laboratory	New Delhi	Research in problems relating to physics, both fundamental and applied. Maintenance of Standards. Testing facilities are also available.
3. Central Fuel Research Institute	Jealgora (Bihar)	Fundamental and applied research on fuels—solid, liquid and gaseous. Physical and chemical surveys of Indian coals are conducted through six coal survey stations under the Institute.
4. Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute	Jadavpur	Research on different aspects of glass and ceramics, pottery, porcelain, refractories and enamels; development of processes for manufacture of glass and ceramic articles; standardisation of raw materials used in the ceramic industry.
5. Central Food Technological Research Institute	Mysore	Food processing and conservation of foods, food engineering and all aspects of fruit technology.
6. National Metallurgical Laboratory	Jamshedpur	Fundamental and applied metallurgical research.
7. Central Drug_Research Institute	Lucknow	All aspects of drug research including evaluation and standardisation of crude drugs, discovery of substitutes for pharmacopoeial drugs and plants, pharmaceutical and synthetic chemicals, biochemistry and biophysics, infection, immunisation, pharmacology, chemotherapy and experimental medicine.
8. Central Road Research Institute	New Delhi	Research on road materials, testing of road materials and road surfaces.
9. Central Electro-Chemical Research Institute	Karaikudi (Madras)	Research on different aspects of electro-chemistry, including electro-metallurgy, electro-deposition and allied problems.
10. Central Leather Research Institute	Madras	Fundamental and applied aspects of leather technology.

TABLE 43—(concld.)

11. Central Building Research Institute 12. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute 13. National Botanical Gardens 14. Central Salt Research Institute 15. Central Mining Research Station 16. Regional Research Laboratory 17. Indian Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine 18. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum 19. Regional Research Laboratory 20. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute 21. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute 22. National Aeronautical Laboratory 23. Regional Research Laboratory 24. Central Public Health Engineering Research Laboratory 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 26. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 17. Regional Research Laboratory 28. Regional Research Institute 29. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute 20. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute 21. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute 22. National Aeronautical Laboratory 23. Regional Research Laboratory 24. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 16. Regional Research Laboratory 26. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 27. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 28. Regional Research Laboratory 29. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation	N CT L	Location	Functions
12. Central Electronics Research Institute 13. National Gardens 14. Central Salt Research Institute 15. Central Mining Research Station 16. Regional Research Laboratory 17. Indian Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine 18. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum 19. Regional Research Laboratory 20. Central Menical Engineering Research Institute 21. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute 22. National Plants Organisation 23. Regional Research Laboratory 24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 16. Regional Research Laboratory 26. Central Plants Organisation 17. Indian Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine 18. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum 19. Regional Research Laboratory 20. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute 21. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute 22. National Aeronautical Laboratory 23. Regional Research Laboratory 24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 26. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 27. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 28. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 29. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 20. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 20. Central Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 21. Central Plants Organisation 22. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 23. Regional Plants Organisation 24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 26. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 27. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 28. Pilant Content (Rajasthan) 29. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 29. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 20. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 20. Central Indian Medicine 21. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 22. Central Indian Medicine 23. Regional Plants Organisation 24. Central Indi	Name of Laboratory/Institute		
Engineering Research Institute 13. National Gardens Bhavnagar 14. Central Salt Research Institute 15. Central Mining Research Station 16. Regional Laboratory 17. Indian Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine 18. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum 19. Regional Research Laboratory 20. Central Pengineering Research Institute 21. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute 22. National Aeronautical Laboratory 23. Regional Research Laboratory 24. Central Indian Medicine Laboratory 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 26. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 27. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 18. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum 19. Regional Research Institute 20. Central Plants Organisation 21. Central Indian Medicinel Laboratory 22. Regional Research Institute 23. Regional Research Institute 24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 16. Research Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Medicinel Plants Organisation 17. Indian Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Audicinel Plants Organisation Calcutta Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area and research specially directed to medicinel plants of the Himalayas (Kashmir) Region). 26. Central Indian Medicinel Plants Organisation At present located in New Delhi New Delhi New Delhi New Delhi New Delhi New Delmi Medicine psearch in problems and test to the industries and raw materials of the area and research specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area and research specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area and research specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area and research specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area and research specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area and research specially relating to the industries and raw materials of t		Roorkee	of building and human comforts
Scale cultivation of economic and medicinal plants of industrial importance.	Engineering Research		Design and construction of electro- nic equipment and components and test equipment.
salts, reduction in cost of productions of salt manufacture. 15. Central Mining Research Station 16. Regional Research Laboratory 17. Indian Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine 18. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum 19. Regional Research Laboratory 20. Central Engineering Research Institute 21. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute 22. National Aeronautical Laboratory 23. Regional Research Laboratory 24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 26. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation At present conditions and development of indigenous manufacture of scientific and utilisation and development of cultivation and utilisation of activities in the development of cindigenous manufacture of scientific soft and utilisation of salts manufacture of salt manufacture of salt manufacture. Research in methods of mining, safety in mines and mine machinery. Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area. Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area. Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area. Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area. Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area. Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area. Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area. Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area. Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area. Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area. Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area. Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area.		Lucknow	and medicinal plants of industrial
Station 16. Regional Research Laboratory 17. Indian Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine 18. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum 19. Regional Research Laboratory 20. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute 21. Central Public Health Engineering Research Laboratory 22. National Aeronautical Laboratory 23. Regional Research Laboratory 24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 26. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 27. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 28. Sesarch In problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area. 28. Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area. 28. Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area and research specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area and research specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area. 28. Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area. 29. Central Mechanical Engineering Research (W. Bengal) 20. Central Public Health Engineering Research (W. Bengal) 21. Central Public Health Engineering Research (W. Bengal) 22. National Aeronautical Laboratory 23. Regional Research (W. Bengal) 24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 26. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 27. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 28. Birla Industriea and Expectation (Jammu & Museum to depict scientific and technological advancement. 28. A museum to depict scientific and technological advancement. 28. Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area. 28. Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the depict scientific and technological advancement. 29. A museum to depict scientific and technological advancement. 29. Research in problem		Bhavnagar	Investigation of production of pure salts, reduction in cost of production; economic utilisation of by-products of salt manufacture.
17. Indian Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine 18. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum 19. Regional Research Laboratory 20. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute 21. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute 22. National Aeronautical Laboratory 23. Regional Research Laboratory 24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 26. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 17. Indian Institute for Biochemistry and Experimental of the area. 28. Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area. 29. Research in problems specially relating to the industries and raw materials of the area. 20. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute 21. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute 22. National Aeronautical Laboratory 23. Regional Research Laboratory 24. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 26. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 27. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 28. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 29. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation		Dhanbad	Research in methods of mining, safety in mines and mine machinery.
Biochemistry and Experimental Medicine 18. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum 19. Regional Research Laboratory 20. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute 21. Central Public Health Engineering Research Laboratory 22. National Aeronautical Laboratory 23. Regional Research Laboratory 24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 26. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 18. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum 26. Calcutta 27. Calcutta 28. Massearch Jammu-Tawi (Jammu & Kashmir) 29. Regional Research Unrappur (W. Bengal) 29. Regional Research Institute 20. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute 21. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute 22. National Aeronautical Laboratory 23. Regional Research Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation		Hyderabad	relating to the industries and raw
Technological Museum 19. Regional Laboratory 20. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute 21. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute 22. National Laboratory 23. Regional Laboratory 24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 26. Central Scientific Instruments 27. Research in mechanical engineering in all its aspects. 28. Research in mechanical engineering in all its aspects. 29. Research in all aspects of public health engineering and co-ordination of work of all interested agencies in this field in the country. Scientific investigations of the problems of flight with a view to their practical application to the design, construction and operation of aircraft in India, Research problems. Problems relating to more efficient utilisation and other regional needs posing special problems. 26. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 27. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 28. Regional Research Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 29. Central Scientific Instruments (Jammu-Tawi (Jammu-X (Jamu-X (Biochemistry and Ex-	Calcutta	chemistry as applied to medicine,
Laboratory 20. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute 21. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute 22. National Aeronautical Laboratory 23. Regional Laboratory 24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 26. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 27. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 28. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 29. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 20. Central Mechanical Durgapur (W. Bengal) 20. Central Mechanical Durgapur (W. Bengal) 20. Central Mechanical Durgapur (W. Bengal) 21. Central Public Health Engineering and co-ordination of work of all interested agencies in this field in the country. Scientific investigations of the problems of flight with a view to their practical application to the design, construction and operation of aircraft in India. Research problems relating to more efficient utilisation and other regional needs posing special problems. 20. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 21. Central Mechanical Durgapur (W. Bengal) 22. National Aeronautical Laboratory 23. Regional Research Jorhat 24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 26. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 27. National Aeronautical Durgapur (W. Bengal) 28. Research in mechanical engineering in all its aspects. 28. Research in all aspects of public health engineering and co-ordination of work of all interested agencies in this field in the country. 28. Scientific investigations of the problems of directed to medicinal engineering in all its aspects. 29. Research in all aspects of public health engineering and co-ordination of work of all interested agencies in this field in the country. 29. Scientific investigations of the problems of directed to medicinal engineering in all its aspects. 29. Central Public Health Research Instruments of the problems of aircraft in India. 29. Research in all aspects of public health e	18. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum	Calcutta	
20. Central Engineering Research Institute 21. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute 22. National Aeronautical Laboratory 23. Regional Laboratory 24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 26. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation Durgapur (W. Bengal) Nagpur Research in all aspects of public health engineering and co-ordination of work of all interested agencies in this field in the country. Scientific investigations of the problems of flight with a view to their practical application to the design, construction and operation of aircraft in India. Research problems relating to more efficient utilisation and better conservation of important national resources of Assam and other regional needs posing special problems. Co-ordination of activities in the development of cultivation and utilisation of medicinal plants on organised basis. Promotion and development of indigenous manufacture of scientific indigenous manufacture of scientific indigenous manufacture of scientific in all its aspects.		(Jammu &	lating to the industries and raw materials of the area and research specially directed to medicinal plants of the Himalayas (Kashmir
Engineering Research Institute 22. National Aeronautical Laboratory Bangalore Jorhat Jorhat Jorhat At present cinal Plants Organisation 24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation Scientific investigations of the problems of flight with a view to their practical application to the design, construction and operation of aircraft in India. Research problems relating to more efficient utilisation and better conservation of important national resources of Assam and other regional needs posing special problems. Co-ordination of activities in the development of cultivation and utilisation of medicinal plants on organised basis. Promotion and development of indigenous manufacture of scienti-	Engineering Research		Research in mechanical engineering
23. Regional Research Laboratory 24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation Bangalore Bangalore Bangalore Scientific investigations of the problems of flight with a view to their practical application to the design, construction and operation of aircraft in India. Research problems relating to more efficient utilisation and better conservation of important national resources of Assam and other regional needs posing special problems. Co-ordination of activities in the development of cultivation and utilisation of medicinal plants on organised basis. Promotion and development of indigenous manufacture of scientific investigations of the problems of flight with a view to their practical application to the design, construction and operation of aircraft in India. Research problems relating to more efficient utilisation of important national resources of Assam and other regional needs posing special problems. Co-ordination of activities in the development of on organised basis. Promotion and development of indigenous manufacture of scientific investigations of the problems construction and operation of aircraft in India. Research problems relating to more efficient utilisation of important national resources of Assam and other regional needs posing special problems.	Engineering Research	Nagpur	health engineering and co-ordination of work of all interested agencies
24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 26. Research problems relating to more efficient utilisation and better conservation of important national resources of Assam and other regional needs posing special problems. 26. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 27. Research problems relating to more efficient utilisation and better conservation of important national resources of Assam and other regional needs posing special problems. 28. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 29. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 29. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 20. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 20. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 20. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 21. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 22. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 23. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 26. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 27. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 28. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation 29. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation	22. National Aeronautical Laboratory	Bangalore	Scientific investigations of the pro- blems of flight with a view to their practical application to the design, construction and operation of
24. Central Indian Medicinal Plants Organisation 25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation At present located in New Delhi New Delhi New Delhi Co-ordination of activities in the development of cultivation and utilisation of medicinal plants on organised basis. Promotion and development of indigenous manufacture of scienti-	23. Regional Research Laboratory	Jorhat	Research problems relating to more efficient utilisation and better conservation of important national resources of Assam and other regional needs posing special
25. Central Scientific Instru- ments Organisation New Delhi Promotion and development of indigenous manufacture of scienti-	cinal Plants Organisa- tion	located in	Co-ordination of activities in the development of cultivation and utilisation of medicinal plants
search and industry.	25. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation	New Delhi	Promotion and development of indigenous manufacture of scientific instruments for teaching, re-

Sponsored Research

Through a liberal system of grants-in-aid, scientists in other technical institutes, industrial laboratories and universities are enabled to pursue fundamental and applied research and develop their own special fields. There are, at present, 363 such schemes in progress in 90 research centres in the country. Apart from the practical results achieved. the schemes provide opportunities of training for young research workers and the development of active centres of independent research work. Junior and senior fellowships are also being awarded to talented young men, besides financial aid to retired scientists.

Pilot Plant

Lately, there has been greater emphasis in the national laboratories on pilot plant investigations, leading up to actual production. Forty-six such pilot plants were set up during 1957-60.

Liaison

Liaison and extension work has been organised at the laboratory level. An Industrial Liaison and Extension Unit is maintained at New Delhi with regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and an Industrial Liaison Office at Jaipur. Thirty-four processes have been leased out to industry for exploitation.

Vigyan Mandirs

Thirty-eight rural scientific centres known as 'Vigyan Mandirs' have been set up generally at sites covered by Community Development projects. Equipped with a laboratory each and manned by suitably qualified and trained personnel, these centres disseminate scientific knowledge among the rural populace and educate them in the potentialities of the methods of science as applied to their day-to-day life.

NUCLEAR RESEARCH AND ATOMIC ENERGY

The Department of Atomic Energy is responsible for formulating and implementing policies in all matters concerning atomic energy. The scientific and technical work of the Department is carried out by the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay, and the Atomic Minerals Division. The industrial activities of the Department are conducted by the Indian

Rare Earths Ltd., and the Travancore Minerals Ltd.

The Atomic Energy Establishment, located at Trombay near Bombay, is the national centre for research and development in the field of atomic energy. Over 2,000 scientists and technicians are working in the Establishment and a steady supply of trained personnel is provided by a training school to which about 150 trainees are recruited each year. The Establishment is organised into 15 divisions, which cover various aspects of physics, chemistry, engineering, biology and medicine, each with its own laboratory. There are at present two reactors in operation—"Apsara", a 1 megawatt pool type reactor in operation since 1956, and the recently completed 40 megawatt "Canada-India Reactor" which, when at full power, will be one of the world's largest isotope producers besides providing facilities for engineering studies for the planning of power reactors. A zero energy reactor for lattice investigations and new assemblies—"Zerlina"—went into operation in January 1961, and will be used for the study of various types of fuel elements and moderators.

To fuel these reactors, the Trombay Establishment operates a plant to produce nuclear grade uranium as also a facility for converting this uranium into various types of fuel elements. A plant has also been set up for reprocessing the heavy water which is used as the moderator in the "Canada-India

Reactor" and "Zerlina."

Among other activities of the Establishment are the provision of film badge and health survey services for ensuring safety of persons handling radioactive material and production of the electronic equipment required for the work of the Department. A 5.5 MeV Van de Graaff accelerator and laboratories for engineering loop experiments, ore extraction, ore dressing and chemical engineering will be in operation during 1961.

The Atomic Minerals Division is responsible for the survey, development and acquisition of atomic minerals and for carrying out research connected therewith. It also renders assistance to the public in the exploration of radio-active minerals by way of free technical advice and loan of G. M. counters to bonafide prospectors, recognised institutions, universities and mining concerns.

Several potential deposits of uranium have been discovered in different parts of the country, those in Bihar and Rajasthan being comparatively larger and richer. The present major source is the Jaduguda deposit in Bihar which when fully developed will be capable of producing 700 tons of ore per day. In addition to this source, other sources in Rajasthan, Kerala and Madras are being extensively surveyed. A uranium-ore mill is also proposed to be set up at Jaduguda for treating the ore and producing uranium concentrates for atomic reactors.

The Travancore Minerals Ltd., was set up by the Atomic Energy Department in October 1956 with the Kerala and Madras Governments as partners. Its main products are ilmenite, which has proved to be a valuable foreign exchange earner, and monazite which is sent to the monazite processing plant at Alwaye managed by the Indian Rare Earths Limited, jointly owned by the Union Government and the Government of Kerala. This plant produces rare earths (cerium) compounds as the main product and trisodium phosphate as a by-product. The residual crude thorium hydroxide is sent to the Department's thorium plant at Trombay operated by the Indian Rare Earths Limited on behalf of the Department, where thorium nitrate is extracted. The residual uranium fluoride is sent for further processing to the uranium metal plant. There is a pilot plant in operation at Ghatsila, Bihar, for the extraction of uranium from copper tailings. Heavy water will be produced in quantity as a by-product at the fertiliser plant which is being built at Nangal.

The activities of the Department also include a large-scale nuclear power programme and the development of reactors which will utilise the country's vast thorium reserves. The first atomic power station of 300 MW capacity which will be located at Tarapur, near Bombay, is expected to go into operation during 1964-65. A few more stations are expected to be set up in other parts of India during the Third Plan.

To promote research in nuclear science, subventions are granted to various universities, laboratories and research institutions. The Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, is the national centre for advanced study and fundamental research in nuclear science and mathematics. Other institutions receiving the support of the Atomic Energy Department are the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta, and the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad. A high altitude laboratory is being established at Gulmarg in Kashmir at an altitude of 9,000 feet for high altitude work in cosmic rays, biology, physiology and other subjects.

Scholarships tenable in various universities and science institutions are granted by the Department to under-graduate and post-graduate students in physics, chemistry, biology, metallurgy, chemical engineering, geology and mining. It also awards junior and senior research fellowships to attract students of science to a career in the Department and generally to encourage research in nuclear science.

OTHER DEPARTMENTAL RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

There are eleven Hydraulic Research Stations under the Central Board of Irrigation and Power. The Central Water, Power and Irrigation Research Centre, Khadakvasla (near Poona), is the pioneer hydraulic research station in India.

A Research and Development Directorate has been set up under the Ministry of Communications (Directorate-General of Civil Aviation). It is concerned with type certification, manufacture of aircraft and development of specifications for aircraft materials.

The Botanical Survey of India appraises the plant wealth in the country and maintains a National Herbarium and Botanical Museum in Calcutta.

The Zoological Survey of India at Calcutta maintains the standard zoological collections of India, identifies zoological specimens, collects information on the geographical zoology of India and brings out journals, monographs and books. Five regional stations have been established by the Survey at Shillong, Poona, Jabalpur, Jodhpur and Dehra Dun.

The Geological Survey of India, located in Calcutta and established more than a hundard years ago, is responsible for the preparation of the geological map of India which forms the basis for all geological work. The field work of the Survey is conducted through eight regional circles.

The Department of Anthropology at Calcutta is responsible for conducting anthropological surveys including social, psychological, economic, linguistic, physical, genetic and instructional investigations. It also carries out research.

The primary role of the Survey of India, located in Dehra Dun, is to carry out topographical surveys and to prepare up-to-date maps.

The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, conducts research in the utilisation of timber for constructional purposes.

The All India Radio maintains a research unit in New Delhi to investigate problems relating to the propagation and reception of radio waves and the design and performance of radio receivers.

The Railway Board has established a research centre at Lucknow with sub-stations at Lonavla and Chittaranjan to investigate problems referred to them by the railway workshops and the Central Standards Office (Railways).

The problems of road development and road materials, highways and bridge engineering, ports and harbours, etc., are dealt with by the Roads Organisation functioning under the Ministry of Transport.

The Indian Standards Institution, functioning under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, lays down standard specifications for materials and products.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS

A number of research organisations financed by private endowments and Governmental assistance are engaged in the field of scientific research. The more important of these are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

The Bose Institute, Calcutta, is engaged in research in physics, chemistry, plant physiology, plant breeding, cytogenetics, micro-biology and

The Birbal Sahani Institute for Palaeobotany, Lucknow, carries out research in the fossil flora of India and related problems.

The Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta, one of the oldest research organisations in the country, conducts post-graduate research in fundamental and applied aspects of physics and chemistry.

The Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, founded in 1909, provides for advanced instruction and conducts original investigations branches of scientific knowledge. in all

The Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, is a centre for research in atmospheric physics, cosmic rays, electronics and theoretical physics.

Co-operative research associations for the investigation of problems pertaining specifically to industry have been brought into existence. Those that are functioning include the Bombay Textile Research Association, the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Research Association, the South India Textile Industry's Research Association, the Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association and the Indian Paint Research Association.

The Shri Ram Institute for Industrial Research in Delhi renders research

service to industrial concerns.

Several colleges, universities and research institutions provide courses of study and research facilities in the various branches of science.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Medical Research, founded in 1912, has contributed greatly to the fostering and co-ordination of medical research in India.

Apart from medical colleges and attached hospitals each specialised in some branch of research, the country has a number of specialised institutions. The All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, provides training in the use of preventive and social medicine for diseases peculiar to India and ascertains how the results of pure and applied research can be utilised for promoting medical protection and positive health. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, carries out research in diseases peculiar to tropical areas.

The King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras, conducts research in and prepares bacterial vaccines, sterile solutions and therapeu-

Research in tuberculosis and other chest diseases is in progress at the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi. Studies of the morphology of the tubercle bacilli and the effect on them of the different drugs constitute a special feature of its investigations.

The Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at Chingleput and the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at Saidapet have been taken over from the Madras Government and converted into the Central Leprosy Research

Institute.

The Haffkine Institute, Bombay, undertakes large-scale manufacture of vaccines, sera and other biological products and carries out investigations involved in their manufacture. It has been functioning as the chief centre for investigations connected with the prevention and treatment of The scope of the Institute's work has been enlarged to cover, among others, the problems of nutrition, malaria and virus diseases.

Investigations on cancer are carried out at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay. Statistical surveys of the incidence of cancer in India

have also been undertaken by it.

Investigations in the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, relate to problems of microbiology, serology and biochemistry. The Institute maintains a pathological museum.

The Pasteur Institute, located at Coonoor, is engaged on research in rabies, influenza, anti-venom serum, tropical eosinophilia and serological

reactions.

The activities of the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, centre round biological and chemical assays of drugs. The Laboratory maintains a herbarium and tenders technical advice to concerns manufacturing drugs.

One among several privately owned research organisations is the Bengal Immunity Research Institute, Calcutta, which conducts research on a large range of problems which have a bearing on the prevention, control and cure of diseases.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, established in 1929, undertakes, aids, promotes and co-ordinates agricultural and animal husbandry education and research in India.

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, is the oldest institution devoted to research in agricultural science. It has well-equipped laboratories and extensive farms for carrying out large-scale cultural

investigations on food crops.

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, deals with veterinary diseases and their cure, while the National Dairy Research Institute at Karnal concerns itself with research connected with quality of milk and analysis of milk samples for quality control purposes. The Central Rice Institute at Cuttack and the Central Potato Research Institute at Simla devote themselves to problems of research relating to rice and potatoes, respectively.

There are eight commodity committees which devote themselves to research in specific commodities namely, cotton, jute, sugarcane, coconut, tobacco, oilseeds, arecanut and lac. These committees have their own labo-

ratories and research institutions.

The activities of the Directorate of Plant Protection and Plant Quarantine under the Ministry of Agriculture help research in many ways, though it does not undertake research itself

it does not undertake research itself.

The Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam, carries out biological investigations in edible fish found in the coastal waters of the country. Research stations have been set up in Bombay, the Gulf of Kutch, Visakhapatnam and the Andamans.

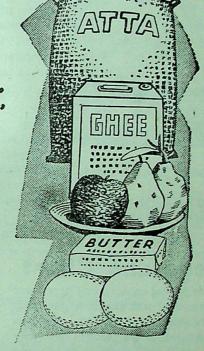
The Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta, deals with

inland fish-estuarine, riverine and lacustrine and pond fish.

The Central Fisheries Technological Research Station, Cochin, undertakes studies in fishing gear material, gear design and fishing methods. If you value your HEALTH products insist on AGMARK products

GHEE, BUTTER, EGGS, EDIBLE OILS, RICE, ATTA, GUR, POTATOES AND FRUITS.

Graded under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act, AGMARK products are your guarantee against adulteration and impurity.





YOU CAN DEPEND ON AGMARK

It is the Scul of Quality and Purity

DA 60/720

RAMTIRTH (HINDI MONTHLY)

Editor: Yogiraj Shri Umeshchandraji.

Published every month by Shri Ramtirth Yogashram—Bombay.

MORE THAN 160 PAGES PER ISSUE.

THE MAIN IDEA BEHIND THIS MAGAZINE IS TO DEVELOP THE PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND MORAL ASPECT OF THE COMMON MAN.

Annual subscription Rs. 5/- only. Single Copy 65 nP. only with Postage.



Shri Yogiraj Umeshchandraji

UMESH YOGA DARSHAN

(First Part)

In Four Languages: English, Hindi, Gujarati & Marathi.
(Author: Shri Yogiraj Umeshchandraji)

An excellent and highly readable book written by Shri Yogiraj Umeshchandraji is one of the best known treatises on the true meaning of Yoga. A best guide to methods of intestinal exercise and control, the book contains over 108 descriptive photographs of various Asanas explained according to the age, Season, Country and Time.

It is one of the excellent volumes published so far depicting different aspects of Yoga, and containing different photographs of Asanas and Neti Dhoti Functions. It also contains Yoga Therapy, Diet Therapy, Chromopathy, Psycho Therapy and many other Therapies. It also contains many an important remedy for various diseases. The book is best of its

kind and useful for all men and women; healthy and unhealthy and hence should be preserved in all libraries and homes.

Price: Rs. 15/- Plus Postage Rs. 2/- extra.

Yogasana Chart

A Chart printed on Artglazed papers and fully illustrated with attractive pictures is also avaiable from here. You can perform Asanas shown therein at your home, which will keep you fit and healthy. Price Rs. 3 including Postage to be sent by M.O. only.

Yogic Classes

are also regularly conducted in the morning and evening for healthy and unhealthy at Shri Ramtirth Yogashram Special classes for Ladies are also conducted. Lady teachers are available for Ladies. Diseases are also remedied.

Ramtirth Brahmi Oil

Special No. 1 Registered.

An invaluable hair tonic for the prevention of dandruff and falling hair, RAMTIRTH BRAHMI OIL is manufactured scientifically with many precious ingredients, which cool brain, improve system, and let sleep sound. Most ideal for body massage. It is useful to every one in all seasons.

Price: Rs. 4/- for big bottle and Rs. 2/- for small. Available everywhere.

SHRI RAMTIRTH YOGASHRAM,

Dadar, Central Rly., Bombay-14.

Telephone: 62899

CHAPTER XI

HEALTH

The expectation of life in India was estimated during the period 1941-50 at 32.45 years for males and 31.66 years for females. The following figures based on data available in registers of births and deaths reflect the general health of the people since 1947.

TABLE 44
VITAL HEALTH STATISTICS

	1947	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
General death rate per thousand of population Infant mortality rate	19.7	9.8	11.0*	11.3*	12·1*	9.4*
per thousand live births Incidence of deaths per thousand of population on	146	102*	98*	92*		
account of (i) Fevers	10.8	4.3	5.0	5.1		
(ii) Small-Pox (iii) Plague	0.1	0.05	0.2	0·43 0·00	-	
(iv) Cholera (v) Dysentery and	0.4	0.06	0.20	0.13		
diarrhoea (vi) Respiratory	0.8	0.6	0.10	0.54		
diseases	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.0		

Health programmes are the responsibility of State Governments, but certain programmes relating to malaria control, filaria control, family planning, water supply and sanitation, control of communicable diseases and expansion of training facilities have been initiated and supported by the Centre under the Plans. The general aim of health programmes under the Second Plan has been to expand existing health services, to bring them within the reach of all people and to promote a progressive improvement in the level of national health.

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF DISEASES

Malaria

The National Malaria Control Programme, launched in 1953, was converted into the National Malaria Eradication Programme from April 1, 1958. The programme is being implemented with the participation of the State Governments as well as with the assistance of the US Technical Co-operation Mission and the World Health Organisation.

The implementation of the programme and distribution of supplies are co-ordinated by the Union Ministry of Health, while the National Malaria Institute is responsible for research and for the training of staff in methods of malaria eradication. Six regional co-ordinating organisations have been established at Baroda, Coonoor, Cuttack, Delhi, Hyderabad and Shillong.

About 36.13 crores of people were given protection till the end of March 1960, and 390 malaria units were functioning on March 31, 1961.

^{*}Provisional.

Surveillance procedures have been instituted by 339.5 units. Twenty-five units in the border areas are engaged in insecticidal spraying without surveillance.

The percentage of clinical malaria cases treated in hospitals and dispensaries to cases treated for all diseases fell from 10.8 in 1953-54, when the control programme commenced, to 2.4 in 1959-60, the second year of the eradication programme.

Filaria

The National Filaria Control Programme, launched in 1954-55, consists of (i) mass administration of drugs in filarious communities, and (ii) anti-mosquito measures. Forty-six control units, allotted to the participating States under the programme, are functioning. Random sample surveys covering a population of about 243 lakhs were completed by the end of October 1960. They have revealed that over 640 lakh persons live in the filarious areas of the country. Mass therapy has been administered to about 56 lakh persons and 39 lakh houses have been sprayed with insecticides. A centre for practical demonstration and field training has been established at Ernakulam. Seventy-seven medical officers, 7 entomologists and 195 inspectors have so far received training.

Tuberculosis

The National TB Survey, which was completed in 1958 by the Indian Council of Medical Research, showed that nearly 50 lakh persons suffer from active or probably active tuberculosis. It revealed that (i) the morbidity from TB varied from 7 to 30 per thousand persons in different regions; (ii) the prevalence of the disease in villages, small towns and cities is not as markedly different as originally thought; (iii) the morbidity rate is lower for females than for males; (iv) the prevalence of TB is considerably higher in the age group 45 years and above than for other groups; and (v) bacteriologically positive cases vary from 1 to 11 per thousand persons in different areas.

The BCG Vaccination Programme, started in 1948 with the help of the International Tuberculosis Campaign and later of the WHO and the UNICEF, is meant to extend protection to a susceptible population of 17 crores, especially those below 20 years of age. One hundred and seventy technical teams, consisting of 119 doctors and 816 technicians, are engaged in field work. By the end of October 1960, 15.52 crore persons were tested and 5.45 crores of them vaccinated.

t

Six demonstration and training centres have been established at Hyderabad, Madras, Nagpur, New Delhi, Patna and Trivandrum. Four more centres at Patiala, Bangalore, Calcutta and Agra are in the process of establishment. Training is also imparted at other institutions such as the Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute at Delhi. A National Tuberculosis Institute has also been established at Bangalore with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO. Training centres in six universities also train doctors for the diploma course in tuberculosis.

The number of TB hospitals, sanatoria and clinics and of beds therein for the years 1950 and 1960 is as shown below.

TABLE 45
TB HOSPITALS, SANATORIA AND CLINICS

									1950	1960
Sanatori		••						 	49	71
Hospita		••	••					 	35	70
Clinics		••			• •			 	110	223
Wards	• •	••		••	••	••		 	114	151
Beds	• •	••	••	••	• •	• 6	• •	 	10,371	25,000

There are 15 after-care colonies in India where ex-patients are rehabilitated after they are cured. A work centre to impart vocational training to patients under domiciliary treatment has been established at Madras and four more centres will be set up at Dhubulia, Amargarh, Hyderabad and Delhi. A scheme for the establishment of open air centres for isolation and treatment

of advanced cases has been approved.

The Tuberculosis Association of India is the largest voluntary organisation in the country. Since its establishment in 1939, it has been engaged in stimulating anti-tuberculosis activities in a scientific and coordinated manner. It assists the authorities to combat the disease and provides assistance through the Tuberculosis Workers' Conferences, the State TB Association Secretaries' Conference, the technical committees and forums which bring together State officials and voluntary workers. It also runs several institutions which provide training facilities for TB personnel and demonstrate advanced methods for the treatment of TB cases.

Leprosy

The number of leprosy cases in India is now estimated at about 20 lakhs. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, and certain parts of Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are areas of

high incidence.

Under the Leprosy Control Scheme, started during the First Plan period, four treatment and study centres (one each in Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) and 29 subsidiary centres in different States have been established. The subsidiary centres provide for mass treatment of all cases, detection of cases in the early stages of infection and their treatment and health education of the public. In addition, the treatment and study centres carry out a detailed survey to study its epidemiology and assess the results of sulphone therapy. During the Second Plan, 100 additional subsidiary centres were proposed to be established in different States. By the end of June 1960, the number of treatment, study and subsidiary centres established totalled 113 (including those established during the First Plan). An advisory committee to review the working of the scheme and suggest measures for improvement was set up in February 1958.

Short-term orientation courses in anti-leprosy work to doctors are being provided at the Medical College, Nagpur. The Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation Centre, Chilakalapalli, Andhra Pradesh, has been offering a training programme since December 1960. The Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute at Chingleput provides treatment to indoor and outdoor patients at its two hospitals—the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Chingleput, and the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at Saidapet.

The Mission to Lepers, which was started as early as 1875, is a voluntary organisation engaged in anti-leprosy work. Important among other such voluntary organisations are Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Maharogi Seva Mandal, Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation, Ramakrishna Mission and Vidarbha Maharogi Seva Mandal.

A committee to examine the various aspects connected with legislation for the control of leprosy was appointed in November 1960, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Central Council of Health.

Venereal Diseases

It has been estimated that about five per cent of the population suffer from syphilis and an equal percentage from gonorrhoea. Yaws is prevalent in a few districts of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

A demonstration team, established by WHO in Himachal Pradesh in 1949, carried out an extensive survey and a mass treatment programme and trained 16 teams deputed by the State Governments.

A scheme which provided for the establishment of 8 VD clinics at State headquarters and 75 at the district level for the training of medical and auxiliary personnel was included in the Second Plan. Seventy-one of these clinics were in operation by the end of November 1960. These clinics lay emphasis on the integrated function of both prevention and treatment, the epidemiological and case-finding functions, surveys and liaison with local maternity and child health centres for routine ante-natal blood testing.

An intensive mass campaign based on total treatment of the entire population at risk in the Kulu valley of the Punjab was launched in September 1959, and during the next three months, over 72,000 persons were covered. Anti-yaws teams, operating in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa have covered a large portion of the population at risk. The entire operation in these States as well as Maharashtra is

expected to be completed by 1962.

One hundred and forty-one medical and para-medical personnel were given refresher training in the modern treatment of venereal diseases at the Training and Demonstration Centre in New Delhi and the Institute of Venereology, Madras. The latter also offers post-graduate training.

Influenza

An influenza centre was opened in 1950 at the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor. A pilot plant set up there in 1954 produces influenza vaccine and seeks to improve the method of manufacture.

Cancer

Problems relating to cancer are under investigation at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay, and the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta. Clinical facilities are available at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay. The establishment of cancer wards or units in the existing hospitals in the States is being assisted by the Government of India.

NUTRITION AND PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION

Surveys conducted in India since 1935 have revealed quantitative as well as qualitative deficiency in the diet of the Indian people. The average Indian diet lacks essential food elements like proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins, due to a deficiency of protective foods like vegetables, fruit, milk

and eggs in the diet.

The general raising of dietary standards is largely an economic problem and is linked up with the development of the economy. Several measures have, however, been taken to meet the nutritional deficiency of certain vulnerable sections of the Indian population, such as expectant and nursing mothers, school children and industrial workers. The measures taken include school feeding programmes, distribution of skimmed milk, protein supplement to the diet of the vulnerable groups, opening of canteens in industrial concerns and offices, and manufacture and popularisation of cheap and nutritious food.

Consumer trials to assess acceptability of protein supplements such as multi-purpose food have been conducted. The results indicate that multi-purpose food produced by the Central Food Technological Institute, Mysore,

is not only acceptable but beneficial to health.

The Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Council of Medical Research sponsors schemes for nutrition research, besides advising the

Government of India on nutrition matters.

The National Nutrition Advisory Committee was appointed in June 1960, to formulate a national nutrition policy and to recommend measures for improving the nutritional status of the population. Three working

groups have been appointed by the Committee to undertake detailed studies and formulate specific proposals for (i) production and utilisation of food, (ii) training, education and extension services in the field of nutrition and (iii) programmes designed to improve nutritional status of population

groups and their implementation.

The nutrition programme recommended for the Third Plan period envisages (i) supply of milk to the most vulnerable segments of the population through 300 centres in rural areas and 500 in urban areas, each centre in the former category catering to 3,000 to 5,000 persons and in the latter category to 1,000 to 1,500 persons; (ii) adequate provision for the expeditious execution of the scheme of providing mid-day meals to school children; and (iii) adequate training and extension services in the field of nutrition.

Diploma courses for dieticians are being conducted at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, since 1947. Twelve diet kitchens have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, for introdu-

cing diet therapy for treatment of nutritional diseases.

Prevention of Food Adulteration

The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, and the Rules made thereunder are in force throughout the country, except Jammu and Kashmir. It provides for deterrent punishment to offenders and prohibits the manufacture, import or sale of adulterated food articles. The Central Committee for Food Standards and the Central Food Laboratory, envisaged in the Act, have been set up. The former advises the Central and State Governments on matters arising out of the administration of the Act, while the latter is carrying out investigations to standardise methods of detection and estimation of colouring matter and antioxidents in food. A seminar held in Hyderabad in November 1960 has made important recommendations for the better enforcement of the 1954 Act.

WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

At the beginning of the First Plan period, only 128 towns with a population of 50,000 and over, 60 towns with a population between 30,000 and 50,000 and 210 towns with smaller populations had protected water supply. It was estimated that only 6.15 per cent of the total population was served by protected water supply and only 3 per cent enjoyed the amenity of a sewerage system.

National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme

The urban part of the programme, launched in August 1954, covers 364 water supply and 82 sanitation schemes, costing about Rs. 57 crores during the Second Plan period. The rural part envisages an expenditure of Rs. 18.6 crores for the benefit of about 16 thousand villages. A Water Supply and Sanitation Committee was appointed in 1960 to assess requirements and suggest means for financing programmes to meet the requirements.

The programme also provides for the training of public health engineering personnel for implementing the programme. The training programme is being implemented at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta; the Engineering College, Guindy; the Engineering College, Roorke; and other selected regional field centres. The Central Public Health Engineering Organisation has been set up for helping State Governments in the preparation and execution of their schemes and for giving technical advice and guidance. Similar organisations have also been established in most of the States.

MEDICAL RELIEF AND SERVICE

Medical relief and service is primarily the responsibility of the States. Certain charitable institutions also participate in giving medical relief.

Table 46 shows the number of hospitals and dispensaries, the number of patients treated by them and the expenditure involved in their maintenance during the years 1947 to 1958.

TABLE 46
HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

Year			Number of hospitals and dispensaries	Number of patients treated	Expenditure (in rupees)	
1947			3,825	4,30,19,772	4,63,84,083	
1951			9,552	10,07,94,798	12,25,71,610	
1956		 	10,501	13,38,25,513	23,26,72,827	
1957		 	10,697	13,17,60,157	+	
1958		 	11,390	14,03,44,651*	†	

The following table shows the number of registered medical practitioners and other health personnel at the end of the year 1959.

TABLE 47 HEALTH PERSONNEL

Group						Maria In				Number
Registered n	nedical	pract	ioners		10.0			 10,1-2		1,00,598
Vaids, Hakin		otner	unregis	stered p	ractitie	oners	2 16			†
Compounder	S									**
Nurses	4	••							English V	32,005
Midwives										35,798
Vaccinators								 		5,872
Dentists	••	• •	••			4.				3,681

Contributory Health Service Scheme

The Contributory Health Service Scheme, which came into operation on July 1, 1954, is confined to Delhi and New Delhi and serves 4.56 lakh Central Government employees and their families. The staffs of certain autonomous and semi-Government organisations and their families have been admitted into the scheme. The facilities under the scheme are also available to the members of Parliament. The contributions are based on a graduated scale varying from 50 np. to Rs. 12, according to emoluments. There are now 228 full-time medical officers, including 33 specialists. The number of dispensaries is 38, excluding 4 mobile dispensaries serving beneficiaries residing in outlying areas. The number of patients treated during 1960 was 47,38,921.

Health Insurance

The health insurance scheme, which provides inter alia medical benefits to industrial workers under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, now covers over 15.5 lakh workers in the country. Under the scheme, an insured worker and his family are entitled to receive medical help at the State dispensaries, at their residences and in hospitals.

Colliery and mica workers receive medical help in institutions maintained by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund and the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund. Private employers as well as the State Governments provide medical relief to their employees.

Primary Health Centres for Rural Areas

Seventy-four primary health centres were established in National Extension Blocks during the First Plan period under a scheme launched

^{*}Provisional. † Information not available.

^{**}Complete data not available.

in 1954. Each centre serves the Block area with an average population of 66,000. From the centre a team of health workers goes round the surrounding areas and looks after the curative and preventive health needs of the area. Two thousand two hundred and eighty-two such centres were established till the end of March 1960, and 635 more are expected to come into being by the end of the Second Plan period.

INDIGENOUS AND HOMOEOPATHIC SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

It is the accepted policy of the Government to give all possible encouragement to the indigenous and homoeopathic systems of medicine and incorporate contributions of approved value from them in the modern system of medicine. Several measures have been taken by the Union and State Governments in this direction.

Udupa Committee

A committee appointed under the chairmanship of K. N. Udupa, to assess and evaluate the present status of the Ayurvedic system of medicine, made recommendations in 1959 on the training, research and pharmaceutical products and status of practice in Ayurveda. A Central Council of Ayurvedic Research has been set up in pursuance of one of the recommendations. The functions of the Council are to advise the Government of India on (i) the formulation of a co-ordinated policy of research in Ayurveda, (ii) stimulation of such research and (iii) allocation of Central assistance to institutions carrying on research in Ayurveda under the Central Government Scheme.

Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine

The Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine has been functioning since August 24, 1953, at Jamnagar. There is a 50-bed hospital and an out-patient department, besides a pharmacy, a museum and a pathological research laboratory at the Institute. Research programmes under investigation at the Institute, among others, are: (i) the study of Pandu, Grahani, Jalodar, Amavata, Krimi, Tamakaswasa and Kalanjapadai, and (ii) identification of crude Ayurvedic drugs, plants and herbs; cultivation of medicinal herbs, etc. A new 'Siddha' unit was started in the year 1956-57. A section of the Institute investigates and studies diagnosis and treatment in Ayurvedic and Siddha systems from the point of view of modern medicine.

Ad hoc schemes of research in Ayurveda and Unani are also being promoted by grants to States, educational institutions and non-governmental research organisations.

Education

There are more than 50 colleges* and schools for the teaching of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in the country.

Regulation of Practice

State Boards have been set up in almost all States for the regulation of practice in indigenous systems.

Homoeopathy

In 1955, the Government of India approved a five-year degree course in homoeopathy. It has been proposed to upgrade five existing teaching institutions, prepare a homoeopathic pharmacopoeia and encourage schemes of research during the Second Plan period. In some States, Boards for the regulation of practice in homoeopathy have also been set up.

^{*}For a list of Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges, see Appendices.

DRUG MANUFACTURE AND CONTROL

M

Bo

G

tic

in

dr m

M

G

an

in

m

K

sa

SO as

gr

pa

Bo

WE

tra

tw

ai

in

m

les de

gi

C

he

an

H

es

ar

A

in

A

de

W

a

SI

in

D

tic

Drug Control

The Drugs Act and the Drugs Rules are operative in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir. The Union Government have powers to keep a check on the quality of imported drugs. The State Governments are responsible for controlling the quality of drugs which are manufactured, sold and distributed in the country. Amendments to the Drugs Act made in 1955 and 1960 empower the Central Government to assist State Governments in enforcing control over the quality of manufactured drugs.

The Drugs Technical Advisory Board to advise on technical matters arising out of the administration of the Act, and the Drugs Consultative Committee to advise the Central and State Governments for securing uniformity throughout India in the administration of the Act, have been

formed.

The first Indian Pharmacopoeia was published in 1955 and a supplement to it in 1960. The National Formulary of India has also been published.

The Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, serving as a statutory institution under the Drugs Act, analyses and tests samples of drugs as are sent to it and performs such other functions as are entrusted to it by the Central and State Governments.

Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act

This Act, which came into force on April 1, 1955, prohibits the publication of objectionable advertisements relating to sexual stimulants, alleged magic cures for venereal diseases and diseases peculiar to women. Import and export of objectionable advertisements are controlled in close liaison with the Customs and Postal authorities who can, under Section 6 of the Act, intercept articles suspected to contain objectionable advertisements. Liaison is also maintained with Indian Embassies, High Commissions, Legations and Consulates abroad. Advertisements of contraceptives are, however, permitted in view of the importance of family planning.

o Drug Manufacture

The BCG Vaccine Laboratory was established at Guindy in Madras, in 1948. It supplied 1,18,84,840 cc. of Tuberculin and 41,70,106 cc. of BCG vaccine to indentors in India till the end of September 1960, and 24,01,115 cc. of Tuberculin and 16,13,780 cc. of BCG vaccine to Malaya, Singapore, Burma, Ceylon, Thailand, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The Central Research Institute at Kasauli (established in 1906) supplies vaccine for TAB, cholera, rabies, antivenom sera, tetanus toxoid, diphtheria anti-toxin and influenza vaccines. Influenza vaccines are also manu-

factured at the Influenza Centre, Coonoor.

Pimpri, and the DDT factory at The Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.,

Delhi, have already gone into production.

Measures have been taken to stabilise cinchona cultivation in India. substantial reduction in the import of synthetic anti-These include malarial drugs, exploring markets for Indian quinine in foreign countries and evolving a uniform price for quinine. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the Indian Council of Medical Research are investigating the possibilities of using quinine produced in India for purposes other than anti-malarial.

The Haffkine Institute at Bombay manufactures sulpha drugs and the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. and the Tatas manufacture

BHC (benzene hexachloride).

Medical Depots and Factories

The Medical Stores Organisation, having four depots at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Karnal, is maintained primarily for ensuring supply of medical stores of proper quality and approved pattern to Government, semi-Government and certain non-Governmental institutions. During 1960-61, 12,405 regular and a large number of casual tions. During indentors drew supplies of the value of Rs. 2.22 crores from these depots.

At the factories of the Organisation, a large number of drugs and dressings are manufactured to meet the requirements of both civil and military medical stores depots. There is also a repair workshop at the

Madras depot for repairing surgical instruments and appliances.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Medical education in general is the responsibility of the States. The Government of India's interest is limited to the promotion of higher studies

and specific schemes of research and specialised training.

There are at present 59 medical colleges, 11 dental colleges* and 5 other institutions for training in the allopathic system of medicine. Establishment of new medical colleges at Bhopal, Bikaner, Hubli, Jabalpur, Jamnagar, Kanpur, New Delhi, Pondicherry, Kozhikode and sanctioned during the Second Plan period. Expansion of 15 medical colleges so as to admit 100 to 150 students was also sanctioned, in addition to limited assistance to the colleges at Kurnool, Gauhati and Aurangabad and ad hoc grants to the colleges at Kakinada, Manipal, Bankura and Warangal. Expansion of dental colleges at Madras, Amritsar, Lucknow, Calcutta and Bombay and starting of new dental colleges at Trivandrum and Hyderabad were also aided during the Second Plan period. To provide post-graduate training to select doctors in different branches of medicine and surgery, twelve institutions have been upgraded with Central assistance. Financial aid has also been provided for the establishment of full-time teaching units in the clinical and non-clinical departments of medical colleges. Departments of Social and Preventive Medicine were started in eight medical colleges during the First Plan period; sanction for the establishment of such departments in ten other colleges during the Second Plan period has been given.

Central Health Education Bureau

The Bureau, established in November 1956, co-ordinates and promotes health education in the country. It functions through two main-Media and Methods-divisions, produces a quarterly for the Central Public Health Engineering Organisation and maintains a film library. establishment of State Bureaus in all the States except Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir has been approved.

All-India Institute of Medical Sciences

The All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, which aims at self-sufficiency in post-graduate medical education in India, was set up in 1956 under an Act of Parliament. An under-graduate course leading to the Bachelor's degree and post-graduate courses in certain subjects have already started working. Besides the medical college, the Institute will have a dental college, a nursing college, a post-graduate teaching centre and a 650-bed hospital.

Specialised Training

Facilities for the training of nurses exist in practically all major hospitals in the country and in the nursing colleges at Bombay, Hyderabad, New Delhi, Indore and Vellore. States Governments and non-official organisations like the Andhra Mahila Sabha, Madras, have organised short-term

^{*}See Appendices for a list of medical and dental colleges.

courses with the help of grants from the Centre. By the end of September 1960, 5,400 students were enrolled, of whom 2,360 qualified themselves.

Provision has been made under the Second Plan to assist the State Governments in the training of 36,000 dais. Schemes have been included in the Plan to train 1,600 health visitors as against 600 under the First Plan.

The Malaria Institute of India is conducting a training course for health personnel working under the schemes to control malaria and filaria. Training leading to a diploma in public health, maternity and child health, nutrition and dietics and leading to a degree in public health engineering is imparted by the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

Training of Auxiliary Medical Workers

A scheme to train auxiliary medical workers (approved in 1954) envisages a two-year course in elementary curative and preventive medicine, minor surgery, sanitation and hygiene, laboratory techniques, health education and, in the case of women workers, also midwifery. Those trained under the scheme are expected to work as aides to doctors and serve the Governments for at least five years.

Training of Refractionists, Opticians and Radiographers

Assistance is being provided to centres in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh for training refractionists and opticians. The establishment of ten centres in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi for training radiographers has also been approved. This will be in addition to existing training facilities in Madras and Maharashtra.

FAMILY PLANNING

The objects of the family planning programme, as laid down by the Planning Commission, are: (i) to obtain an accurate knowledge of factors contributing to the rapid increase of population in India; (ii) to discover suitable techniques of family planning and devise methods by which knowledge of these techniques can be widely disseminated; and (iii) to make advice on family planning an integral part of service in Government hospitals and public health agencies. The family planning policy aims at reducing birth rates to stabilise the population at "a level consistent with requirements of national economy".

During the First Plan period, 147 clinics—21 in rural and 126 in urban areas—were opened. During the same period, 205 clinics were maintained by State Governments. About 2,500 clinics—2,000 in rural and 500 in urban areas—were to be opened during the Second Plan period. Out of Rs. 497 lakhs (Rs. 400 lakhs in the Central sector and Rs. 97 lakhs in the States' sector) provided for family planning in the Second Plan, Rs. 373.25 lakhs are for family planning clinics, Rs. 15.75 lakhs for training, Rs. 50 lakhs for education, Rs. 50 lakhs for research and Rs. 8 lakhs for Central organisations.

One thousand four hundred and ninety-two clinics (963 rural and 529 urban) were started during the Second Plan period till the end of December 1960. Of these 1,243 (910 rural and 333 urban) were opened by State Governments, 64 (all urban) by local bodies and 185 (53 rural and 132 urban) by voluntary organisations. One thousand five hundred and eightynine maternity and child health centres were also giving advice in family planning.

A high-power Family Planning Board has been constituted at the Centre to formulate family planning programmes. Family Planning Boards are also functioning in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir.

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have appointed full-time Family Planning Officers. Training in the technique of family planning is imparted at the Family Planning and Research Centre at Bombay; the Rural Training, Demonstration and Experimental Centre at Ramanagaram (Mysore); and the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta. Grants to open regional training centres have been given to State Governments. Such centres are now functioning in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal. Efforts are being made to educate public opinion with the help of pamphlets, posters, films, exhibitions, children's days, etc.

Research

A demographic, training and research centre has been established at Bombay. Investigations on contraceptives are being carried out at the Indian Cancer Research Centre, Bombay; the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta; Lucknow University, Lucknow; Central Drugs Research Institute, Lucknow; the Bacteriological Institute, Calcutta; and the Institute of Post-graduate Medical Education and Research, Calcutta.

CHAPTER XII

SOCIAL WELFARE

PROHIBITION

The Constitution enjoins on the State to endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs. In December 1954, the Prohibition Enquiry Committee was appointed to suggest a programme and a machinery for the implementation of the directive in the light of the experience of the States in implementing their prohibition policies in the past. The Committee's main recommendation that schemes of prohibition be integrated with the country's developmental plans was affirmed by a resolution of the Lok Sabha on March 31, 1956. The resolution recommended the formulation of a programme to bring about nation-wide prohibition speedily and effectively.

An interim programme has been formulated by the Planning Commission. While stressing the importance of evolving a common approach, the Commission have left it to each State to fix a target date and to formulate its policy in accordance with local conditions and circumstances. The Commission have, however, recommended the adoption of certain measures like discontinuance of advertisements and other inducements, stoppage of drinking in public premises, setting up of technical committees to draw up phased programmes, promotion of the production of cheap and health giving soft drinks and introduction of prohibition as a major

item of constructive work in community development blocks.

A Central Prohibition Committee has been set up, in pursuance of a recommendation of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee, to review the progress of prohibition programmes, co-ordinate the activities in different States and keep in touch with their practical difficulties. The Committee also suggests ways and means to intensify propaganda in favour of prohibition, promotes research on the economic and social implications of prohibition and recommends measures to encourage and assist official and non-official agencies devoted to prohibition and temperance propaganda, care and rehabilitation of alcoholics and drink addicts and scientific research in respect of problems associated with prohibition.

The progress in the enforcement of the prohibition policy in the different States and Union Territories of the Indian Union is briefly dealt

with in the following paragraphs.

Andhra Pradesh

Complete prohibition is in force in the districts of Anantapur, Chittoor, Cuddapah, East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Kurnool, Nellore, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and West Godavari. In the other districts toddy and liquor shops have been shifted from populous areas.

Assam'

The dry law is in force in the districts of Kamrup and Nowgong. In the other districts measures to discourage the sale and consumption of liquor have been set in motion, the more important of which relate to prohibition of serving liquor in public places, closure of liquor shops on national days, abolition of liquor canteens in tea garden areas and closure of liquor shops twice in the week in the tea garden areas of two sub-divisions.

Total prohibition of opium has been in force throughout the State since 1947. Seven opium addicts' treatment centres have been opened and 4,908 addicts have so far been treated. With effect from July 1959, consumption of ganja and bhang has been totally prohibited.

A Prohibition Board to consider details of policy and to review the programmes of its implementation has been established. The work of preparing a phased programme has been entrusted to a technical committee. Among other steps taken to introduce gradual prohibition and to prepare the ground for total prohibition, mention may be made of the enhancement of duty and retail prices of country spirit, introduction of the sliding scale system of settlements in respect of distillery liquor and drug shops, stoppage of sale on national days and closure of liquor shops for a period of 8 days in a month in certain areas of the State.

The supply of opium for oral consumption, except on certificates granted in limited numbers by approved medical authorities, has been completely

withdrawn since April 1, 1959.

Gujarat

There is complete prohibition in the whole of the Gujarat State. Taluk prohibition drive committees and sub-committees of the block advisory committees have been set up. Similar committees at the village level are being formed with the help of the Panchayats.

Kerala

Complete prohibition has been in force in the whole of the Kozhikode, Palghat and Trivandrum districts as also six taluks in the Cannanore, Quilon and Trichur districts. A State Advisory Board has been set up. Six District Advisory Committees have also been established to enlist public co-operation for prohibition in the dry areas of the State.

All opium and ganja shops in the State have been closed with effect

from April 1, 1959.

Madhya Pradesh

Prohibition is in force in the districts of Sagar, Damoh, Narsimhpur, Hoshangabad, Nimar (Khandwa) and Vidisha districts and portions of Bilaspur, Raipur and Durg districts. A system of permits has been introduced in one tehsil of the Jabalpur district and the Betul district. Among other steps taken are progressive reduction in the number of liquor shops, progressive increase in the number of days on which liquor shops remain compulsorily closed, shifting of liquor shops from populous areas, enhancement of the price of intoxicants and encouragement of the consumption of healthy and refreshing light drinks.

The oral use of opium, except on permits issued by competent medical authorities, has been totally banned with effect from April 1,

1959.

Madras

Total prohibition has been in force throughout the State since October 2, 1958. The enforcement of the prohibition law has been strengthened by providing enhancement of sentence, summary trials and control over sale and transport of molasses.

Maharashtra

Total prohibition throughout the territories now in the State has been in force since April 1, 1959, except in certain outlying areas of the Chanda district. Besides a State Prohibition Board, prohibition sub-committees have been set up in district development boards. Taluk prohibition drive committees and special committees of the block advisory committees have also been established. Efforts are now being made to establish similar committees at the village level.

Mysore

The districts under complete prohibition are Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chikmagalur, Chitaldurga, Coorg, Dharwar, Hassan, Kolar, North Kanara, Shimoga, South Kanara and Tumkur. To facilitate the successful implementation of the prohibition policy of the Government of Maharashtra, a ten-mile dry belt zone on the Maharashtra-Mysore border in the Gulbarga district was created in July 1959. A Prohibition Board has also been set up for advising the State Government in the matter of effective implementation of the prohibition policy.

The sale of ganja, except for medicinal and scientific purposes, has been totally banned in certain districts of the State. Consumption of opium, except for medicinal purposes and by addicts on medical certificates, has

been completely banned from April 1, 1959.

Orissa

The dry law operates in the districts of Ganjam, Koraput, Cuttack, Balasore and Puri. Sale of foreign liquor to addicts in these districts is limited through licensed shops and on production of permits. In the non-prohibition areas steps have been taken to reduce progressively the number of liquor shops and to increase the number of days on which liquor shops remain closed.

Oral consumption of opium has been prohibited since April 1, 1959,

and all opium shops in the State have been closed.

Punjab

Total prohibition exists only in the district of Rohtak and steps have been taken in other districts to reduce sale and consumption through restricting the grant of licences and sale of liquor, etc.

Complete prohibition of the oral consumption of opium, except on

medicinal grounds, has come into force since April 1, 1959.

Rajasthan

A phased programme has been put into effect since April 1, 1956. Among the more important aspects of this programme are the prohibition of serving drinks in public places, closure of liquor shops on pay days and other important national days, reduction in the number of country liquor shops, removal of liquor shops from populous areas and enhancement of duty on liquor and licence fees. A Prohibition Advisory Committee has been established to consider the question of introducing prohibition by stages.

Uttar Pradesh

There is total prohibition in the three pilgrimage centres of Brindavan, Hardwar and Rishikesh and the districts of Badaun, Etah, Farrukhabad, Fatehpur, Jaunpur, Kanpur, Mainpuri, Pratapgarh, Rae-Barelli, Sultanpur, and Unnao.

The sale of ganja has been prohibited throughout the State and oral consumption of opium has also been banned with effect from July 1, 1959.

West Bengal

Among steps taken to discourage the drinking habit are the declaration of dry days in industrial areas, reduction in the hours of transaction in excise shops and in the grant of licences for retail sale, enhancing the rates of taxation on liquors, etc. Union Territories

A policy of gradual prohibition is in operation in the Union Territories. All toddy shops have been closed, liquor shops closed for five days in a week and import of foreign liquor banned in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

In Delhi, restrictions on the saleable strength of country liquor and the number of country liquor shops have been imposed, clubs have been licensed, sale of foreign liquor in clubs restricted to members only, the number of dry days has been increased and duty on all varieties of country liquor has been enhanced. With effect from April 1, 1959, the supply of opium is available only to addicts on production of medical certificates. The supply of bhang is proposed to be banned with effect from April 1, 1961.

There is total prohibition in certain areas of Himachal Pradesh. In other areas of the State the quota of country liquor has been reduced, as also the number of excise shops. Drinking in public places has also been banned. An advisory board has been set up to advise the administration, and prohibition committees are being constituted in all the districts.

In Manipur, the issue of licences for local distillation of country liquor has been discontinued since 1958 and special permits are issued to individual tribals for local distillation of liquor on festive and religious occasions. Public drinking has been banned and a district prohibition committee has been set up to ensure the successful implementation of the prohibition policy and to seek public co-operation.

In Tripura, excise shops are closed for one day in a week and selling hours have been reduced. Steps are being taken to remove excise shops away from populous areas. The sale of ganja through government agencies has been completely withdrawn with effect from April 1, 1959.

WELFARE MEASURES FOR CERTAIN MALADJUSTED GROUPS

Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls

The Indian Penal Code provides for imprisonment up to 10 years and fines (Sec. 366A, 372 and 373) for the procurement, buying and selling of girls under 18 years for prostitution. Similar penalties have also been prescribed for importing into India girls below 21 years for this purpose. In addition, there is a special Act known as the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, which provides for the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls in terms of the International Convention signed at New York in May 1950.

All the provisions of the Act have been in force throughout India from May 1, 1958. The Act prescribes punishment for brothel-keeping, for living on the earnings of prostitutes, for procuring, inducing, or taking a woman or girl for the purpose of prostitution, for detaining a woman or girl in premises where prostitution is carried on, for prostitution in or in the vicinity of public places and for seducing or soliciting for the purpose of prostitution. The setting up of an adequate number of protective homes for the rehabilitation and the educational and vocational training of women and girls recovered and detained under the Act is also envisaged.

Rescue homes and reception centres established under the Social and Moral Hygiene and After-care Programme can also be utilised as protective homes. In addition, there are several other institutions in the States which aim at making good citizens out of fallen women. These are: Stri Sadans maintained by the Government of Madras, the Shradhanand Anath Mahilashram in Bombay, Good Shepherd Home in Madras,

Crispin's Home in Poona, Kushalbagh Mission Orphanage in Gorakhpur, Fendall Home and All-Bengal Women's Union Home in West Bengal, etc. There are now 72 protective homes in the country.

Juvenile Delinquents

Children Acts are in force in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Delhi. The Borstal Schools Acts, which are slightly different in scope, are in operation in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The Reformatory Schools Act of 1897 has also been enforced in all the bigger States and some Union Territories.

The problem of juvenile delinquency is mainly the concern of State Governments. The Central Government, however, have sponsored a Care Programme under which the States are given assistance. Under this programme, 1 boys' club in Andhra Pradesh; 7 remand homes, 1 borstal school and 2 probation hostels in Bihar; 1 remand home and 1 certified school in Gujarat; 9 remand homes, 5 boys' clubs and 1 borstal school in Kerala; 2 certified schools, 2 remand homes and 2 probation hostels in Madhya Pradesh; 1 certified school, 1 remand home and 5 boys' clubs in Madras; 4 remand homes and 4 certified schools in Maharashtra; 7 certified schools, 10 remand homes and 1 probation hostel in Mysore; 1 certified school, 1 remand home and 4 boys' clubs in Rajasthan; 1 remand home, 1 certified school, 1 probation hostel and 1 juvenile guidance bureau in Delhi; 1 certified school and 1 probation hostel in Himachal Pradesh; and 1 certified school in Tripura have been approved. Probation Officers have also been appointed in Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa, Rajasthan and in the Union Territories of Delhi and Himachal Pradesh.

Besides formal education, vocational training in a number of trades is imparted to the inmates of the certified, reformatory and borstal schools. Some of these institutions also provide juvenile delinquents on their release with implements and money to enable them to settle down in trades learnt by them in school. Other institutions provide follow-up services. The inmates of the certified schools are given training in citizenship and democratic living and are encouraged to take part in extra-curricular activities, such

as sports, debates, dramas, music and scouting.

Beggars

The Criminal Procedure Code treats vagrants and vagabonds alike and provides penalties under Sections 55(i) (b) and 109(b). Beggars may be proceeded against under Section 133 as those comitting public nuisance. Beggary within railway premises was prohibited by law on February 15, 1941. Special Acts have been passed by most of the States to prohibit begging in public places. In others, the municipal and police acts provide measures against begging. To deal effectively with persons who kidnap children for the purpose of exploiting them for begging, the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1959, was enacted. This Act makes kidnapping or obtaining custody of a minor and the maiming of minors for the purpose of begging specific offences and provides for deterrent punishment, which may extend to life imprisonment where children are maimed.

There are institutions in the States for the custody, care and assistance of beggars in their rehabilitation. Eighteen certified institutions with a total capacity for 2,000 beggars exist in Maharashtra and Gujarat. West Bengal has 8 beggar homes with accommodation for 2,050. There are 7 similar institutions in Madras, 8 including 3 relief settlements in Kerala and 3 in Delhi. There is a beggar home each in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh

and Mysore. A novel type of vagrant home-cum-training centre is in existance in New Delhi in which the inmates take part in the management of the home. Under the Central Care and After-Care Programmes assistance is available for the setting up of beggar homes, appointment of welfare officers in prisons for maintaining liaison between the prisoner and his family and creation of State homes for the after-care of dischargees from correctional and non-correctional institutions. The establishment of beggar homes in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi and the appointment of welfare officers in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Rajasthan, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh have been authorised under these programmes. An outlay of Rs. 3.50 crores on Social Defence (Care) Schemes, including Rs. 10 lakhs on the setting up of a Correctional Bureau, has been envisaged for the Third Plan period.

CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD

The Central Social Welfare Board, set up in August 1953, under the Chairmanship of Smt. Durgabai Deshmukh, is the principal agency for the promotion and implementation of social welfare schemes for women, children and the handicapped. It also co-ordinates the welfare schemes of various Central Ministries and State Governments. The Board conducted a survey of the nature, quality and extent of the services rendered by voluntary agencies in different parts of the country, and has been extending to them financial and other aid needed to develop their programmes of work, and to strengthen, improve and extend their existing activities in the field of social welfare. It is also charged with the function of developing new programmes of welfare and organising pilot projects. All welfare schemes sponsored by the Board have been implemented through the utilisation of voluntary organisations as the principal agencies.

Social Welfare Advisory Boards have been constituted in different States to decentralise the activities of the Board and to enable it to maintain continuous contact with the aided institutions for ensuring the most effective

direction of their efforts.

Since its inception, the Board sanctioned 12,068 grants amounting to Rs. 332.48 lakhs to 5,912 voluntary welfare institutions till the end of October 1960. These figures include yearly grants (Rs. 204.19 lakhs to 5,710 institutions) and long-term grants (Rs. 128.29 lakhs to 725 institutions).

Welfare Extension Projects (Rural)

A scheme of rural welfare, known as Welfare Extension Projects, was sponsored directly by the Board in August 1954. Each of these projects covers an area of about 25 to 30 villages and a population of about 20,000. The programme and activities of these projects comprise balwadis (community creches and pre-basic schools), maternity and infant health services (including those for the handicapped and the delinquent), literacy and social education for women, arts and crafts centres and recreational activities.

A project implementing committee, comprising mainly of women social workers, is responsible for the formulation and execution of the programme in each welfare extension area. Each project area is generally divided into 5 centres of 5 villages each, each centre with a dai and a craft instructor and in charge of a trained gramsevika. At the project level are a mukhyasevika

and a midwife.

Up to the end of October 1960, 418 such projects with 2,027 centres covering a population of 79.48 lakhs in 10,499 villages were established. From 1961-62 onwards, these projects will be the responsibility of local voluntary welfare organisations, each of which will be given a suitable grant.

Since April 1957, these projects were extended to community development blocks with the taking over by the Board work relating to the welfare of women and children in these blocks. Projects of a co-ordinated pattern, as distinguished from the original pattern, have been started in these areas. Each project covers about 100 villages and a population of about 60,000 to 70,000. The coverage of the projects of the original pattern as well as those of the co-ordinated pattern is shown in the table below.

TABLE 48
WELFARE EXTENSION PROJECTS

		Number of Welfare Exten- sion Projects	Number of Centres	Villages covered	Population covered (in lakhs)
August 1954 to October 1960	••	418*		al pattern) 10,499	79.48
April 1957 to October 1960		324	(Co-ordin 3,240	ated patter 32,400	n) 213·84

The Board sanctions building grants for project centres in the Welfare Extension Projects. Grants amounting to Rs. 36.54 lakhs were sanctioned for this purpose till the end of October 1960. The local community had, during this period, donated 354 acres of land and Rs. 18.70 lakhs for the same purpose.

Training Programmes

For the execution of the rural welfare programme, 317 mukhyasevikas, 3,767 gramsevikas, 221 midwives and 335 dais have been trained in the training centres run by Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust and other voluntary agencies. Condensed courses of training for adult women have also been organised. Two hundred and twenty-two voluntary institutions were given Rs. 60 lakhs by way of grants for this purpose till the end of October 1960.

Welfare Extension Projects (Urban)

The activities undertaken in these projects, meant to provide community welfare centres for residents of slum areas, include starting of creches, balwadis, ante-natal and post-natal advisory services, infant health centres, hobby clubs, vocational guidance, training in arts and crafts for women, and referal and placement services for the handicapped. Seventy-two voluntary institutions running such projects in urban areas were given grants amounting to Rs. 18 lakhs till the end of October 1960.

Holiday Homes for Children

Seventy-eight batches of 50 children each benefited from grants amounting to Rs. 2.10 lakhs given as assistance for organising holiday camps for children coming from lower income groups at hill stations and summer resorts till October 1960. The scheme is being co-ordinated by the Indian Council of-Child Welfare.

Night Shelters

Schemes for opening 42 night shelters in different States to provide temporary accommodation for the shelterless in big industrial cities were

^{*}Actual target reached was 440; some of these have since been transferred to the community blocks.

approved by the Board till the end of October 1960. The co-ordination work of this scheme has been entrusted to the Bharat Sevak Samaj.

Socio-Economic Programmes

A scheme of setting up a number of production units with the assistance of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and its industrial boards and the Khadi Commission has been initiated in order to provide needy women and handicapped persons with gainful employment. Under this programme, intended to provide an economic basis to welfare activities, 102 Ambar Parishramalayas have been set up for providing training to women in the rural areas. A hundred and forty instructors have also been trained in handicrafts at various regional handicrafts training institutes with the assistance of the All-India Handicrafts Board, and 40 handicrafts training centres, production centres and procurement units are in the process of being set up. Under the Urban Family Welfare Scheme, initiated earlier, industrial co-operative societies set up at Vijayawada and Hyderabad provide work for about 500 women each in the production of safety matches.

Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme

The Social and Moral Hygiene and After-Care Programme undertaken on the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on After-Care Programmes and of the Social and Moral Advisory Committee, is aimed at the aftercare and rehabilitation of rescued women and adults and children discharged from correctional, non-correctional and care institutions. The programme is implemented by the State Governments with Central assistance, with the Central Social Welfare Board and the State Social Welfare Boards being associated with it in an advisory capacity. Forty-seven after-care homes, providing appropriate training and meeting other needs of the inmates, and 135 district shelters, receiving the discharged persons and sending them to the homes established under this programme, were sanctioned till the end of October 1960.

CHAPTER XIII

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Of the 88.57 lakh displaced persons from Pakistan who had migrated to India till the end of 1960, 47.40 lakhs came from West Pakistan and the rest from East Pakistan. The main task of rehabilitating these displaced persons has been virtually completed. The bulk of the residual work is expected to be completed by the end of March 1962. The assistance provided by Government towards the relief and rehabilitation of these persons till the end of March 1961, and the State-wise distribution of the displaced population are shown in tables 49 and 50.

TABLE 49
EXPENDITURE ON DISPLACED PERSONS

(in crores of rupees)

							On D.P.s from West Pakistan	On D.P.s from East Pakistan	Total
Grants							90.98	82.92	173.90
Loans							26.18	41.95	68 · 13
Housing							62.19	37.63	99.82
Establishment							2.65	0.77	3.42
Loans by Rehabi	litation	Finar	ice Adm	inistr	ation				
(up to 31-12-6	50)						7.28	3.94	11.22
Miscellaneous							0.01		0.01
Dandakaranya S	cheme						<u> </u>	10.54	10.54
Rehabilitation In	dustries	Corp	oration	••	••	••		0.35	0.35
_					Total		189 · 29	178 · 10	367.39*

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM EAST PAKISTAN

About Rs. 190 crores have so far been sanctioned for the relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons from East Pakistan. Rehabilitation assistance was given to 6.40 lakh displaced families. Of the 41.17 lakh persons who migrated till December 31, 1960, 89,483 persons were still being maintained in 72 camps in West Bengal only. Of the 51,000 unattached women and children and old and infirm displaced persons being cared for in homes and infirmaries in the eastern zone, about 3,000 were dispatched for rehabilitation and long-term maintenance arrangements for about 21,000 persons were finalised.

Out of about 20,000 displaced families in camps in West Bengal, 17,000 were agriculturists, the rehabilitation of whom was mainly linked with the Dandakaranya Scheme. 1,155 agriculturist families are being rehabilitated in Uttar Pradesh. Schemes for development of urban and rural colonies in West Bengal and Assam have been approved. Of the 147 squatters' colonies found eligible for regularisation in West Bengal, 95 colonies were regularised in full and 13 in part, benefiting 9,548 displaced families.

^{*}Does not include Rs. 103.91 crores gross capital expenditure incurred up to 1960-61 on payment of compensation and rehabilitation grants, Rs. 53.06 crores debited against revenue on account of write back of compensation from capital to revenue, Rs. 1.53 crores debited against revenue on account of loans to the Faridabad Development Board and Rs. 1.33 crores as maintenance and education grants to East Pakistan D. P.s and exgratia payments to migrants from the Pakistan-held area of Jammu & Kashmir.

TABLE 50
DISTRIBUTION OF DISPLACED POPULATION

1	The state of the s			1	Number of Displaced Persons				
State/Union T	Territory				Rural	Urban	Total		
Andhra Pradesh						4,000	4,000		
					3,33,000	1,54,000	4,87,000		
Assain					15,000	50,000	65,000		
Dillai					54,000	3,61,000	4,15,000		
			3,000		67,500	1,59,000	2,26,500		
Madhya Pradesh					1,000	8,000	9,000		
Madras					2,000	5,000	7,000		
Mysore					10,000	2,000	12,000		
Orissa					16,11,000	11,26,000	27,37,000		
Punjab					1,65,000	2,09,000	3,74,000		
Rajasthan					65,000	4,32,000	4,97,000		
Uttar Pradesh		••	••		15,62,000	15,70,000	31,32,000		
West Bengal			•••	••	9,500	15,70,000	9,500		
Andaman and Nico	bar Islands		•		30,000	4,71,000	5,01,000		
Delhi		• •	••		1,000	4,71,000	5,000		
Himachal Pradesh		• •	• •		1,000				
Manipur	• •		••		1,000	1,000	2,000		
Tripura ··		••		••	2,36,000	1,38,000	3,74,000		
			Total	!	41,63,000	46,94,000	88,57,000		

Over 10,000 displaced persons from East Pakistan have been settled in the Andamans; another 2,500 families would have found homes in the islands by March 31, 1961. Under this scheme of colonisation, which was initiated in 1953, each family gets ten acres of free land—five for paddy cultivation and five for coconut and other plantations. Till the first crop is harvested, Government grants a subsistence allowance of Rs. 70 per month in addition to reimbursing passage money, i.e. Rs. 210. A loan of Rs. 1,730 is also advanced to every family for house building and purchase of draught animals, seeds, utensils, etc.

About 44,300 displaced persons have received training in various arts and crafts till the end of 1960. Of these 28,000 were given vocational training, 11,000 technical training and 5,300 technical education in polytechnics. 1,554 persons were still under training in different institutions. This programme of technical and vocational training has so far involved an expenditure of Rs. 3.60 crores. 852 seats were reserved for technical training of displaced students in West Bengal for the new session of two years commencing in 1960. Production centres and training-cum-production centres involving an expenditure of Rs. 88.40 lakhs offer training to 4,912 persons. Twenty-four schemes have been sanctioned so far for the setting up or expansion of medium industries. These will cost about Rs. 4·19 crores and provide employment to about 11,400 persons. 142 schemes of small-scale or cottage industries have also been sanctioned. These will offer employment to 15,000 displaced persons. In addition, 172 schemes of small-scale industries sanctioned by the Assam Government and the Tripura Administration will provide employment to 3,500 displaced persons.

3

Till March 1961, a sum of Rs. 16.20 crores was spent on providing educational facilities to displaced students in the eastern region. Besides setting up new schools and colleges, Rs. 7.05 crores have so far been spent in offering financial assistance to 9.56 lakh displaced students in the form of stipends, freeships and book-grants since the scheme was introduced in 1950. Rs. 3.41 crores were spent on grants given to non-official educational, medical and cultural institutions to enable them to meet the requirements of displaced persons.

^{*}Separate figures for Gujarat and Maharashtra are not available.

Dandakaranya Scheme

An area of 30,052 square miles in selected areas in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh and Koraput and Kalahandi districts of Orissa is being reclaimed under the Dandakaranya Scheme for resettling a sizeable displaced population from East Pakistan. The Dandakaranya Development Authority was set up in September 1958. 27,000 acres have been cleared and 2,391 displaced families brought to the area up to the end of February 1961. 1,855 families have been moved to village sites. A mixed farm at Umarkote and a central horticulture farm at Dumriput were set up and crops and vegetables grown. About 19 lakh fish fry were imported from Calcutta and Cuttack and stocked in nursery tanks at various places. Two lakh fingerlings were transplanted into eight tanks. A poultry farm was also started at Mana. About 3,200 acres of reclaimed land were placed at the disposal of the district authorities for allotment to tribals.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation

A Rehabilitation Industries Corporation with a Rs. 5 crore assistance from the Centre has been set up to establish industries in the public sector in partnership with private enterprise and to provide loans to private entrepreneurs for providing employment to displaced persons from East Pakistan. It will also take up allied activities such as running of training and apprenticeship institutions which will be specifically directed towards meeting the requirements of the industrial projects under the normal development plan of the country both in the public and private sectors. The Corporation will devote special attention to the setting up of small industries as ancillary units to major industries. Up to August 1960, the Corporation had sanctioned about Rs. 1.20 crores to 19 industrial units which, on completion, will provide employment to about 4,500 displaced persons.

DISPLACED PERSONS FROM WEST PAKISTAN

Till the end of 1960, permanent rights were transferred to 2,69,474 allottees, covering an area of 19,57,711 standard acres worth Rs. 88.09 crores. Proprietary rights in 88,500 houses were also transferred. Till the end of December 1960, 15,342 non-Punjabi land claimants were allotted 41,480 standard acres, 1,84,585 ordinary acres of land and groves worth Rs. 37.0 lakhs in various States. Of the new townships set up in the western region, the Central Government were directly associated with the construction and administration of four townships of Faridabad, Rajpura, Nilokheri and Hastinapur.

Up to January 31, 1961, a sum of Rs. 146.15 crores (Rs. 58.31 crores in cash, Rs. 65.27 crores by transfer of properties and Rs. 22.57 crores by way of adjustment of public dues) was paid as compensation to 4.84 lakhs of the

43

5.01 lakh claimants.

As the rehabilitation problem of displaced persons from West Pakistan has almost been solved, the Western Wing of the Ministry of Rehabilitation is being gradually wound up. Certain items of work like homes and infirmaries, education, vocational and technical training and industries have already been transferred to other permanent Ministries. Some more items like housing, negotiations with Pakistan under the Movable Property Agreement, payment of claims of leave salary, pensions, and provident fund of displaced Government servants, are also proposed to be transferred to other Ministries. After this transfer, the Ministry of Rehabilitation will be left with the management of acquired evacuee properties, their transfer to displaced persons and recovery of their rent and instalments, and payment of compensation to displaced persons.

Resettlement of Kashmiri Displaced Persons

In 1959, the Government of India decided to give rehabilitation assistance to the Kashmiri displaced persons in the form of an ex gratia payment which comes to Rs. 1,000 for families settled on agricultural lands and Rs. 3,500 for those settled elsewhere than on land. Migrants from Pakistan-occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir were asked to submit declaration forms by November 15, 1960. Up to February 1961, declaration forms from 8,762 migrants were received and payment of grants in 5,924 cases was made.

OTHER KINDS OF RELIEF

Emergency Relief Organisation

A country-wide organisation known as the Emergency Relief Organisation to provide relief in times of floods, famines, earthquakes, etc., has been set up in almost all the States and Union Territories. The Organisation will ensure that:

(i) relief operations are conducted according to plans drawn up ahead of an emergency and, as far as possible, by personnel well-trained in conducting such operations;

(ii) emphasis is laid on the principle of self-help so that assistance from outside the affected area is reduced to the minimum;

(iii) each of the interested social welfare agencies is allotted a definite role to play; and

(iv) the district and local authorities, the State Governments and the Government of India take upon themselves the responsibility for proper integration of activities within their respective spheres.

The Organisation, when fully established, will function at the Central, State and district levels. The Central organisation will implement the emergency relief policy of the Government, co-ordinate the efforts of the States and provide such relief services and supplies as can be arranged only by the Government of India.

As part of the Central Emergency Relief Organisation, a training Institute has been set up at Nagpur. The Institute lays down a basic-pattern of training in emergency relief operations for the country as a whole and provides a source of supply of trained personnel in adequate numbers not only for instructional purposes but also for manning the various relief services envisaged under the scheme.

The Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 100 lakhs as ways and means advance and another Rs. 100 lakhs as loans for providing relief to the victims of floods in Orissa. It is also proposed to provide employment to the flood victims on buildings and road construction. A sum of Rs. 20,000 each has been sanctioned from the Indian Peoples' Famine Trust for relief to the victims of floods in Orissa and Punjab. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned for providing relief to the flood victims in the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh. Gifts for distribution to flood-stricken people in Orissa and the Rohtak district of Punjab were transported free on railways. The Government also allowed special quotas of C.I. sheets, cement, coal, sugar, etc., for flood victims in Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

Prime Minister's National Relief Fund

3

Since November 1947, when the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund was founded, a sum of about Rs. 2 crores was utilised till October 1960, in providing relief to people affected by national calamities such as earth-quakes, floods, cyclones, draught, famine and fire. Relief was also given in the early stages to displaced persons from Pakistan.

CHAPTER XIV

SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES

The Constitution prescribes protection and safeguards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes, either specifically or by way of general rights of citizens, with the object of promoting their educational and economic interests and of removing certain social disabilities the Scheduled Castes were subject to. These are:

- (i) the abolition of "Untouchability" and the forbidding of its practice in any form (Art. 17);
- (ii) the promotion of their educational and economic interests and their protection from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Art. 46);
- (iii) the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus (Art. 25);
- (iv) the removal of any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment, the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public (Art. 15);
 - (v) the right to practise any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business (Art. 19);
- (vi) the forbidding of any denial of admission to educational institutions maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds (Art. 29);
- (vii) the obligation of the State to consider their claims in the making of appointments to public services and reservation for them in case of inadequate representation (Arts. 16 and 335);
- (viii) special representation in Parliament and State Legislatures for a period of twenty years (Arts. 330, 332 and 334);
 - (ix) the setting up of advisory councils and separate departments in the States and the appointment of a Special Officer at the Centre to promote their welfare and safeguard their interests (Arts. 164, 338 and Fifth Schedule); and

Ja?

(x) special provision for the administration and control of scheduled and tribal areas (Art. 244 and Fifth and Sixth Schedules).

The population of the Scheduled Castes is now estimated at 5.53 crores and that of Scheduled Tribes at 2.25 crores as a result of the issue of revised lists under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956. Denotified Tribes number about 40 lakhs.

The State-wise distribution of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes according to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order, 1956, the Constitution (Jammu and Kashmir) Scheduled Castes Order, 1956, and the Constitution (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) Scheduled Tribes Order, 1959, is shown in the following table.

TABLE 51
POPULATION OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
(1951 Census)

State/Union	Territory							Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
INDIA					••		••	5,53,27,021	2,25,11,854
tates							*		
Andhra Pra	desh		• • •		W			44,15,995	11,49,919
Assam			••					4,24,044	17,61,434
Bihar						• •		49,13,990	38,80,097
Gujarat								9,72,570	20,64,522
Jammu and	Kashmir							1,56,135	
Kerala								12,07,294	1,34,757
Madhya Pra	idesh							39,12,205	48,44,128
Madras								53,81,836	1,36,376
Maharashtr	a							39,66,208	15,93,857
Mysore				A 16 10			JI	25,83,142	80,402
Orissa								26,29,250	30,09,580
Punjab								34,90,983	2,661
Rajasthan								25,02,202	17,74,278
Uttar Prade	sh							1,31,00,398	
West Benga	l			••		••		47,43,713	15,66,868
nion Territories	3								
Andaman a		ar Isl	ands						12,915
Delhi								2,68,530	
Himachal P								3,19,972	27,928
Laccadive, 1		nd A							13,486
Manipur								28,647	1,94,239
Tripura								46,608	1,92,293

MEASURES TO ERADICATE UNTOUCHABILITY

The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955

This Act, which came into force on June 1, 1955, provides penalties for preventing a person, on the ground of untouchability, from entering a place of public worship, offering prayers therein or taking water from a sacred tank, well or spring. Penalties are also provided for enforcing all kinds of social disabilities, such as denying access to any shop, public restaurant, public hospital or educational institution, hotel or any place of public entertainment; the use of any road, river, well, tank, water tap, bathing ghat, cremation ground, sanitary convenience, dharamshala, sarai or musafirkhana or utensils kept in such institutions and hotels and restaurants. The Act also prescribes penalties for enforcing occupational, professional or trade disabilities, or disabilities in the matter of enjoyment of any benefit under a charitable trust, in the construction or occupation of any residential premises in any locality or the observance of any social or religious usage or ceremony.

The Act similarly lays down penalties for refusing to sell goods or render services to a Harijan because he is a Harijan; for molesting, injuring or annoying a person or organising a boycott of, or taking any part in the ex-communication of, a person who has exercised the rights accruing to him

as a result of the abolition of untouchability.

Higher penalties have been prescribed for subsequent offences. For the purposes of awarding punishments, incitement or abetment of the offence has been treated in the same manner as the commission of the offence. The onus of proving innocence has been thrown on the accused. The offences under this Act are cognisable and compoundable.

Campaign against Untouchability

Since 1954 the Government of India have been giving financial support to the movement to eradicate untouchability. Both official and non-official agencies are being utilised for this purpose. The State Governments have instructed their district officers and other officials, who deal with the public, to stress the need for and the urgency of doing away with this evil. "Harijan Days" and "Harijan Weeks" are observed in almost all the States to focus public attention and enlist people's co-operation in the eradication of untouchability. Most of the States have appointed small committees to enforce, where necessary, the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. Publicity media, such as books, pamphlets, handbills, and audio-visual aids have also been pressed into service.

The assistance and co-operation of voluntary organisations, such as the Harijan Sevak Sangh, the Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, the Bharat Dalit Sevak Sangh and the Harijan Ashram of Allahabad have also been obtained. A sum of Rs. 61,50,746, of which Rs. 14,77,200 came from the Centre, was given as grants-in-aid to these organisations during the First Plan period. The Second Five Year Plan envisaged an expenditure of about Rs. 208 lakhs as aid to non-official agencies for this programme, of which Rs. 138 lakhs were provided under the States' sector and Rs. 70 lakhs under the Central sector of the Plan. A sum of Rs. 46.54 lakhs was released from the Central sector till the end of March 1960, of which Rs. 42.21 lakhs was actually utilised. Commitment for 1960-61 stands at Rs. 27.62 lakhs.

During the first two years of the Second Plan period the Central Government made a grant of about Rs. 24 lakhs to the all-India voluntary agencies working in the various States for the removal of untouchability.

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES

Under Articles 330, 332 and 334 of the Constitution, seats, proportionate as far as possible to their population in the States, have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the Lok Sabha and the State Vidhan Sabhas for a period of twenty years after the inauguration of the Constitution. Table 52 gives details of the representation in Parliament and the State Legislatures.

REPRESENTATION IN THE SERVICES

The manner in which the State carries out its obligation to reserve posts for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the public services in case of inadequate representation and to consider their claims consistent with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, has been left outside the purview of obligatory consultation with Public Service Commissions [Art. 320 (4)].

Jest-

Twelve and a half per cent of the vacancies for which recruitment is made by open competition on an all-India basis and 16² per cent of the vacancies to which recruitment is made otherwise are reserved for the Scheduled Castes. For the Scheduled Tribes, the reservation is five per cent in both cases.

To fabilitate their adequate respresentation, concessions such as (i) exemption in age-limits, (ii) relaxation in the standard of suitability and of qualifications, (iii) selection subject to fulfilling the minimum standard of efficiency and (iv) inclusion at least in the lower category for purposes of promotion where promotion is otherwise than through qualifying examination, have been provided for. The principle of reservation has been extended to services filled by promotion through competitive examinations limited to departmental candidates, statutory and semi-autonomous bodies

TABLE 52

SEATS RESERVED FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
IN PARLIAMENT AND STATE LEGISLATURES

	In	Parliame	ent	In the S	State Legis	lature
State/Union Territory	Total number of seats in the House of the People	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes	Total number of seats in the Legisla- tive As- sembly	Sche- duled Castes	Sche- duled Tribes
States						
Andhra Pradesh Assam Bihar	43 12 53 22 6 18 36 41 44 26 20 22 22 86 36	6 1 7 1 2 5 7 6 3 4 5 3 18 6	2 2* 5 3 -0 7 -2 -4 -2	301 108 318 132 75† 126 288 205 264 208 140 154 176 430 252	43 5 40 10 — 11 43 37 33 28 25 33 28 89 45	11 26 32 17 1 54 1 14 1 29 20 — 15
Union Territories						
Delhi	5 4 2 2	1 -	<u>-</u> 1 1			· =
TOTAL	500	76	- 31	3,177	470	221 -

and government limited companies. If no suitable Scheduled Caste candidates are available for the reserved posts, they are to be treated as reserved for Scheduled Tribes and vice versa. It is only when suitable candidates are not available from either that a post is treated as unreserved. In such cases, an equal number of vacancies are carried forward to two recruitment years.

To give proper effect to the reservation decided upon, model rosters of 40 posts each have been prescribed for recruitment by open competition and otherwise. If the vacancies in a Service or Cadre are too few for the purpose, all corresponding posts are to be grouped together. Annual reports are required to be submitted by the employing authorities for scrutiny by the Government. To bring about a greater awareness for ensuring effective implementation of the special representation orders, liaison officers have been appointed in the different ministries of the Union Government. Arrangements have also been made for intensive training and coaching facilities at certain educational institutions to enable Scheduled Castes and Tribes candidates to compete on merit for all-Indic services. Some of the State Governments have also drawn up rules for the reservation of posts for these classes, and steps have been taken to increase their representation in State services.

^{*}One seat reserved for the Autonomous Districts in Assam.

[†]Excludes 25 seats for Pakistan-occupied areas of the State which are kept in abeyance pending the return of those areas to the Indian Union.

Statistics collected through Employment Exchanges reveal that 49,220 such persons were employed during 1960 by the Central Government, State Governments and other employers.

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

Autonomous Tribal Areas of Assam

In pursuance of the provisions of the Sixth Schedule, one Regional Council and 5 District Councils have been set up in the districts of the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, Mizo Hills, North Cachar Hills and Mikir Hills. Each of these District Councils consists of not more than 24 members, three-fourths of them being elected by adult suffrage. The Councils possess wide legislative and rule-making powers as well as certain financial and taxation powers.

Tribes Advisory Councils in Other States

The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution provides for the setting up of a Tribes Advisory Council in each of the States having Scheduled Areas and, if the President so directs, for constituting such Councils in States which have Scheduled Tribes but no Areas. Tribes Ad-Scheduled visory Councils have been set up so far in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. These Councils advise the Governors on such matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and development of the Scheduled Areas as may be referred to them. An advisory board in Kerala for the Scheduled Tribes and another in Mysore for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have been set up to advise the State Governments on matters pertaining to their welfare and advancement. Tribes Advisory Committees have also been formed in the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

WELFARE AND ADVISORY AGENCIES

Commissioner for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

A Special Officer has been appointed by the President under Article 338 of the Constitution to (i) investigate all matters relating to the safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes provided under the Constitution and (ii) report to the President on the working of these safeguards. There are ten Assistant Commissioners to assist the Commissioner.

Tribal Welfare Officer

A Tribal Welfare Officer for Assam has been appointed by the Government of India to take stock of and evaluate the work so far done among the tribal population both in the Autonomous Districts and the plains of Assam. He is also to submit a report to the Government of India in this regard.

Central Advisory Boards

To associate members of Parliament and public workers with matters pertaining to the development of Tribal Areas and the well-being of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, two Central Advisory Boards—one for Tribal Welfare and another for Harijan Welfare—have been constituted. These Boards advise the Government of India on all matters relating to the welfare of these classes. They are also expected to assess the requirements of the tribal people in Scheduled and other Tribal Areas, formulate schemes for their welfare, periodically review the working of sanctioned schemes and evaluate the benefits derived from them for suggesting improvements.

Welfare Departments in the States

The proviso to Article 164(1) of the Constitution requires that in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, Welfare Departments in charge of a Minister be set up. Welfare Departments have been set up in these States as well as in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

WELFARE SCHEMES

Under Article 339(2) of the Constitution the Union Government can give directions to States in the formulation and execution of schemes for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States. Under Article 275(1) the Centre is required to give grants-in-aid to the States for approved schemes of welfare and for improving the tone of administration in Scheduled Areas.

Educational Facilities

Measures to provide increased educational facilities have been taken, the emphasis being on vocational and technical training. The concessions include free tuition, stipends, scholarships and the provision of books, stationery and other equipment. Mid-day meals are also provided in many places.

The Government of India instituted a scheme for grant of scholarships to the Scheduled Castes in 1944-45. This benefit was extended to the Scheduled Tribes in 1948-49 and other Backward Classes in 1949-50. The scheme has been decentralised with effect from 1959-60. The following table shows the amounts spent on this account.

TABLE 53 SCHOLARSHIP GRANTS

(in lakhs of rupees)

Year					Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes	Other Backward Classes	Total
1951-52 1955-56 1956-57	 		•••	••	8·18 63·78 87·99	2·82 13·05 15·78	4·41 73·70 83·52	15·41 150·53 187·29 201·53
1957-58 1958-59 1959-60*	••	••	••		100·37 125·86 143·85	18·97 20·76 23·89	82·19 76·49 90·08	223·11 257·82

The Central Government's scheme to award scholarships to deserving students from these classes for studies in foreign countries came into force in 1953-54. From 1955-56 the number of such scholarships was increased to 12, four for each of the three groups. Tourist class sea passages are given to students who receive foreign scholarships without travel grants. Overseas scholarships to students belonging to backward communities are also awarded by the State Governments of Assam and Bihar.

Seventeen and a half per cent of the merit scholarships granted by the Centre to deserving students of the lower income groups for studies in institutions which are members of the Indian Public Schools Conference, are reserved for backward communities. Some of the State Governments offer similar scholarships. Some public schools also award scholarships to deserving backward class students. Reservation of seats, lowering of minimum qualifying marks and raising of the maximum age limit for admission of members of these classes in all technical and educational institutions are among other steps recommended by the Union Government to

^{*}Includes contributions from State Governments.

all educational authorities; these have been acted upon by different institutions all over the country.

e

pT

Se h

N

ir 0

CI

si (0

Tr

B

W

B

T

ai

C

C

aı

fr

Si

b

al

of

ar

of

So

tr

tr

D

ex

ad

th

m

ye

19

Economic Opportunities

Of a tribal population of 225 lakhs, about 26 lakh persons practise shifting cultivation annually over an area of 22,55,816 acres, the total area used so far for shifting cultivation being five times this figure. problem is in its acute form in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar Madhya Pradesh and Orissa and the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura. A scheme to control shifting cultivation was started during the First Plan period. Sixteen pilot project centres have so far been established in Assam. Four colonisation schemes have been started in Andhra Pradesh and nearly 460 families in Bihar, 366 in Madhya Pradesh, 2,496 in Orissa and 5,339 in Tripura have been settled under the scheme.

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have launched schemes to improve irrigation facilities, to reclaim waste land and to distribute it among members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In addition, facilities for the purchase of livestock, fertilisers, agricultural implements, better seeds, etc., are also being extended to them. Some States have set up demonstration farms for training them in methods of scientific cultivation. Cattle breeding and

poultry farming are being encouraged among these people.

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Guiarat. Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal are encouraging the development of cottage industries through loans, subsidies and training centres. Multi-purpose co-operative societies which provide credit in cash and in kind to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have also been established in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. In some States, such as Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh, contracts for exploiting forest produce are being given to the Scheduled Tribes through labour co-operative societies.

Legislation exists in almost all the States to extend relief to the indebted, including those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Measures for the abolition of their debt bondage have been taken in Orissa and Bihar. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal have enacted tenancy laws to ensure security of

land tenure to the Scheduled Tribes.

Other Welfare Schemes

Other welfare schemes include the grant of house sites free or at nominal cost, assistance by way of loans, subsidies and grants-in-aid to local bodies for the construction of houses for their Harijan employees and monetary assistance to co-operative building societies specially started for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. A scheme of legal aid to Scheduled Castes is now in operation in many States.

Tribal Research Institutes

Tribal research institutes, which undertake intensive studies of tribal arts, culture and customs, have been set up in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. A Tribal Research Institute has been started in the Andhra University. The Gauhati University initiated some years ago the study of the social and cultural life of the tribes in Assam. In Maharashtra and Gujarat, tribal research is being conducted by the Anthropological Society of Bombay, the Gujarat Research Society and the University of Bombay. In West Bengal, the Cultural Research Institute has produced reports on several aspects of tribal life in the State. The Department of Anthropology, Government of India, has completed two studies on the inter-ethnic relationship and social mobility among some tribal and caste

groups in the country and selected material traits in one hundred and fortyeight districts all over India. Studies in the culture and languages of the people of NEFA are being undertaken by the research department of NEFA. The Tribal Research Bureau in Orissa has also undertaken investigation on several important tribal problems. The Institute in Madhya Pradesh has completed an evaluation of co-operative societies in five districts of the Mahakosal region and is now engaged in (a) the study of the impact of industrialisation on the social, cultural and economic life in the coal mines of Chindwara district; (b) the study of the problem and extent of shifting cultivation in Mandla, Surguja, Bastar and Raigarh districts; (c) assessing relative importance of minor forest produce in tribal economy; (d) the study of housing and water supply conditions in Scheduled Areas: (e) the study of social movement among Gonds of Surguja and (f) evaluation of the ashram schools in the Vindhya Pradesh region. The Bihar Institute has also completed studies on a tribe in Santhal Parganas. The Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur, is a pioneer nonofficial organisation which has conducted cultural surveys of tribes in the former Madhya Bharat State and in Rajasthan.

Targets under Second Plan

It has been proposed to open 3,187 schools and hostels and 200 community and cultural centres in Tribal Areas and also to give stipends and other concessions to 3 lakh tribal students during the Second Plan period. corresponding educational facilities contemplated for the Scheduled Castes are the establishment of 6,000 schools and hostels and scholarships and freeships for 30 lakh students. For Denotified Tribes, the Plan provided 1.16 lakh scholarships and other educational concessions. Besides the States' plans to construct 10,200 miles of bridle and hill paths and 450 bridges in tribal areas, there is a Central plan to build 450 miles of motorable roads and 720 miles of bridle and hill paths involving an expenditure of Rs. 4 crores. The health schemes comprise the opening of dispensaries and mobile health units, the training of health personnel, the construction of 41,000 wells and 2 reservoirs in the Tribal Areas, 23,400 wells for the Scheduled Castes and 394 wells for Denotified Tribes. The housing programme comprises the provision of 1,29,300 houses or house sites for the Scheduled Castes at a cost of Rs. 5.25 crores and 45,800 houses for the tribals.

The Plan includes colonisation schemes for the settlement of 12,000 tribal families in 186 colonies and rehabilitation of 15,246 families of Denotified Tribes. There is also provision for the conversion of the 350 existing grain-golas into full-fledged co-operatives and for starting 800 additional forest multi-purpose co-operative societies. Table 54 shows the details of expenditure made during the First Plan period, allocation made in the Second Plan, the expenditure incurred during the first four years of the Second Plan and provision made in the annual Plan for 1960-61.

SCHEMES FOR SCHEDULED CASTES, TRIBES BACKWARD CLASSES TABLE 54 EXPENDITURE ON WELFARE AND

					1				
	ear Plan	Total	5,057·12 2,881·76 312·23 878·24	9,129.35	Provision for 1960-61	10-00-01	Central	1,010.02 208.20 61.42 218.65	1 498.29
	nd Five	ully ored nme	2,132.95 613.84 111.95 341.26	3,200.00	Provision	HORISION	States' Sector	625·70 559·03 49·26 95·17	1 329.16
or month agency of the same	the Secor	Centrally sponsored programme					Central	453·63 133·33 20·58 74·90	682.44
Section 1997	Outlay in the Second Five Year	States' Plan	2,924·17 2,267·92 200·28 536·98	5,929.35		1959-60	States' Sector	547.41 550.87 36.41 85.30	1,219.99
	Expendi-	incurred during the First Plan period	1,736.65 596.59 102.43 162.11	2,597.78	ing	59	Central	285.55 106.17 13.92 8.48	414.12 1
The state of the s			::::	rat	incurred during	1958-59	States' Sector	429.58 438.38 29.62 92.79	990.37
The second land of the land of the land			::::	TOTAL	Expenditure ir	-58	Central	201.69 97.97 15.18 7.50	322.34
					Exp	1957-58	States, Sector	372.53 339.15 21.94 73.77	807.39
			::::			.57	Central Sector	116·29 34·86 7·36 2·42	160.93
			::::			1956-57	States' Sector	282.82 242.38 22.50 47.11	594.81
			Scheduled Tribes Scheduled Castes Denotified Tribes Other Backward Classes					Scheduled Tribes Scheduled Castes Denotified Tribes Other Backward Classes	TOTAL

CHAPTER XV

MASS COMMUNICATION

BROADCASTING

There are today 28 radio stations, covering all the important linguistic areas of the country, as against only six in 1947. The stations are grouped into four regions as follows:

North .. Delhi, Lucknow, Allahabad, Patna, Jullundur, Jaipur-Ajmer, Simla, Bhopal, Indore and Ranchi.

West .. Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad-Baroda, Poona and Rajkot. South .. Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Vijayawada, Trivandrum, Kozhikode-Trichur, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Dharwar.

East .. Calcutta, Cuttack and Gauhati.

In addition, Radio Kashmir has two stations, one each at Srinagar and Jammu. The number of radio centres, transmitters, studio centres and receiving centres on March 31, 1960, was 35, 65, 33 and 28 respectively.

Programme Composition

Music programmes* comprise nearly a half of all the programmes. Talks, features, dramas and discussions cover a wide range of subjects. A National Programme of Talks given by well-known personalities in arts, sciences and literatures is broadcast every Wednesday and is relayed by all stations. Documentary features, group discussions, interviews, etc., are also broadcast. The composition and the duration of Home Services and Vividh Bharati programmes during 1960 are shown below:

TABLE 55
COMPOSITION OF HOME PROGRAMMES (1960)

Type of Prog	gramme			3-0)	Duratio		Approximate percentage
					Hours	Mts.	L. Barana
Home Services							
Indian music							
Classical (vocal)					15,086	23	13.93
Classical (instrumental)				10,528	00	9.72-
Folk (vocal)					1,584	55	1.46
Folk (instrumental)					93	46	0.08
Light (vocal)					11,562	56	10.68
Light (instrumental)					1,095	37	1.00
Devotional					5,609	38	5.18
Film					3,330	13	3.07
Western music			100	THE REAL PROPERTY.	2,090	00	1.94
Spoken-word (talks and d	icancciar			4	5,692	173	5.25
December and Cat	iscussion	15)	• •	••	4,565	24	4.21
Morris	• •	••	••	••	23,598	413	21.80
	• •	• •	• •		25,570	112	21 00
Special broadcasts				TO THE	67	52	1
Religious	••			••	1,920	221	
Children				••	1,920	34	
Women					1,839	39	
Rural					9,176		1 21 64
Industrial					1,867	34	21.64
Armed forces					520	43	
Tribal areas					1,626	15	
Educational					3,646	10	
Publicity					1,525	15	
Others					1,227	581	
		T	OTAL		1,08,256	14	100.0
Vividh Bharati					7,123	00	-
	GF	RAND T	OTAL		1,15,379	14	

^{*}For the scope and content of some of these programmes, see Chapter IX.

The table below shows the duration of External Services programmes broadcast in the various languages during 1960:

TABLE 56
COMPOSITION OF EXTERNAL PROGRAMMES (1960)

Type of	Pro	gramm	e		1	Duration	1	Approximate Percentage
						Hours	Mts.	
Music						2,013	093	29.00
Indian					• •			5.25
West Asian						362	023	
African (Swahili)						39	09	0.50
East Asian						656	461	9.50
	• •					63	17	0.75
Western	• •					1,714	213	25.00
News bulletins			• •		••	1,714		17.00
Talks, discussions, etc.						1,180	211	
Dramas, plays, etc.						296	33	4.25
Publicity items						195	231	3.00
Other broadcasts						409	541	5.75
Other broadcasts	• •	•••	• •	••			*	
			T	OTAL		6,920	581	100.00

Vividh Bharati

This all-India light variety programme completed its third year in October 1960, and is now broadcast for 9 hours on week days and 10½ hours on Saturdays, Sundays and principal festival days. The Saturday programmes include a special transmission from 9.45 to 11 P.M., providing an alternative to the National Programme of Music for such listeners as may not be interested in classical music. From September 12, 1960, a new composite programme entitled 'Indradhanush', broadcast between 11 and 12 A.M. on week days, has also been added. With effect from February 22, 1960, part of these programmes are also being broadcast on a medium-wave transmitter from Delhi. It is proposed to further extend medium-wave transmissions during 1961.

Special Audience Programmes

Rural broadcasts deal with all aspects of rural life and provide useful information to villagers through dialogues, discussions, plays, news, talks, weather reports, etc. Problems concerning agriculture, health and hygiene are dealt with by experts in programmes broadcast in all major Indian languages and about 125 dialects and tribal languages. The total duration of the programmes is 30 hours a day. Under the Central Government Subsidy Scheme, about 69,597 community sets were supplied till the end of March 1961 to various State Governments for installation in rural areas.

A country-wide scheme of Radio Rural Forums, providing listening-cum-discussion-cum-action group programmes in which a two-way contact between the broadcaster and the listener is established, was launched on November 17, 1959. These are organised in villages which regularly discuss the weekly broadcasts and send their criticisms and suggestions to the radio station concerned. By the end of June 1960, about 1,379 such forums were functioning in all States except Assam, Madras and Jammu and Kashmir.

Educational programmes for schools are at present broadcast from 22 stations for a duration of 20-30 minutes on two to five days in a week. School Listening Clubs have been formed at Madras, Tiruchi, Jaipur, Hyderabad, Lucknow and Simla to bring about a closer and more continuous contact of the radio stations with the schools concened. The number of schools with radio receivers, as on October 31, 1960, was 15,791.

Programmes addressed to students of universities consist of talks and discussions on subjects of academic interest. Inter-university contests

in group discussions and radio plays are held annually in Hindi, English

and other regional languages.

Special programmes for women and children are broadcast by each station in which information on house-keeping, child care, nutrition, mental health and their place in the community and the nation is given. Talks, discussions, short stories, choruses, plays, features and quiz programmes are broadcast in programmes meant for children. A programme of short duration for tiny-tots forms part of the women's programme for urban areas.

Programmes for industrial workers are broadcast from Delhi, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Lucknow-Allahabad, Nagpur, Ranchi, Trivandrum, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Vijayawada. They are meant to provide information and entertainment to industrial workers and their timings are fixed in consultation with the Labour Department of each State Government. A programme for tea garden workers and their families in Assam is also being broadcast from Gauhati.

Programmes for the armed forces are broadcast from Delhi, Srinagar

and Jammu.

Five Year Plan Publicity

Publicity for the Plan aims at bringing home to listeners the theme of helping themselves to help the Plan. In addition to the general programmes in which the message of the Plan is carried, special audience programmes emphasize the various aspects of planned progress. Songs specially composed on various 'Help the Plan Schemes' are set to popular tunes and included in rural programmes. The various folk parties, which come to Delhi for the Republic Day celebrations, are invited to present special songs on development activities in a programme called 'Songs of the Nation Builders'. Use is also made of short documentaries on various projects under the Plan.

During 1960, 1,791 talks, 918 dialogues, 195 interviews, 63 poems, 22 symposia, 69 plays and skits, 613 feature programmes and 563 discussions

in various languages were broadcast.

Programme Exchange

The Internal Exchange Unit helps stations to exchange their best programmes. During 1960 about 6,500 programmes were thus exchanged between the stations. The External Programme Exchange Unit receives contributions from foreign radio organisations and in return sends them contributions of Indian items. About sixty broadcasting organisations and Indian diplomatic posts abroad receive programmes under this arrangement. A central library of recordings on tapes and discs is also maintained at Delhi. It serves both as a reference library and an archive of radio programmes of permanent value.

Transcription Service

In addition to the processing of speeches of important personalities, the Transcription Service has in its library recordings of folk music, of old masters representing various schools of music, and of music of different countries of the world. To co-ordinate the supply, circulation and utilisation of tapes by different stations and units of AIR, a Central Tape Bank is also functioning in this Unit.

Advisory Committees

The Central Programme Advisory Committee advises AIR on general principles to be kept in view in the planning and presentation of programmes and suggests methods of making them more useful and interesting. The Central Advisory Board for Music lays down in general terms the music policy for the guidance of AIR. At the stations, public opinion is associated

with the planning and presentation of programmes through (i) the Programme Advisory Committee (attached to all stations), (ii) the Rural Advisory Committee (attached to all stations), (iii) the Consultative Panels for Educational Broadcasts (attached to stations broadcasting school programmes) and Panels for University Programmes, and (iv) Advisory Committees for Industrial and Tribal Programmes (attached to stations broadcasting such programmes).

Af

dir

an

bro

Bu Po

Pr

B

Tfofo

d

TE

r

Programme Journals

The programmes planned by the different stations are announced in advance in the following journals:

TABLE 57
PROGRAMME JOURNALS OF AIR

N	ame	of the	journ	al		Published from	Language	Periodicity
Akashvani	(forr	nerly In	ndian I	istene	:)	Delhi	English	Weekly
Awaz						"	Urdu	Fortnightly
Sarang						G ,"	Hindi	,,
Betar Jagat			• •	• •	• •	Calcutta	Bengali	,,
Vanoli						Madras	Tamil	,,
Vani			• •	••	• •	., "	Telugu	,,
Nabhovani			• •	••		Ahmedabad	Gujarati	,,
Akashi			• •	• •		Calcutta	Assamese	,,

The following monthly journals, carrying the external services programmes and distributed free to overseas listeners, are also published in languages indicated against each:

aco	a against caon.		
1.	India Calling		 English
2.	Idhaat-ul-Hind		 Arabic
3.	Sada-i-Hind		 Persian
	Ponghubung		 Indonesian
5.	Lay Daiga Athan (Cyclostyled)	• •	 Burmese
6.	Yintudze Sheng (Cyclostyled)		 Chinese
7.	Gya-Gar-Gi-Dra-Tan (Cyclostyled)		 Tibetan
	D-Hind Awaz (Cyclostyled)		 Pushtu

News Services

News bulletins in the Home Services of AIR are broadcast in English and Hindi four times a day; in Bengali, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Punjabi, Marathi, Gujarati, Assamese and Urdu three times a day; in Kashmiri and Dogri twice a day; and in Gorkhali once a day. A bulletin is also broadcast for troops in the Armed Forces Programme in Hindi and Gorkhali once a day. Daily commentaries are also broadcast in Kashmiri.

Ninety-seven bulletins—64 in the Home Services and 33 in the External Services—are broadcast daily. The Lucknow, Bhopal, Patna and Jaipur stations broadcast a regional news bulletin in Hindi, Bombay in Marathi, Madras in Tamil, Calcutta in Bengali, Hyderabad in Telugu, Bangalore in Kannada, Trivandrum in Malayalam, Gauhati in Assamese, Cuttack in Oriya, Ahmedabad in Gujarati and Srinagar-Jammu in Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu and Pushtu. Radio newsreel programmes—two in English and three in Hindi—are broadcast every week, besides a series of special newsreel bulletins on important occasions. A commentary on the day's proceedings called "Today in Parliament" is broadcast on each day Parliament is in session.

External Services

The External Services programmes are broadcast in 17 languages for nearly 23 hours a day for Indian and foreign listeners in Australia, Asia,

Africa and Europe. Broadcasts for people of Indian origin abroad are directed to South-East Asia, East and Central Africa, Aden and Mauritius and are in four languages, viz., Gujarati, Hindi, Konkani and Tamil. The broadcasts to non-Indian listeners abroad are in 13 languages, viz., Arabic, Burmese, Cantonese, English, French, Indonesian, Kuoyu, Nepali, Persian, Portuguese, Pushtu, Swahili and Tibetan.

Production of Radio Sets

al

d

n

The following table shows the position about the manufacture of radio sets in India:

TABLE 58
PRODUCTION OF RADIO SETS IN INDIA

				Year			Number of sets produced
	1947					 	 3,360
	1951	 			 	 	 61,800
	1956				 		 1,50,596
	1957				 	 	 1,90,690
1	1958					 	 1,98,107
	1959-60	 	4		 	 	 2,13,858
	1960-61 (64,270

Broadcast Receiver Licences

Table 59 shows the different kinds of licences in force on October 31, 1960, according to postal circles.

Television

The Experimental Television Service was inaugurated at New Delhi on September 15, 1959, as part of a UNESCO project. This service, which is in the nature of a pilot project, consists at present of two programmes on Tuesdays and Fridays for a duration of one hour each day and is available for viewers in Delhi within a range of 12 to 15 miles. Designed primarily for community viewing, the programmes are mainly informative and educational in character and include illustrated talks, interviews, dialogues discussions, documentary films, plays, skits, puppet shows, dance-drama, ballet and light and classical music.

Beginning from December 23, 1960, the Television Unit has also started broadcasting a weekly series of 20 special social education programmes. The impact of these programmes will be evaluated by the Indian Adult Education Association and the National Fundamental Education Centre of

the Ministry of Education.

A four-year agreement with the Ford Foundation of USA provides for the starting of regular television programmes for schools in Delhi from July 1961.

THE PRESS

According to the fourth report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, released in August 1960, there were 7,651 newspapers and periodicals in existence on December 31, 1959, as against 6,918 in 1958. The number of newspapers published in 1957 stood at 5,932 and the increase in two years was nearly 29 per cent.

Of the total of 7,651 newspapers, 547 were 'General Interest' newspapers and included 420 dailies and 36 non-dailies (published at intervals of less than a week) of A category and 91 dailies and non-dailies belonging to B category papers such as market reports, weather bulletins, etc. The number of periodicals was 7,104, of which 1,464 belonged to B category including 150 market reports 615 school and college magazines and 136 house organs.

The highest number (1,685) of newspapers was published in the undivided State of Bombay, followed by West Bengal (1,063), Uttar Pradesh (915),

TABLE 59

BROADCAST RECEIVER LICENCES IN FORCE (Oct. 31, 1960)

8 8 166 8 9 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 9	Circle* 9		Domestic	C.B.R.	Posses-	Demons- tration	Commu-	School	Blind	Crystal	Total
1,13,385 3,804 738 166 5,577 1,226 147 150 147 150 147 150 147 150 160		1					-				
76,236 418 168 96 781 1,520 141 76,236 829 292 98 1,474 2,421 2 4,17,937 11,108 2,231 253 3,983 1,276 150 1,08,527 3,420 422 172 3,118 527 1,073 1,08,528 1,737 491 112 69 1,374 1,073 46,653 1,972 3,28 4,522 1,744 10 3,515 1,02,118 3,994 416 80 1,947 490 166 1,02,118 3,994 416 80 1,947 490 166 1,02,118 3,994 4,166 80 1,947 490 166 1,73,924 4,899 1,012 84 4,511 1,827 3 1,60,186 1,914 856 125 9,372 2,134 5 1,890 1,50,186 1,914 904 137 </td <td>•••••</td> <td>•</td> <td>1,13,385</td> <td>3.804</td> <td>738</td> <td>166</td> <td>5 577</td> <td>1 226</td> <td></td> <td>100</td> <td></td>	•••••	•	1,13,385	3.804	738	166	5 577	1 226		100	
76,236 829 259 1,747 2,421 2 150 82,270 3,420 422 172 3,983 1,276 1,073 1,08,528 1,737 422 172 3,118 527 1,073 1,08,528 1,737 491 112 69 132 1,073 2,09,180 7,069 1,039 348 4,522 1,744 10 3,994 416 80 1,947 490 3,530 1,6451 3,994 416 80 1,947 490 3,530 1,73,24 4,899 1,012 84 4,511 1,827 3 1,60,186 1,914 856 1,25 9,372 2,134 5 1,890 1,60,186 1,914 856 137 3,122 1,460 - 1,890 1,60,186 1,914 856 137 3,122 1,460 - 1,890 1,60,186 1,914 9,5			27,696	418	168	90	701	1,220	1		1,25,043
4,17,937 11,025 2,521 2,53 1,4/4 2,421 2 150 82,270 3,420 2,231 2,53 3,983 1,276 — 1,073 1,08,528 1,737 491 112 69 1,276 — 1,073 2,09,180 7,069 1,039 348 4,522 1,744 10 3,515 1,02,118 3,994 416 80 1,947 490 3,516 1,04,51 3,994 416 80 1,947 490 3,535 1,6451 3,994 4,66 3,644 661 — 3,536 1,6451 3,107 527 292 3,556 1,188 — 3,387 1,60,186 1,914 856 125 9,372 2,134 5 1,890 1,60,186 1,914 856 137 3,122 1,460 — 1,890 1,60,186 1,914 87 137			76.236	820	200	000	107	OCI T	1		29,319
1.08,528 1,108 2,231 2,531 3,983 1,276 1,073 1.08,528 1,737 491 172 3,118 527 1,074 2,09,180 7,069 1,039 348 4,522 1,744 10 3,99,180 1,972 332 55 1,744 10 3,515 1,02,18 3,994 416 80 1,947 490 166 1,02,18 3,994 416 80 1,947 490 166 1,6,5,18 3,994 416 80 1,947 490 166 1,6,18 3,044 661 3,544 661 338 1,73,924 4,899 1,012 84 4,511 1,827 3 1,60,186 1,914 856 125 9,372 2,134 5 1,890 1,60,186 1,914 856 125 9,372 1,460 5 1,890 1,60,186 4,7418 9,531			4 17 937	11 100	767	96	1,4/4	2,421	7		81 502
3.420 3.420 422 172 3,118 527 1,012 1,013 1,012 3,118 527 1,013 1,013 1,013 1,012 3,118 527 1,013 1,013 1,013 1,013 1,013 1,013 1,013 1,013 1,013 1,013 1,014 <td></td> <td>•</td> <td>1,1,7,7</td> <td>11,108</td> <td>2,231</td> <td>253</td> <td>3,983</td> <td>1.276</td> <td>ı</td> <td></td> <td>700,10</td>		•	1,1,7,7	11,108	2,231	253	3,983	1.276	ı		700,10
1,08,528 1,737 491 112 69 132 82 2,09,180 7,069 1,039 348 4,522 1,744 10 3,515 46,653 1,972 332 348 4,522 1,744 10 3,515 1,02,118 3,994 416 80 1,947 490 166 1,6451 3,924 4,899 1,012 84 4,511 1,827 3 1,60,186 1,914 856 125 9,372 2,134 5 1,890 1,60,186 1,914 856 137 3,122 1,460 623 1,890 1,60,186 1,914 856 137 3,122 1,460 15,390 1,60,186 47,418 9,531 2,058 46,641 15,791 20 27,673		•	0/7,78	3,420	422	172	3,118	507			4,37,001
2,09,180 7,069 1,039 348 4,522 1,744 10 3,515 46,653 1,972 332 55 1,744 10 3,516 1,02,188 3,994 416 80 1,947 490			1,08,528	1,737	401	113	0116	120	1		90,011
1.02,118 1.0394 1.039 348 4,522 1,744 10 3,530 1.02,118 3,994 416 80 1,947 490 1661 1662 1661 1661 1662 1662 1662 1663 1663 1663 1663 1663 1663 1663 1663 1663			08 180	7.060	1000	211	60.	132	1		1.14 584
1,92,118 3,994 416 80 1,947 490 166 1,60,186 1,914 8661 1,827 338 1,60,186 1,914 856 1,914 4661 338 1,60,186 1,914 856 1,277 3356 1,188 661 1,60,186 1,914 856 1,25 292 3556 1,188 623 1,60,186 1,914 856 137 3,122 1,460 623 1,862,112 47,418 9,531 2,058 46,641 15,791 20 27,673			207,70	1,009	1,039	348	4,522	1.744	10		2,7,7,7
1,02,118 3,994 416 80 1,947 490 100 1,6451 370 103 40 3,644 661 33 1,73,924 4,899 1,012 84 4,511 1,827 3 1,60,186 1,914 856 125 9,372 2,134 5 2,32,291 2,777 904 137 3,122 1,460 6 1,862,112 47,418 9,531 2,058 46,641 15,791 20 27,673		•	40,033	1,972	332	55	596	555	2,		7+4,17,7
16,451 370 103 40 3,644 661 338 1,73,924 4,899 1,012 84 4,511 1,827 3 95,257 3,107 527 292 3556 1,188 3 1,60,186 1,914 856 125 9,372 2,134 5 2,32,291 2,777 904 137 3,122 1,460 1,890 18,62,112 47,418 9,531 2,058 46,641 15,791 20 27,673	•••••	:	1,02,118	3,994	416	80	1 047	7007	ĺ		20,698
1,73,924 4,899 1,012 84 4,511 1,827 3 95,257 3,107 292 3,556 1,188 3556 1,188 623 1,60,186 1,914 856 125 9,372 2,134 5 1,890 2,32,291 2,777 904 137 3,122 1,460 5 1,890 18,62,112 47,418 9,531 2,058 46,641 15,791 20 27,673	:	•	16,451	370	103	90	2,644	150	1		1,09,373
35,257 3,07 1,012 84 4,511 1,827 3 887 1,60,186 1,914 856 1,27 9,372 2,134 5 1,188 623 2,32,291 2,777 904 137 3,122 1,460 15,390 1,862,112 47,418 9,531 2,058 46,641 15,791 20 27,673			1.73 924	4 800	1 213	250	2,044	199	1		21302
1,60,186 3,10/3 856 1,292 3556 1,188 62,34 1,60,186 1,914 856 125 9,372 2,134 5 1,890 1,800 2,777 904 137 3,122 1,460 - 15,890 1,800 - 15,791 20 27,673		_	05.057	2001	710,1	48	4,511	1.827	3		1 07 1 47
1,60,186 1,914 856 125 9,372 2,134 5 1,890 15,390 1,890 1,890 15,212 1,460 15,791 2,058 46,641 15,791 20 27,673		•	107,00	3,107	527	292	3556	1,188	,		1,01,141
2,32,291 2,777 904 137 3,122 1,134 5 15,390 15,239 1,860 1 15,239 15,390 27,673 2,058 46,641 15,791 20 27,673		_	1,60,186	1.914	856	125	0.270	1,100	1'		1,04,550
18,62,112 47,418 9,531 2,058 46,641 15,791 20 27,673			192.28	7777	000	127	7,0,0	2,134	n		1.76.482
18,62,112 47,418 9,531 2,058 46,641 15,791 20 27,673				111167	100	/СТ	2,172	1,460	1	-	2 55 930
18,02,112 47,418 9,531 2,058 46,641 15,791 20 27,673	HOE	-	(0110)	277 117			1				000,000
610,12	IOIAL .	≃ T ∵	, 211, 20,	47,418	9,531	2,058	46,641	15.791	20	27 673	2011244
									}	610,17	70,11,744

*Postal circles correspond to the pre-1956 reorganisation State/Union Territory boundaries except as otherwise indicated.

**Assam circle comprises Assam, Manipur, Tripura and NEFA.

†Includes licences issued both in Maharashtra and Gujarat.

*Central circle comprises former Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh areas.

@Punjab circle comprises former Punjab, Pepsu and Bilaspur areas, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

§Rajasthan circle comprises_Rajasthan and former Ajmer, Bhopal and Madhya Bharat areas.

M

En ne ed or lis G of Ci

da cin pa av in la: ar wa lis

Dai Nor

Dai Nor

Wee

For For

Mo:

Qua Qua

Anr

Madras (757) and Delhi (744). Table 61 gives the State-wise break-up of

newspapers according to periodicity.

An analysis of the language-wise distribution of newspapers shows that English continued to have the largest number of papers (1,555), Hindi coming next with 1,439. The largest number of dailies (114) were, however, published in Hindi. Of the 71 dailies published in English, 24 were market reports or commercial bulletins. The respective percentages for newspapers published in different languages were: English 20.3; Hindi 18.8; Urdu 8.2; Gujarati 6.8; Bengali 6.7; and Marathi 5.2. Table 62 shows the distribution of newspapers according to State and language, as on December 31, 1959. Circulation of Newspapers*

Out of a total of 7,651 newspapers and periodicals published in 1959, data of circulation were available in respect of 4,738. The total average circulation of these papers was 172.70 lakhs as against 154.28 lakhs commanded by 4,550 papers in 1958. A study of the circulation of 3,232 newspapers, for which data were available for both the years, shows that the average increase during 1959 was 11.2 per cent over that of 1958. The increase in circulation in 1959 was shared by papers of all periodicities and languages. While the dailies and the weeklies recorded increases of 13.7 and 13.8 per cent respectively, the highest increase according to languages was recorded by Assamese papers (26.8 per cent), followed by papers published in Hindi (11.8 per cent) and English (9.0 per cent).

The table below shows the circulation of newspapers according to periodicity for 1958 and 1959:

TABLE 60
PERIODICITY-WISE CIRCULATION OF NEWSPAPERS
1958 (Revised) AND 1959

		1320 (1	CUIS	cu) AND 13	37		
				1958 (I	Revised)	19	59
				No. of papers	Circula- tion in 000's	No. of papers	Circula- tion in 000's
G.I.N.(A Dailies Non-dailies G.I.N.(B) Dailies Non-dailies			••	340 30 33 13	38,19 3,44 35 5	318 29 51 14	42,81 4,28 80 15
Total of G.I.N. (A a day papers		s and S	Sun-	382	41,13	379	46,86
Weeklies (A) Weeklies (B)	DICALS Tota	•••		1,028 72	35,36 84 36,20	1,044 95 1,139	40,54 1,40 41,94
Fortnightlies (A) Fortnightlies (B)	 Тота			1,100 299 66 365	12,04 2,65 14,69	335 68 403	14,14 2,94 17,08
Monthlies (A) Monthlies (B)				1,679 255 1,934	47,56 5,42 52,98	1,704 309 2,013	50,23 5,99 56,22
Quarterlies etc. (A) Quarterlies etc. (B)			••	318 204 522	3,59 2,63 6,22	338 225 563	3,67 3,56 7,23
Annuals (A) Annuals (B)	Total		••	28 185 213	65 1,51 2,16	41 167 208	79 1,40 2,19
Gr	RAND TOTAL			4,550	154,28	4,738	172,70

^{*}Circulation figures comprise copies sold and copies distributed free. †General Interest Newspapers', Categories (A) and (B).

TABLE 61
DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS ACCORDING TO STATE AND PERIODICITY
(as on 31-12-1959)

1,881

1,730

			Total	350 56 186 1,685 319	240 757 345 141 567 239 915 1,063	26 12 12	1	7,651
		Grand Total	В	43 36 307 54	35 123 123 178 51 178 51 211 239 190	182		1,555
		Gr	A	307 53 150 1,378	205 634 333 388 389 188 704 824 554	3 12 8	1	690'9
			Total	25 16 16 37	407 183 183 180 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2	15	1	488
		Annuals	В	22 22 15 26 36	06 66 32 118 118 118 117	15	I	401
0			A	138-1	2481 476	111	1	87
TABLE 61—(concld.)		ding (Total	20 5 119 187 20	21 83 19 124 1124 124 124			951
TABLE	Periodicals	Quarterlies (including (bi-monthlies & half-yearlies)	В	2 2 2 2	10 10 111 111 7 71 71 70 50	171	1	359
		Quart (bi & J	A	11 5 13 136 18	16 73 19 18 13 8 8 153 74	- -	1	592
			Total	148 15 63 726 153	51 348 131 176 63 363 363 388	1 6 1	1	3,076
		Monthlies	В	6 1 5 117 117	21 7 7 26 20 118 41 63	2	1	452
			A	142 142 58 609 137	327 124 39 150 150 43 245 361 325	-4-	1	2,624
				Andhra Pradesh Assam Bihar Bombay	Madhya Pradesh Madras Mysore Orissa Punjab Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh West Bengal	Himachal Pradesh Manipur Tripura	Nicobar Islands	TOTAL

DISTRIBUTION OF NEWSPAPERS ACCORDING TO STATE AND LANGUAGE (as on 31-12-1959) TABLE 62

Total	350 1,685 319 240 240 757 345 141 567 239 915 1,063 1,063	7,651
Oth- ers	1 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	115
Mul- ti-lin- gual	0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	467
Bi- ling- ual	05. 04. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25	191
Urdu	45 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	627
Tel- ugu	180 1	241
Ta- mil	2 1 8 2 4 4	361
Sans- krit		12
Pun- jabi	111231111111111111111111111111111111111	127
Ori- ya		78
Ma- ra- thi	387	401
Ma- laya- lam	1	192
Kan- na- da	1 4 4 212 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	223
Gu- ja- rati	517	522
Ben- gali	10 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	510
Hindi Assa- mese	121111111111111111111111111111111111111	14
Hindi	100 104 104 104 107 107 107 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108	1,439
En- glish	33.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.	1,555 1,439
-	Andhra Pradesh Assam Bihar Bombay Kerala Madhya Pradesh Madras Mysore Orissa Punjab Rajasthan Ultar Pradesh West Bengal Delhi Himachal Pradesh Manipur Tripura Andaman and Nico- bar Islands	Тотаг

In 1959, newspapers in English continued to have the largest circulation, i.e., 39.97 lakhs or 23.2 per cent of the total. Next in importance were Hindi newspapers with a circulation of 35.53 lakhs or 20.6 per cent. Others in order of importance were Tamil (12.3 per cent), Gujarati (6.7 per cent), Marathi (6.1 per cent), Urdu (6.0 per cent), Bengali (5.3 per cent), Malayalam (4.7 per cent) and Telugu (3.8 per cent).

Table 64 gives the total number of papers for which data were available for 1958 and 1959 respectively, and their language-wise circulation in each of

the two years.

Newsprint

For the major part of its requirement of newsprint, India depends on foreign countries. The only Indian manufacturing unit, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd. at Chandani in Madhya Pradesh, went into production in January 1955 and has an annual installed capacity of about 30,000 tons. The rest of India's newsprint comes mainly from Canada, Finland, Norway and Austria. The quantity and value of the newsprint imported are given in the following table:

TABLE 63
IMPORT OF NEWSPRINT

Year			.	Quantity (in cwt.)	Value (in rupees)
1955-56	ual.			15,79,928	6,65,77,027
1956-57				12,56,253	5,35,91,217
1957				12,75,183	5,64,19,510
1958				11,49,411	4,94,34.518
1959				14,90,760	5,97,28,803
1960				15,22,392	6.18,56,009

Press Information Bureau

Information regarding the policy, plans, achievements and other activities of the Government of India is made available to the Press in English and 12. Indian languages by the Press Information Bureau. During 1960, textual services were received by 3,729 Indian newspapers and periodicals, photographic services by 483 and photographs in the form of ebonoid blocks by 726. Indian and foreign correspondents accredited to the Government of

India at headquarters numbered 185 in 1960.

The Bureau's Information Services in Hindi and Urdu are run from the head office in New Delhi. The offices at Lucknow, Varanasi, Patna, Jaipur and Calcutta also serve the Hindi Press. Similar service to Urdu newspapers is provided by offices at Jullundur, Srinagar and Hyderabad. Services in other Indian languages are issued from the regional offices at Calcutta (Bengali), Gauhati (Assamese), Cuttack (Oriya), Bombay (Marathi and Gujarati), Nagpur (Marathi), Madras (Tamil), Hyderabad (Telugu), Bangalore (Kannada), Ernakulam (Malayalam) and Jullundur (Punjabi). The Bureau's 16 regional and branch offices are linked with headquarters by teleprinter lines.

Information Centres have been opened at New Delhi, Jullundur, Srinagar, Madras, Lucknow, Patna, Hyderabad, Trivandrum, Rajkot, Bhubaneshwar, Nagpur, Jaipur, Bhopal, Shillong and Madurai as part of a scheme to open Information Centres at State capitals and other important places. The Information Centre set up at Hirakud for the benefit of villagers has been

transferred to the Orissa Government.

Freedom of the Press

Article 19(1) of the Constitution guarantees "the right to freedom of speech and expression" to all citizens. This freedom has been interpreted

LANGUAGE-WISE CIRCULATION* OF NEWSPAPERS FOR 1958 (REVISED) AND 1959 TABLE 64

		4			
(\$,000		69	Circu- lation	2,585 2,945 445 445 691 788 289 412 520 521 1,659 519 771 771 771 771 771	12,466
(circulation in 000's)	icals	1959	No. of News- papers	297 789 789 789 789 797 700 700 700 700 700 700 700 700 70	4,326
(circ	Periodicals	828	Circu- lation	2,347 2,556 2,556 40 578 578 608 608 11,396 461 757 560 560 506 108	11,225
VD 1959		1958	No. of News- papers	866 748 748 748 734 734 737 738 738 738 738 738 7419 7419 7419 7419 7419 7419 7419 7419	4,134
SED) A		69	Circu- lation	28 27 25 1 28 1	95
LANGUAGE-WISE CINCULATION* OF NEWSPAPERS FOR 1958 (REVISED) AND 1959	(B)	1959	No. of News- papers	25 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	65
FOR 19	G.I.N. (B)	1958	Circu- lation	00	40
APERS		19	No. of News- papers	22 1 1 2 1 2 1 1 2 1 1	46
NEWSI		1959	Circu- lation	1,391 608 44 232 369 389 412 472 474 164 164 164 164	4,709
O . NO	G.I.N. (A)	19	No. of News- papers	25 2 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 7 6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	347
ACOLAL	G.I.P	1958	Circu- lation	1,190 642 642 642 133 134 134 134 305 305 129 129 129 129 129	4,163
TO SELV		19	No. of news- papers	25 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	370
AGE-				:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	
AINGO					
1				:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	4:2
		0		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	TOTAL
		Lanousoe		English Hindi Assamese Bengali Gujarati Kannada Malayalam Marathi Oriya Punjabi Sanskrit Tamil Telugu Urdu Bi-lingual Multi-lingual	

*Total of copies sold plus copies distributed free.

by the courts to include freedom of the Press. Under the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951, Parliament can enact legislation reasonably restricting the exercise of this right "in the interests of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence." The words "reasonable restrictions" occuring in clause (2) of Article 19 make such legislation justiciable.

There are five main Central laws relating to the Press; (i) The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867; (ii) The Working Journalists' (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955; (iii) The Newspaper (Price and Page) Act, 1956; (iv) The Delivery of Books and Newspapers (Public Libraries) Act, 1954; and (v) The Parliamentary Proceedings (Pro-

tection of Publication) Act, 1960.*

FILMS

The output of feature films for the year 1960 was 324. The table below shows the number of feature films produced in various languages and certified for public exhibition:

TABLE 65
OUTPUT OF FEATURE FILMS

Language		1931	1941	1947	1951	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Assamese Bengali		<u>_</u>	- 18	38	38	3 54	3 55	2 45	5 38	38
English Gujarati		_	- 1	$\frac{36}{11}$	- 6	1 3		-	1	1
Hindi	••	23	79	186	100	123	115	116	121	120
Kannada —Malayalam	••	=	2	5	2 7	14 5	14	11	5 3	12
Marathi Oriya	• •	Ξ	14	6	16	13	14	16	10 2	15 5
Punjabi Tamil		$\frac{-1}{1}$	2 34	29	4 26	<u>-</u>	2 46	61	1 80	63
Telugu Persian	• •	1	16	6	20	27	36	36	46	54°
Urdu Sindhi					-	=	î	- 3		3
	•••									
TOTAL	• •	 28	167	281	219	296	295	295	312	324

In addition, the Central Board of Film Censors certified a total of 628 short films for public exhibition during the calendar year 1960. These consisted of:

35 mm.		
(i) Short films over 2,000 ft. in length		25 546
(ii) Short films 2,000 ft. and below in length		546
16 mm.		
(i) Short films above 800 ft. in length		13
(ii) Short films 800 ft. and below in length	 	44
Total		628

The following table shows the classification of certified Indian feature films according to the nature of their themes:

^{*}For a brief summary of these Acts, see 'INDIA 1958', pp. 176-178.

TABLE 66
THEMATIC CLASSIFICATION OF FILMS

			1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Social			160	170	150	175	170
Crime			11	20	28	29	30
Fantasy		 	49	23	45	36	26
Historical			4	7	5	8	12
Biographical			4	4	4	2	3
Mythological	100		37	39	37	32	31
Legendary	0.32		25	19	17	10	30
Devotional			2	8	5		-3
Children	,		$\overline{2}$	4	4	1	3
Stunt						9	3
Adventure						7	12
Science fiction						i	12
Science netion	•					1	
TOTAL			294*	294*	295	310*	323*

Film Institute of India

The Film Institute of India, sponsored by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting with a view to providing all-round technical training in the production of films and facilities for research in film techniques, commenced functioning at Poona on March 20, 1961, with the inauguration of a three-month refresher course for technicians in the film industry. Intended to give systematic training to assistants working in the film Industry, refresher courses will provide training in cinematography, sound engineering and film editing.

Situated at a 20-acre site, formerly occupied by the Prabhat Studio, the Institute will also commence from July 1961 regular courses of two and three years' duration in five subjects, namely, film production, script writing, motion picture photography, sound recording and sound engineering and film editing.

Childern's Film Society

The Society was registered under the Societies Registration Act in May 1955. The principal aim of the Society is to undertake, aid, sponsor, promote and co-ordinate the production, distribution and exhibition of films specially suited or of special interest to children and adolescents. The Society is in receipt of a grant-in-aid from the Central Government for the production of films suitable for children. State Committees have also been formed in a number of States to spread the children's film movement.

The Society has so far produced eight feature films 'Char Dost', 'Jaldeep', 'Scout Camp', 'Haria', 'Yatra', 'Guru Bhakti', 'Meera Ka Chitra', and 'Dilli Ki Kahani' and eleven short films 'Ganga Ki Lahren', 'Bachon Se Baaten', 'Gulab Ka Phool', 'Alladin and the Magic Lamp', 'Ekata', 'Our Festivals', 'Panchatantra', 'Saral Biswas', 'Id Mubarak', 'Hero' and 'Chetak'. In addition, the Society adapted two Indian feature films, viz. 'Ram Shastri Ka Nyaya' and 'Bal Ramayana'. It has also adapted and dubbed some British and Russian films for exhibition to children. The Society's film 'Jaldeep' was adjudged as the best children's film at the International Film Festival at Venice in 1957. The Society has also made versions of most of its films in twelve regional languages.

The Society has started making suitable versions of documentary films produced by the Films Division for exhibition to children. It has signed an agreement with cinema houses in 150 towns in India for showing its films

^{*}Figures do not include two documentary feature films in 1956, one in 1957, two in 1959 and one in 1960.

in morning shows. The shows are given at an admission rate ranging from 10 nP to 25 nP Films are also shown in rural areas, in educational insti-

tutions having 16 mm. projectors and through mobile vans.

The Society has now started a scheme of showing films free of charge tochildren living in slums and in delinquent homes. It is estimated that children's films are reaching an audience of about 1 crore and 68 lakhs every year.

The Society held an International Presentation of Films Programmes for Young People in co-operation with the UNESCO-sponsored International Centre of Films for Children, towards the end of 1960. Twenty-one countries,

which participated in the Programmes, entered 55 films.

A symposium on 'The Role of Children's Films in the Development of the Personality of the Child' was also held by the Society on January 3. 1961.

International Film Festivals

During the year 1960, Indian films were entered in a number of international and other foreign film festivals. The following are the awards earned by Indian films during the year:

(i) 'APUR SANSAR' was adjudged as the best foreign film of the year (1960) by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures,

It was also awarded 'Diploma of Merit' at the XIV International

Film Festival, Edinburgh.

(ii) 'CVEERAPANDIYA KATTABOMMAN' was entered in the Afro-Asian Film Festival, 1960, held at Cairo. Sivaji Ganesan and G. Ramanathan were each awarded a 'Silver Eagle' for the best acting and music direction respectively.

(iii) 'HEERA MOTI' received 'Special Mention' at the XII International

Film Festival, Karlovy Vary (Czechoslovakia).

(iv) 'TAJ MAHAL' was awarded a 'Golden Eagle' as the best documentary at the Afro-Asian Film Festival, Cairo.

(v) 'PERIYAR' was awarded 'Diploma of Honour' at the XIII Inter-

national Film Festival, Locarno (Switzerland).

(vi) 'HOLIDAY IN SOUTH INDIA' was awarded 'Diploma of Honour' at the XIII International Film Festival, Locarno (Switzer-

(vii) 'RADHA AND KRISHNA' won the second award in the Creative Art Class in the VI Biennial International Documentary Film Festival, Yorkton (Canada).

(viii) 'SPRING COMES TO KASHMIR' was given a 'Certificate of Merit' at the International Film Festival of Short Films at Buenos Aires (Argentina).

All the films referred to at (iv) to (viii) are documentary films produced by the Films Division of the Government of India.

State Awards for Films

State awards for films of high aesthetic and technical standards and of an educative and cultural value have been a regular annual feature since 1954. The awards are given separately for feature, documentary, and children's films as well as for educational films in 16 mm. and film strips in 35 nm.*

Regional committees at Bombay, Madras and Calcutta consisting of distinguished persons in public life as well as persons from the industry qualified to judge technical standards of films make a preliminary selection of feature films. Separate committees initially examine documentaries and educational films. The final selection is made by the Central Committee.

^{*}See Appendices for awards for films produced in 1960.

Documentaries and Newsreels

Documentary films and newsreels are produced mainly by the Films Division of the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Till the end of 1960, the Division produced 639 newsreels and released 504 documentaries (including 4 quickies) for exhibition in cinemas. The documentaries and newsreels are produced in 13 languages, namely, English, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Gujarati, Punjabi, Assamese, Kannada, Urdu, Oriya, Marathi and Malayalam. The documentaries and newsreels are made in 35 mm. standard size and are of an average length of 1,000 ft. Films intended for circulation in rural areas through mobile vans are produced in longer lengths. Some of the documentaries are made in colour. A full-length colour documentary film entitled 'Dharti Ki Jhankar' on folk dances of India was also released by the Films Division.

While the bulk of documentaries is produced by the Films Division, private producers are also entrusted with the production of films on selected subjects. In 1960, 15 such films were produced by private producers. In addition, one readymade film was purchased by the Films Division from one of the State Governments. Also, two documentaries produced by the Khadi Board and Village Industries Commission were taken over by the Films Division and released on commercial circuits. Two cartoon films

were also released for exhibition as documentary films.

Interesting events within and outside India are included in the newsreels. Items from foreign countries are received from various organisations as part of an arrangement for free exchange of newsreels. Events within the country are covered by 15 cameramen of the Films Division. In addition, events covered by the film units of the State Governments are also utilised.

Every cinema is required under the terms of its licence to exhibit at each performance not more than 2,000 ft. of films approved by the authorities as documentary films, films of scientific and educational value and films dealing with news and current events. Under contracts with cinemas, the Films Division supplies them with approved films on payment of rental not exceeding one per cent of the average weekly net collections. One newsreel and one documentary a week are released to all cinema houses alternately. Films are supplied free of charge for exhibition to schools, colleges, charitable institutions, hospitals, semi-Government and non-profit-making bodies, etc.

Documentary films approved for external publicity are supplied to 77 Missions abroad. A special monthly overseas edition of newsreels is compiled and supplied to 27 external posts. These are utilised by the Indian Missions for exhibition in their premises and outside and are also lent to social and educational institutions, local Indian residents, etc. Besides, the Films Division has regular arrangements for screening of its documentaries in cinemas and on television in some foreign countries.

Film Censorship

The Central Board of Film Censors was constituted in January 1951 for the purpose of sanctioning films for public exhibition in the whole of India. The Board consists of eight members, including the Chairman, all of whom are appointed by the Government of India. The head office of the Board is at Bombay and there are regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Regional Officers are assisted in the examination of films by Advisory Panels, the members of which are appointed by the Government of India. They include educationists, doctors, lawyers, social workers, etc.

Every film, in respect of which an application for certification is made to the Board, is viewed by an Examining Committee. On the recommendations of the Examining Committee, the Board may refuse a certificate for the public exhibition of any film, or grant it with or without cuts or modifications

to be carried out in the film. Where this decision is not acceptable to the applicant concerned, he may ask for reconsideration of the film by a Revising Committee which is presided over by the Chairman. A film may also be referred to a Revising Committee by the Chairman on his own initiative. The applicant is given an opportunity to put forward his point of view both before the Examining and Revising Committees. Finally, an appeal against the decision of the Board may be made to the Government of India.

Certificates for unrestricted public exhibition are called 'Universal' certificates and bear a 'U' mark. Films restricted to adults, i.e. to persons above the age of 18 years, are given 'Adult' certificates and bear an 'A' mark. If any portion of a film is excised, a triangular mark is put at the left-hand bottom corner of the certificate, and a description of the deleted portion is endorsed on the reverse of the certificate. The decision of the Board in respect of each film examined by it is published in the Gazette of India.

Directions have been issued by the Government for the guidance of members of the Examining and Revising Committees of the Board. They include broad principles and detailed rules which aim at discouraging crime, vice, immorality, indecency, incitement to disorder, violence, breach of law,

disrespect to a foreign country or people, etc.

Between 1951 and 1960, the Board certified 8,292 Indian films and 20,782 foreign films. During 1960, the Board examined 2,876 films, of which 79*, including 73** foreign films, were refused certification, and 2,475 were given 'U' and 100 'A' certificates. The certified films consisted of 1,622 foreign films and 953 Indian films. The excisions from the films totalled 78,001 ft.

Import of Cinematographic Film and Equipment

The quantity and value of cinematographic film—raw and exposed—and equipment imported during the period 1955-56 to 1960 are shown below:

TABLE 67
IMPORT OF CINEMATOGRAPHIC FILM AND EQUIPMENT

Year		Raw	Film	Expose	d Film	Sound	Projec-
rear		Footage (lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	Footage (lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)	recording equip- ment (Value in Rs. lakhs)	equip- ment (Value in Rs. lakhs)
1957 1958 1959		3,009·55 2,700·69 2,713·19 2,142·70 2,132·01 2,714·08	222·16 206·28 205·36 164·06 277·32 194·33	121·21 158·61 168·73 111·13 173·91 167·01	35·10 41·24 45·36 32·23 38·58 37·73	7·46 15·51 13·10 5·46 2·17 1·41	· 43·25 51·42 56·39 39·45 , 24·32 32·43

Export of Indian Films

An Export Promotion Committee for Films, with headquarters at New Delhi, has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. Its object is to suggest ways and means of promoting exports. The Committee includes representatives of the Ministries of Commerce and Industry, External Affairs, Information and Broadcasting and the film industry.

Table 68 shows the foreign exchange earnings from the export of Indian films during the years 1959 and 1960.

^{*}Features 43, trailers 28 and shorts &.

^{**}Features 37, trailers 28 and shorts 8.

TABLE 68
FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED BY INDIAN FILMS

sa n

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNED BY INDIAN FILMS (in thousand rupees)									
- 1		1959			1960	6			
Country	Outright Sale	Rental	Total	Outright Sale	Rental	Total			
Sterling Area		06	1,03	4	29	22			
Aden British East	8,73	96 7,91	16,64	7,71	25,48	33 33,19			
British East Africa									
British West	14	1,01	1,15	1,76	31	2,07			
Africa British East	_			5	特型一	5			
Indies	2 27	1,55	3,82	10	15	25			
British West Indies	2,27	1,55	PA EST						
British Guiana		14 06	16 14,96	5 3	40 14,13	45 14,16			
Burma Ceylon	25,55	14,96 3,68	29,23	23,11	2,80	25,91			
Cyprus	18		18	36	1,60	1,96			
Fiji	38 2,15	2,79 94	3,17 3,09	2,39	3	2,42			
Gibraltar	_			20		20			
Hongkong	1,18 22,25	5,53	1,19 27,78	2,20 31,93	1,02	2,20 32,95			
Mauritius	1,55	1,32	2,87	1,07	1,40	2,47			
Nyasaland Pakistan	4 56	8	64	2,81	13	2,94			
Pakistan PersianGulfPorts	6,81	3,67	10,48	7,64	1,50	9,14			
South Africa	1,95	13	2,08 12	4,20 2,16	96	4,22 3,12			
Trinidad United Kingdom	2,55	2,20	4,75	1,70	1,55	3,25			
Non-Sterling Area	78	20	98		46	46			
Afghanistan	3,81	_	3,81	3,05	_	3,05 -			
Canada	22	23	45	49 50	12	61 50			
China Czechoslovakia			=	1,49		1,49			
Dutch Guiana	1,55	2	1,57	1,78	-	1,78			
Dutch West Indies	11 16	4	11 20	1,78		14			
France	24	24	48 40	37	21	58			
French Indo- China	40		40						
French North	-	= 1		18	-	18			
Africa 'Germany	-1	3	4	32	3	35			
Greece	52	<u> </u>	52 1	54	11	65			
Holland	9,63	——————————————————————————————————————	9,63	10,52		10,52			
Iran	1,37	10	1,47 38	76	38 30	1,14			
Iraq Israel	38 15		15	8		8			
Italy	1,64	-	1,64	60	2	62 1,71			
Lebanon Laos	1,04			1,71	19	95			
Morocco	43	=	43	41		41 80			
Poland Sudan	34		34	80 28	6	34			
Sweden	9	-	9	1	-	1			
Syria _c Tangiers	1,17	100 / TO	1,17	32		32			
Thailand	2,00	22	2,22	3,69		3,71			
Turkey USA	11 41	51	11 92	3 70	75	1,45			
USSR	70		70	76		76 1,33			
Vietnam Yugoslavia	2,54	= =	2,54	1,33					
	1,05,30	48,49	1,53,79	1,21,51	54,38	1,75,89			
TOTAL	1 1,05,50	70,47	1,00,17	1,21,31	7,30				

PUBLICATIONS

The Publications Division in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting is responsible for the preparation, production, distribution and sale of books of general interest, popular pamphlets, pictorial albums, journals, etc., for providing authentic information about the country's cultural heritage, activities of the Government, progress of developmental programmes and places of tourist interest. Publications are brought out in English, Hindi and the regional languages. A similar role is performed in the States by the Departments of Information and Publicity.

Besides acting as the centralised agency of the Central Government for publications of a non-technical nature, the Division undertakes the publication of literature for such organisations as the National Book Trust and the Central Social Welfare Board. It also acts as the distributor for

some of the publications of the Sahitya Akademi.

The Division publishes 18 journals including general and cultural magazines such as March of India and Ajkal (in Hindi and Urdu) as well as journals devoted to the Plan such as Yojana (in English and Hindi), Bhagirath and Kurukshetra (in English and Hindi). In addition to these, the Division

brings out 11 programme journals on behalf of All India Radio.

During 1960, the Division released a total of 251 books and pamphlets, literature) and for tourist both of general interest (including children's and Plan publicity, in various languages. Among the important publications were: Dadabhai Naoroji and Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das in the "Builders of Modern India" series; R. C. Dutt's Economic History of India and Bharat Men Angrezi Raaj (Vol. I) in the series "Classics of Indian History and Economics"; Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi, Vols. III and IV (in English and Hindi); Children's History of India; and M. Visvesvaraya's Memoirs of My Working Life, C. V. Raman's Aspects of Science and other publications for the National Book Trust.

The Division sold about 20.9 lakh assorted copies of various magazines

and pamphlets, and distributed free 20.8 lakh copies during 1960.

ADVERTISING AND VISUAL PUBLICITY

The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity functions as the o central organisation of the Government of India for the execution of its advertising and visual publicity requirements. It is responsible for the planning, production and release of display advertisements to newspapers and periodicals, the designing and production of printed publicity materials and the issue of classified advertisements on behalf of various Ministries and Departments (excepting Railways), and a number of autonomous bodies under Government.

In 1960, the Directorate placed 834 display and 5,733 classified advertisements totalling 56,734 insertions. Major press advertising campaigns released during the year were for the Five Year Plan, metric system of weights and measures, small savings schemes, Posts and Telegraphs. home tourism, handlooms, handicrafts, AIR (Vividh Bharati), Films Division's documentary film shows, Income Tax Department, promotion of tourism on behalf of Jammu and Kashmir, Small Industries Service Institute, Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment and recruitment to Defence Services.

In the publicity for the Plan, emphasis was laid on the need for extra effort to achieve the targets, the campaign being based on the slogan "The Plan

means plenty and security-work for it, save for it."

As a result of the increased tempo of publicity in the last year of the Second Plan the volume of visual publicity material produced by the Directorate increased correspondingly. A total of 631 lakh pieces of publicity material, costing Rs. 50 lakhs, was produced in 1960. Major national

campaigns for which printed publicity materials were produced in 1960 related to the Census, Small Savings Scheme including Prize Bonds, Metric System of Weights and Measures, Tourism (Home and Foreign), Handloom Fabrics, Defence, Food and Agriculture and the Five Year Plan.

In 1960, the Directorate organised 518 exhibitions in different parts of the country. These included subjects like national savings, family planning, the Indian expedition to Mt. Everest, co-operation and State awards

for excellence in printing and designing.

The sixth State Awards for Excellence in Printing and Designing of Books and Display Materials were given at a function organised on December 24, 1960.

and of f rise The the viti cro has dev Net the

on per cen ser foo

oro in The

rest

at o lev was 17. per and and to: yea

Rs

CHAPTER XVI

ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

India is a country with a developing economy, rich in natural resources and man-power. Her resources, human as well as material, are capable of fuller exploitation and more intensive utilisation. Despite a 12 per cent rise since 1948-49, the per capita income remains low (Rs. 290 in 1957-58). The Indian economy is still predominantly agricultural; nearly half of the country's national income is derived from agriculture and allied activities which absorb nearly three-fourths of its working force (about 15.2 crores in 1956 inclusive of earning dependents). Since independence it has been the aim of national planning to accelerate the pace of industrial development and at the same time to increase productivity in agriculture. Net investment in the economy has been rising in recent years. At the end of the Second Plan it would amount to about 11 per cent of the national income.

According to the National Sample Survey (April-September 1952)* results, over three-fifths (61·3 per cent) of the consumer expenditure was on food articles. In the rural areas this percentage was even higher (64·1 per cent). Other important items of expenditure were clothing (7·7 per cent), fuel and lighting (5·5 per cent), ceremonials (5·6 per cent) and services (5·6 per cent) Education, conveyance, amusements, furniture and footwear accounted for only small fractions of consumer expenditure.

NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

The national income of India for 1957-58 was computed at Rs. 11,400 crores compared to Rs. 8,650 crores in 1948-49. The per capita income in 1957-58 was reckoned at Rs. 290·1 compared to Rs. 246·9 in 1948-49. The national income in 1957-58 was 31·8 per cent higher than in 1948-49 at current prices, while in real terms, that is, assuming a constant price level, the rise in national income during this period (1948-49 to 1957-58) was 25·9 per cent. The per capita income in 1957-58 was nominally 17·5 per cent higher than in 1948-49, while, at 1948-49 prices, the rise in per capita income amounted to 12·2 per cent. Table 69 shows the national and per capita incomes at current and constant prices between 1948-49 and 1958-59. The figures for 1958-59 are preliminary estimates and subject to revision. Quick estimates for 1959-60 place the national income for that year, at 1948-49 prices, at Rs. 11,750 crores and the per capita income at Rs. 291·3.

TABLE 69
NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

						l income of rupees)	Per capita income (in rupees)		
Year					At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	
1948-49					8,650	8,650	246.9	246·9 246·3	
1950-51		••	••		9,530 9,980	8,850 10,480	265.2	273.6	
1955-56 1956-57		••		•••	11,310	11,000	291.5	283 · 5	
1957-58					11,400	10,890	290-1	277 · 1	
1958-59	(preliminary)	• •		••	12,470	11,690	313.2	293 · 6	

^{*}The details of the consumer expenditure patterns in villages, towns and cities, according to the third round of the National Sample Survey (August-November 1951), are given later in this chapter, The results of the first and other rounds regarding rural and urban households are also given.

The index numbers of national and per capita incomes for 1950-51, 1957-58 and 1958-59 (preliminary), with 1948-49 as base, are given below.

TABLE 70

INDEX NUMBERS OF NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES

			W.	Nati inco	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	Per capita income		
				At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	At current prices	At 1948-49 prices	
1950-51 1957-58 1958-59 (prelin	 ninary)			110·2 131·8 144·2	102·3 125·9 135·1	107·4 117·5 126·9	99·8 112·2 118·9	

Agr Mir Con

Oth

der der par

per sor (31

lor no the de eig

Cu

To

The following table shows the distribution of national income by occupational categories.

TABLE 71
NATIONAL INCOME BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES

NATIONAL INCO	WE BY O	CCUPATIC			
	1948-49	1950-51	1955-56	1957-58	of rupees)
	1940-49	1930-31	1933-36	1937-38	1958-59 (preliminary)
Agriculture: Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities	4,160	4,780	4,390	5,140	6,040
Forestry	60 30	70 40	70 60	80 70	80 70
Total for agriculture	4,250	4,890	4,520	5,290	6,190
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises: Mining	60 550 870 1,480	70 550 910 1,530	100 780 970 1,850	140 980 1,000 2,120	130 1,000 1,010 2,140
Commerce, transport and communications: Communications (post, telegraph and telephone) Railways Organised banking and insurance Other commerce and transport	30 170 50 1,350	40 180 70 1,400	50 250 90 1,490	50 320 120 1,560	60 330 120 1,600
Total for commerce, trans- port and communications	1,600	1,690	1,880	2,070	2,110
Other services: Professions and liberal arts Government service (administration) Domestic service Rouse property Total for other services	430 400 120 390 1,340	470 430 130 410 1,440	560 570 140 460 1,730	620 660 160 490 1,930	640 730 170 500 2,040
Net domestic product at factor cost	8,670	9,550	9,980	11,410	12,480
Net earned income from abroad	-20	—20	0.0	-10	_10
Net national output at factor cost (national income)	8,650	9,530	9,980	11,400	12,470

The percentage distribution of the national income according to origin is shown below.

TABLE 72 SOURCES OF NATIONAL INCOME

(Percentage of total national income)

	1950-51	1957-58	1958-59 (prelimi- nary)
Agriculture (including forestry and fishery)	51.3	46.4	49.6
	16.1	18.6	17.2
Mining, maintracturing and insurance, transport and communications	17.7	18.2	16.9
Other services	15.1	16.9	16.4

LIVELIHOOD PATTERN

Out of the total population of 35,66 lakhs,* according to the 1951 census, 21,43 lakh persons (or 60·1 per cent) were classified as 'non-earning dependents', consisting mainly of women and children who did not take part in procuring their livelihood. Of the rest, 'earning dependents' accounted for 3,79 lakh persons (10·6 per cent) and the balance of 10,44 lakh persons (29·3 per cent) were self-supporting. Of the last category of persons, about 7,10 lakhs (68·1 per cent) were 'agriculturists' and 3,34 lakhs (31·9 per cent) 'non-agriculturists'.

Out of every 100 Indians (including their dependents), 47 were mainly peasant-proprietors, 9 mainly tenants, 13 landless labourers and 1 a land-lord or rentier (agricultural), while 10 were engaged in industries or other non-agricultural production, 6 in commerce, 2 in transport and 12 in the services and miscellaneous professions. Table 73 shows the non-earning dependents and earning dependents among the two major categories and eight sub-categories of the livelihood pattern.

TABLE 73
DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY LIVELIHOOD PATTERN (1951)

(in lakhs)

				(in turins)
	Self- supporting persons	Non- earning depen- dents	Earning depen- dents	Total
Cultivators of land wholly or	4,57	10,01	2,15	16,73
mainly owned Cultivators of land wholly or	88	1,89	39	3,16
mainly unowned Cultivating labourers Non-cultivating owners of land and agricultural rent receivers	1,49	2,47	52 4	4,48
Total of agricultural classes	7,10	14,70	3,10	24,91
Production other than cultivation Commerce Transport Other services and miscellaneous sources	1,22 59 17 1,36	2,23 1,45 37 2,68	32 9 2 26	3,77 2,13 56 4,30
Total of non-agricultural classes	3,34	6,73	69	10,76
GRAND TOTAL	10,44	21,43	3,79	35,66

^{*}Records containing information for about 3 lakh people in the Punjab were destroyed by fire. The State of Jammu and Kashmir and the Part B Tribal Areas of Assam were also not covered by the Census (see Chapter I).

WORKING FORCE

Of the country's population estimated in 1950-51 at 35.93 crores, 14,32 crores made up its working force. The distribution of the working force among the various occupations is given in the following table.

TABLE 74
DISRTIBUTION OF WORKING FORCE BY OCCUPATIONS (1950-51)*

	Number (in lakhs)	Percen- tage
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities Forestry Fishery Fishery Figure 2	10,27 4 6	71·8 0·2 0·4
Total for agriculture	10,36	72.4
Mining	8 30 1,15	0·5 2·1 8·0
Total for mining, manufacturing and hand-trades	1,53	10.6
Communications (post, telegraph and telephone) Railways Organised banking and insurance Other commerce and transport	2 12 1 95	0·1 0·8 0·1 6·7
Total for commerce, transport and communications	1,11	7.7
Professions and liberal arts Government services (administration) Domestic service	64 39 29	4·5 2·7 2·1
Total for other services	1,33	9.3-
Total working force	14,32	100.0
Population	35,93	

PRINCIPAL CROPS

In 1950-51, the gross value of all agricultural commodities produced in the country was Rs. 4,866 crores, and the net value Rs. 4,112 crores. The values of the principal crops were as follows.

TABLE 75 VALUE OF OUTPUT OF PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES (1950-51)

				(in	crores c	of rupees)
Rice	 	1,199	Arhar			83
Wheat	 	 334	Bajra			81
Sugarcane	 	 305	Barley	THE ST		. 80
Groundnut	 	 216	Coconut			76
Jowar	 	 194	Tobacco			71
Gram	 	 147	Rape and mustard			69
Cotton	 	 113	Chillies			68
Straw		 591				

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

The net contribution of the manufacturing industries to the national income was computed at Rs. 513.4 crores for 1950. The individual contribution of different industries is shown in table 76.

^{*}Data given in this and the following sections are derived from the Final Report of the National Income Committee, (Delhi, 1954). Corresponding set of figures for a later year is not yet available.

TABLE 76
NET VALUE OF OUTPUT OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES (1950)

			(in crores of rupee	(s)
Cotton textiles		107.9	Vegetable oils 11	.7
Tea manufacturing		69.3	Tobacco products 10	(A.5)(A.)
Jute textiles	•	46.6	Rubber and rubber manufac- turing 10	
Sugar		35.8	Come	.5
General and electrical neering	engi-	29.4		.4
Iron and steel		26·9 14·0	Paper and paper board 6	•6

Of the sum of Rs. 65·12 crores, which represented the income from banking and insurance during 1950, Rs. 36·29 crores were from banks, Rs. 22·85 crores from insurance and the remaining Rs. 5·98 crores from co-operative societies.

PROFESSIONS AND THE LIBERAL ARTS

Out of Rs. 468 crores, which were contributed to the total national income in 1950-51 by the professions and liberal arts, Rs. 116 crores were derived from medical and health services, Rs. 69 crores from educational services, Rs. 66 crores from the letters, arts and science, etc., Rs. 32 crores from legal services, Rs. 47 crores from religious and charitable services, and Rs. 37 crores from sanitary services, etc. Of the sum of Rs. 130 crores, which represented the income from domestic service, Rs. 114 crores were earned by cooks, gardeners and other domestic servants and Rs. 16 crores by motor drivers and cleaners.

Out of the income of Rs. 408·3 crores from house property in 1950-51, Rs. 212·8 crores were from houses in urban areas and the remaining Rs. 195·5 crores from those in rural areas.

PER CAPITA OUTPUT

In 1950-51, the net output per employed person was valued at Rs. 670 for the whole of the national economy. The output per person in each sector of the economy was as follows.

TABLE 77
NET OUTPUT PER EMPLOYED PERSON (1950-51)

	Net output (in crores of rupees)	Number of persons engaged (in crores)	Net output per employed person (in rupees)
Agriculture Mining and factory establishments	4,890 620	10·36 0·37	500
Small enterprises Railways and communications Banking incurance and edited	910	1.15	1,700 800
Banking, insurance and other commerce and trans-	220 1,470	0·14 0·97	1,600
Port		0.91	1,500
Professions and the liberal arts Government services (administration)	470 430	0.64	700
	130	0.39	1,100 400
Net domestic product at factor cost	9,550	14.32	670

SAVING

The volume and pattern of saving in the Indian economy between 1950-51 and 1957-58, according to a recent study by the Reserve Bank of India, are given in table 78.

TABLE 78
VOLUME AND PATTERN OF SAVING

(in crores of rupees)

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Government	98.10	176.80	67.60	22.90	35.70	27.00	91.50	104 · 10
Domestic corporate sector	37.38	65.92	7.11	26.30	45.83	64.60	57.24	16.53
Household sector	517.48	259.80	512.00	512.28	555.70	722.70	827 · 58	669-97
Rural Urban	189·93 327·55	194·98 64·82	186·82 325·18	206·24 306·04	168·95 386·75	175·56 547·14	214·40 613·18	207·02 462·95
Total Saving	652.96	502.52	586.71	561 - 48	637 · 23	814.30	976-32	790.60
Total saving as percen- tage of na- tional in- come	6.9	5.1	6.0	5 · 4	6.6	8 · 1	8.6	7.0

UNEMPLOYMENT

A precise estimate of the number of the unemployed in the country as a whole is still to be made. Employment exchange statistics cover mainly urban areas, and as yet only a portion of the unemployed actually register themselves with the exchanges, even where these exist.

According to a National Sample Survey conducted in 1953, 7·10 per cent of the population of the city of Calcutta were unemployed. According to another sample survey conducted in that year 2·59 per cent of the population or 7·44 per cent of the labour force were unemployed in towns with a population of 50,000 and above, excluding the four big cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi. The latter survey also revealed that 8·48 per cent of the population in these towns were underemployed including 3·17 per cent "serverely underemployed". The total number of the severely underemployed in the urban areas for the country as a whole, on this basis, works out at 27·4 lakhs. According to the Agricultural Labour Enquiry, the number of the rural unemployed in 1950-51 was about 28 lakhs. On the basis of the available data, the Planning Commission estimated that early in 1956 there were, roughly speaking, 53 lakh unemployed persons in the country, 25 lakhs in the urban areas and 28 lakhs in the rural areas.

Employment opportunities during the Second Plan period are expected to have fallen short of the original target of matching new entrants to the labour force every year. The backlog of unemployment at the beginning of the Third Plan is estimated at no less than 80 lakhs. The results of the National Sample Survey (9th to 12th rounds covering the period May 1955 to August 1957) have shown very little visible unemployment in the rural areas, though widespread under-employment amounting to 1.5 to 1.7 crores in rural and urban (but mainly in rural) areas is estimated. The Second (1956-57) Agricultural Labour Enquiry indicates some worsening in the employment and earning positions of landless agricultural labour in the rural areas. The latest report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation also estimates that cultivators, artisans and agricultural labourers, taking the busy and slack periods together, are unemployed or under-employed for over 30 per cent of the total man-days.

The following table gives the occupational distribution of applicants on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges as at the end of December 1960.*

TABLE 79

OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES AMONG APPLICANTS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES (DECEMBER 1960)

	Number (thousand)	Percentage to total
Professional, technical and related workers	70	4.4
Administrative, executive and managerial workers	3	0.2
Clerical, sales and related workers	93	5.8
Agricultural, dairy and related workers	9	0.5
Miners, quarrymen and related workers	3	0.2
Workers in transport and communication occupations	36	2.2
Craftsmen and production process workers	1,13	7.0
Service workers (e.g., cooks, chowkidars, sweepers, etc.)	70	. 4.4
Labourers with work experience not elsewhere classified	91	5.7
Persons without professional or vocational training or previous	11,18	69.9
work experience Total	16,06	100.0

A study undertaken by the Manpower Division of the Directorate of Employment Exchanges, Ministry of Labour and Employment, of the pattern of unemployment among graduates as on May 15, 1957, showed that graduate unemployment was more widespread in West Bengal, UP, Bombay and Delhi than in the other States. The highest incidence of unemployment among women graduates was in Kerala. About 93 per cent of the unemployed graduates seeking employment were men and about 7 per cent women. 48.5 per cent of the unemployed graduates were B.A.s, 22.7 per cent B.Sc.s and 12.8 per cent B.Com.s. Unemployment was relatively higher among the holders of commerce degrees than among the holders of arts and science degrees.

PATTERN OF ECONOMY

According to the first round of the National Sample Survey, conducted between October 1950 and March 1951, a rural household in India consisted, on an average, of 5·21 persons. A little over a fourth of these (28·1 per cent) were earners, about a sixth (16·6 per cent) were earning dependents and more than half (55·3 per cent) non-earning dependents. According to the 1951 census, however, the rural household was made up, on an average, of 4·91 persons. The annual consumer expenditure in the rural areas was, according to the sample survey, about Rs. 220 per person during 1949-50. The average consumer expenditure per person was the highest in North-West India (Rs. 314) and the lowest in Central India (Rs. 198).

^{*}For the number on the Live Register at the end of each year, see the chapter on 'Labour'. Ad hoc surveys have revealed that about 25 to 30 per cent of those registered with the employment exchanges are employed persons seeking better jobs.

Expenditure Pattern

According to the seventh round of the National Sample Survey (Oct. 1953-Mar. 1954), about two-thirds (67·1 per cent) of the expenditure of an average household in the rural areas, taking the country as a whole, were on food, about a tenth (9·6 per cent) on clothing and the remaining one-fourth (23·3 per cent) was distributed under other heads of expenditure.

The average expenditure on clothing in the rural areas was about

Rs. 20 per person for the whole of India.

On the basis of the fourth round of the National Sample Survey, conducted between April and September 1952, households in the rural and urban areas were classified according to their monthly expenditure. The proportion of each class to the total number of households is indicated in Table 80.

TABLE 80

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY SIZE OF MONTHLY EXPENDITURE (APRIL-SEPTEMBER 1952)

Hous	Proportion of tot number of house holds (percentage							
							Rural	Urban
Up to Rs. 50			 				29.2	21.2
51—100			 		1.		33.8	32.6
101—150			 	 			17.7	18.5
151—300			 				14.8	18.8
301—500						• •	3.4	5.8
Over 500	/	••	 	 			1.2	3.1

Pattern of Land Ownership

According to the eighth round of the National Sample Survey (July 1954—March 1955), there were about 6.5 crore households residing in the rural areas of India. The estimated area owned by rural households was about 31 crore acres which formed about 38 per cent of the geographical area and 61 per cent of the topographically usable area of India. What remained belonged to Government, urban household and non-household bodies.

A little over one-fifth, that is, about one and a half crores, of house-holds did not own any land. About a quarter of all rural households had land less than one acre in area. A little less than half of the rural households had thus either no land or owned less than one acre, their share being only a little more than one per cent of the land owned by all rural households. About three-fourths of all the households had either no land or less than 5 acres and their share was about one-sixth of the area. At the other end, about one-eighth of the households had more than 10 acres each with a total share of about two-thirds of the whole area, and about one per cent of the households owned more than 40 acres each and together accounted for one-fifth of the area.

The estimated average area owned, for all households, was about 4.7 acres; if those who had no land are excluded, the average would rise to about 6 acres. Out of about 6.5 crores of households, about one lakh households had more than 100 acres each; but the number owning more than 250 acres would probably be a few thousands only.

Most of the land was held under proprietary rights with only about 2 per cent of tenure holders and 14 per cent of occupancy tenants. The

total area leased out was about 14 per cent of the area owned.

Table 81 shows the percentage distribution of total land owned under different ownership rights in the whole of rural India and in the rural areas of each zone.

TABLE 81
PATTERN OF LAND OWNERSHIP (JULY 1954-MARCH 1955)

		Percentage	of total	area owned	by		
Zone	Prop	rietors	Tenure	holders	Permanent heri- table occupancy tenants		
	With right to transfer title	Without right to transfer title	With right to transfer title	Without right to transfer title	With right to transfer title	Without right to transfer title	
North India East India South India	40·4 40·5 95.2 91·8 92·1 54·6 71·1	56·7 2·5 3.5 6·5 6·3 11·9 12·9	0·5 3·7 — 0·01 1·1 0·9	0·2 0·1 0.1 0·2 0·5 4·9 0·9	51·0 0.6 0·1 0·7 10·8 10·7	1·8 1·4 0.1 1·0 0·02 15·9 3·0	

Table 82 shows the average area owned by a rural household in India and in each of the population zones. Households owning land below the average size (including those with no land) are shown as percentage of the total rural households. Also, the area owned by such households is shown as a percentage of the total area under rural ownership.

TABLE 82 AVERAGE AREA OWNED BY A HOUSEHOLD

(Figures in brackets have been obtained by omitting the households owning no land or owning less than 0.005 acre)

Zone		in a series of s			Average area own- ed (acres)	Percentage of house-holds owning land below the average	Percentage of area owned by house-holds owning land below the average
North India	 		•••		3.5 (3.8)	68 (67)	19 (21)
East India	 	39.1		mg	3.0	69 (67)	16 (22)
South India	 				3.4	74 (72)	13 (20)
West India	 				(4·8) 7·2	72	15
Central India					(10 · 4)	(69) 70	· (23)
North-West India	 				(10·6) 7·2 (9·3)	(68) 74 (72)	(22) 16 (21)
		ALL IN	NDIA		4·7 (6·1)	73 (72)	16 (21)

Among all households in rural India 63.5 per cent did not lease out any land, 12.5 per cent leased out partly their own land and 2 per cent leased out fully their own land. The remaining 22 per cent of the households were landless.

Ninety per cent of the households in rural India were operating individually and in some population zones the percentage of households operating individually was even more than 90. In the whole of India, 10 per cent of the households possessed land jointly with others, 6 per cent were

operating purely jointly and the remaining 4 per cent were operating both jointly and individually. Only 8 per cent of the total area was under joint management. For East, South and West India the percentage for joint management was about 6 whereas for the remaining zones it was about 10.

Pattern of Land Holding

Table 83 shows the pattern of land holding according to the eighth round of the National Sample Survey (July 1954—March 1955).

TABLE 83
PATTERN OF LAND HOLDING (JULY 1954-MARCH 1955)

Size of	Percentage of total number of households	Percentage of total area operated							
Nil				STORY	446			6.3	
0.01-2.49	••							48.5	5.9
2.50- 4.99	P • • •							15.9	10.9
5.00— 7.49				14.				9.3	10.5
7·50— 9·99 10·00—14·99	• •	• •						5.6	9.1
15.00—14.99	•••		• •					5.5	12.6
.25.00 and above								4.9	17.7
.23 ou and above	••		••	••	••			4.0	33.3
					Т	OTAL		100.0	100.0

According to the eighth round of NSS, the average size of a household operational holding was 5.34 acres in the whole of rural India, and it lay between 8 and 10 acres in West India, Central India and North-West India, and between 3-1/2 and 3-3/4 acres in North India, East India and South India. More than 65 per cent of households in each of the population zones had household operational holdings below the average size and their total share of the entire operated area ranged from 14 to 21 per cent.

Consumer Expenditure Patterns in Villages, Towns and Cities

According to the third round of the National Sample Survey, the consumption expenditure per person per month in the villages (including the imputed value of supplies obtained in kind) was Rs. 24.22 during August-November 1951; in the towns it was Rs. 31.55 and the average for Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi Rs. 54.82. The average expenditure per person for the country as a whole was Rs. 25.70 per month.

The patterns of consumption in the villages, towns and cities were also different. While about 40 per cent of the expenditure in the villages was on foodgrains, the proportion for the towns was 22 per cent and for the cities 11 per cent. The expenditure on all food items was 66 per cent of the total expenditure in the villages compared to 55 per cent in the towns and 46 per cent in the cities. The actual expenditure on food in absolute terms was, however, higher in the cities than in the towns and villages. The expenditure on fuel and lighting was the lowest in the villages and the highest in the cities, although their porportion to the total expenditure was more or less the same for all the three categories.

The proportion of expenditure on clothing to total expenditure was also nearly the same (just above 6 per cent) for the three categories, whereas the expenditure on clothing, in absolute terms, was the highest in the cities.

The expenditure on the rest of the items, particularly on education, services, land and taxes, showed a gradual rise as one proceeded from the villages through the towns to the cities. The pattern of expenditure for the country as a whole approximates to that in the villages because

of the preponderance of villages in the country.

About 43 per cent of the total consumption in rural areas was obtained in kind and 57 per cent purchased in cash. The proportion of the part obtained in kind was high for articles such as foodgrains, pulses, milk, and milk products and fuel and lighting, and varied between 61 per cent and 78 per cent. The proportion for all food items taken together was about 56 per cent. Against this, only 11 per cent of the total value of consumption in the urban areas was obtained in kind, while the remaining 89 per cent was against cash. Here again, the proportions for non-cash consumption were relatively high in the case of foodgrains, pulses, milk and milk products and fuel and lighting. For the country as a whole, during August-November 1951, nearly 40 per cent of the value of consumption was obtained in kind.

Middle Class Income and Expenditure

Preliminary results of an all-India (1958-59) urban middle class family living survey sponsored by the Central Statistical Organisation, Cabinet Secretariat, show (i) the distribution of middle class families by income (Table 84) and (ii) the break-up of average monthly expenditure per family on various groups of items (Table 85). 'Middle Class' families have been defined in this survey as those of non-manual employees in the non-agricultural sector.

TABLE 84
DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY INCOME

			Percentage of families to the total number of families					
Monthly inco	Metro- politan cities	Other major cities	Other towns	Combined				
Below 60			0.89	4.51	2.84	3.02		
60- 99.99			4.75	17.42	17.26	15.53		
100- 149.99			14.84	22 · 40	25.85	23 · 37		
150- 199.99		- 122	19.29	15.09	19-32	18-17		
200- 299.99		adi. FFA	22.55	20.84	18.68	. 19.81		
300- 499.99			21.66	12.44	10.44	12-56		
500- 749.99			7.42	4.82	4.19	4.82		
750- 999.99			3.56	1.24	0.64	1-21		
1000-1499-99			2.37	0.62	0.57	0.84		
1500 and above	•		2.67	0.62	0.21	0.67		
	TOTAL		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		

TABLE 85 AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY ON VARIOUS GROUPS OF ITEMS

			Expendi- ture (in rupees)	Percentage of total expenditure
Food, beverages, tobacco & intoxicants			125 - 19	44.68
Fuel and light		 E	11-74	4.19
Housing, household requisites and services		 	37-01	13.21
Clothing, bedding, headwear and footwear		 	33.00	11.78
Miscellaneous expenditure			73 - 25	26.14
Total expenditure	••		280 - 19	100.00

PRICES

The movement of prices in India over recent years may be seen from table 86 which shows the index numbers of wholesale prices compiled by the office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India (revised series; base: 1952-53=100). The index for January 1961 for all commodities stood at 125.6.

The Government continued to keep a close watch on the movement of prices in 1959-60 with a view to holding the price line. Efforts were made to increase production by inreasing resources and productivity. Fiscal and credit policies, aimed at restraining demand of a speculative character from traders, were continued and, for the first time, resort was taken to the instrument of variable reserve ratios. In spite of the restrictive import policy in general, sizable quantities of foodgrains were imported from USA under PL 480, besides some quantities from a few other countries. Imports of foodgrains in 1959 were of the order of 38.1 lakh tons as compared with 31.7 lakh tons in 1958. There was also an increase in the internal procurement of foodgrains and sales through fair prices shops. Wholesalers and millers in rice and wheat were also licensed in some parts of the country. The rise in prices of raw cotton was controlled by arranging for larger imports of the commodity. Prices of oilseeds, raw jute and jute manufactures were also not allowed to rise much.

TABLE 86
INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES

(Base: 1952-53=100)

	Food	Liquor	Fuel,	Indus-	Manufa	actured a	rticles	
Year		tobacco	light and lubri- cants	ight raw and mate- ibri- rials	Inter- mediate	Fini- shed	Com- bined	General index
1955-56	86·6	81·0	95·2	99·0	100·1	99·6	99·7	92·5
1956-57	102·3	84·3	104·2	116·0	110·9	105·6	106·3	105·3
1957-58	106·4	94·0	113·5	116·5	107·3	108·2	108·1	108·4
1958-59	115·2	95·4	115·4	115·6	110·3	108·1	108·1	112·9
1959-60	119·0	99·5	116·5	123·7	113·8	111·3	111·6	117·1
Mar. 1960	117·0	96·4	117·3	131·9	121·3	116·1	116·6	118·8
June 1960	120·4	109·5	118·5	139·6	127·2	118·8	119·8	122·9
Sept. 1960	123·9	104·5	119·6	138·7	129·5	121·6	122·7	125·3
Dec. 1960	117.0	112.1	120.3	149.5	132.3	125.0	126.0	124.6

Consumer Prices*

The all-India working class consumer price index rose by 1.6 per cent between December 1959 and December 1960. Table 87 shows the working class consumer price indices for 1950-51 and between 1956-57 and 1959-60 as well as for the months of December 1959 and March, June, September and December 1960.

^{*}The term "cost of living index" was some years ago replaced by the term "consumer price index" in conformity with international nomenclature.

TABLE 87 WORKING CLASS CONSUMER PRICE INDICES

(Base shifted to 1949=100)

Year			All-India	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
1950-51 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60			101 107 112 118 123	103 116 122 130 136	101 102 105 109 112	102 112 112 117 117	101 113 117 126 135
December 19 Mar. 1960 June 1960 Sept. 1960 Dec. 1960	059		122 121 124 125 124*	137 135 137 136 136	111 112 114 117 110	119 119 117 122 121	137 138 143 146 151

^{*}Provisional.

CHAPTER XVII

PLANNING

In his pioneering work, *Planned Economy for India* (1934), M. Visvesvaraya advocated the necessity for planning and also drew up a ten-year programme of planned economic development for the whole of India. In 1938, a National Planning Committee was set up by the Indian National Congress to inquire into the possibilities of planned economic development in India and to suggest practicable schemes for this purpose. The Committee issued a questionnaire and, at the end of World War II, produced a series of studies on the subject.

In June 1941, a number of Reconstruction Committees were set up by the Government of India to deal with various aspects of post-war reconstruction, and a Department of Planning and Development was created in July 1944. The Provincial Governments were also instructed

in the same year to prepare their plans for post-war development.

Among the non-official plans formulated during World War II were: (i) the Bombay Plan, drafted by a group of economists and industrialists, mostly from Bombay; (ii) the People's Plan, drafted by M. N. Roy on behalf of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee of the Indian Federation

of Labour; and (iii) the Gandhian Plan, drafted by S. N. Agarwal.

After independence, the Planning Commission was set up by the Government of India in March 1950 to prepare a plan for the "most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources." In July 1950, the Commission was called upon to prepare a six-year Plan for the economic development of the country, which was later incorporated in the Colombo Plan. In July 1951, the Planning Commission issued a draft outline of the First Five Year Plan covering the period April 1951 to March 1956 for the "widest possible public discussion". In December 1952, the final version of India's First Five Year Plan was submitted to Parliament.

Objectives

The central objective of planning was defined as initiating "a process of development which will raise living standards and open out to the people new opportunities for a richer and more varied life". Economic planning has to be viewed as "an integral part of a wider process aiming not merely at the development of resources in a narrow technical sense, but at the development of human faculties and the building up of an institutional framework adequate to the needs and aspirations of the people".

The long-term objective is to double the per capita income and to raise consumption standards by a little over 70 per cent by 1977.* During the First Plan period between 1951 and 1956, the national income was to go up from about Rs. 9,000 crores to about Rs. 10,000 crores, a rise of about 11 per cent. It was visualised that the rate of saving as a proportion of the national income would have to go up from 5 per cent in 1950-51 to 6% per cent in 1955-56, 11 per cent in 1960-61 and

20 per cent in 1967-68.

^{*}On certain more optimistic assumptions it was later calculated that the national income might be doubled by 1967-68 and the per capita income doubled by 1973-74. (Second Five Year Plan, May 1956). The investment coefficient, it was assumed in this later model, would go up from about 7 per cent in 1955-56 to about 11 per cent in 1960-61, 14 per cent by 1965-66, 16 per cent by 1970-71 and a maximum level of 17 per cent by 1975-76.

FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

The First Plan being essentially one of preparation or laying the foundation for more rapid development in the future, its targets of investment and of increases in production were modest compared with what would have to be achieved within the next twenty years or so. Initially, an outlay of Rs. 2,069 crores was proposed; it was later raised to Rs. 2,356 crores. The distribution of expenditure proposed for the development programme in the public sector during the First Plan period is shown in table 90.

Agricultural development, along with irrigation and the generation of electric power, had the highest priority during the First Plan period. The development of transport and communications also received high priority. This inevitably limited the investment by public authorities in industries. Industrial expansion in the First Plan period was, therefore, left largely to private initiative and resources.

The distribution of actual outlay by major heads during the First Plan

period was as follows:

TABLE 88 ACTUAL OUTLAY (FIRST PLAN): DISTRIBUTION BY MAJOR HEADS

			Actual outlay (in crores of rupees)	Percentage of outlay
Agriculture and community developmed Irrigation and power Industries and mining Transport and communications Social services Industries Irrigation Social services Irrigation Ir	ment		 299 585 100 532 423 74	14·8 29·1 5·0 26·4 21·0 3·7
	Тота	L	2,013	100.0

The actual outlay has since been computed at Rs. 1,960 crores, the figure of Rs. 2,013 crores given in the above table being based on revised estimates for the fifth year.

Financial Resources

The position in regard to the financing of the outlay of Rs. 1,960 crores was as follows: (in crores of rupees)

			nes of rupees
(.)	Resources made available out of revenue account (inclus	ive of	
(1)	Resources made available out of revenue account (metal		752
	railways' contribution)	•	
(;;)	Loans from the public		205
(11)	Loans from the public		304
(111)	Small savings and unfunded debt	A STATE OF THE STA	91
(iv)	Other miscellaneous receipts on capital account		
(,,	i is i hadatary sources (i to i	v)	1.352
(v)	Resources raised from domestic budgetary sources (i to i	,	188
(vi)	External assistance	• •	
Comment	Resources raised through deficit financing		420
(vii)			1.960
	TOTAL	• •	1,900

Targets and Achievements

Both the short-term and long-term objectives of the First Plan were by and large achieved. There was an increase in domestic production and the economy was strengthened. Inflationary pressures were practically eliminated. The price-level at the end of the Plan period was 15 per cent lower than at its commencement.

National income (at constant prices) increased by 18.4 per cent from about Rs. 8,850 crores in 1950-51 to about Rs. 10,480 crores* in 1955-56, showing a large rate of increase than was originally anticipated. The per capita income over the same period, also at constant prices, recorded an increase of 10.8 per cent from Rs. 246 to Rs. 274*; while per capita consumption increased by about 8 per cent. The rate of

^{*}Revised figure.

investment in the economy as a percentage of national income is estimated to have risen from about 5 per cent in 1950-51 to over 7 per cent in the last year of the Plan.

The targets and achievements in different sectors of the economy are shown in the following table.

Ob

19 na the em we

me Rs Pla

Th in

Irr

TABLE 89

. TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER FIRST PLAN*								
	1950-51	Increase by 1955-56 (Plan target)	1955-56 (achieve- ment)	Increase in 1955-56 over 1950-51	Achieve- ment in 1955-56 as per- centage of Plan target			
Agricultural Production	540.0	7.6	410		C. L. Jugan			
Foodgrains (lakh tons) Cotton (lakh bales)	540 @ 29·7	76	649	+ 109	143			
Jute (lakh bales)	33.0	12·6 20·9	40.0	+ 10.3	82			
Sugarcane in terms of gur	56.2	7.0	42.0	+ 9.0	43			
(lakh tons)	30 2	1.0	58.6	+ 2.4	35			
Oilseeds (lakh tons)	50.8	4.0	56.6	+ 5.8	145			
Electricity (installed capacity) (lakh kw)	23	13	34	+ 11	145			
(lakh kw)				L 11	84			
Irrigation (lakh acres)	510	197	650	+ 140	71			
Industrial Production				1	11			
Finished steel (lakh tons)	9.8	6.7	12.8	+ 3.0	45			
Pig iron (lakh tons)	15.7	12.6	17.9	+ 2.2	17			
Cement (lakh tons) Ammonium sulphate	26.9	21 · 1	45.9	+ 19.0	90			
Ammonium sulphate (thousand tons)	46.3	404.0	394.0	+ 347.7	86			
Locomotives (Nos.)	3	170	170	1 176	101			
Jute manufacturers (thou-	824	376	179	+ 176 + 230	104			
sand tons)	02.	370	1,054	+ 230	61			
Mill-made cloth (lakh	37,180	9,820	51,020	+13,840	141			
yards)			21,020	115,040	141			
Bicycles (thousands)	97	433	513	+ 416	96			
Transport Shipping (labb ant)								
Shipping (lakh grt) National highways (thou-	3.9	2.2	4.8	+ 0.9	41			
sand miles)	12.3	0.6	12.9	+ 0.6	100.0			
State roads (thousand								
miles)								
Surfaced	97.5		121.6	+ 24.1				
Unsurfaced	151.0		195.1	+ 44.1				
Health				Port Control				
Hospital beds (thousands)	113	12	136**					
Dispensaries and hospi- tals (rural and urban)	8,600	1,400	9,806**		_			
(number)								
Education								
Primary schools (number	209 - 7		280.0	+ 70.3				
in thousands)	20,		200.0	+ 70.3				
Number of pupils in	186.8	101-2	248 - 1	+ 61.3	60.6			
primary schools/classes	PAGE AND							
(lakhs)								
Percentage of school going	41.2	18.8	51 · 1	+ 9.9	53.0			
children in age group 6-11				1				
Basic schools (number)	1 751		15 000	11010				
Number of pupils in basic	1,751		15,800	+14,049				
schools (lakhs)	1.03		11.0	+ 9.15				
*T-1-1- 02 :				MARKET THE PARTY OF THE PARTY O	1			

^{*}Table 93 gives the targets and achievements during the First Plan (alongside the targets for the Second Plan) in greater detail. The figures for achievements in this latter table, being based on an earlier estimate (Second Five Year Plan, May 1956), in some cases differ from those given above.

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

[@] Base 1949-50.

^{**1954-55} figures (figures for 1955-56 are not available).

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

Objectives

The Second Five Year Plan was submitted to Parliament on May 15, 1956. The main objectives are: (i) an increase of 25 per cent in the national income; (ii) rapid industrialisation with particular emphasis on the development of basic and heavy industries; (iii) a large expansion of employment opportunities; and (iv) a reduction of inequalities in income and wealth and a more even distribution of economic power.

Outlay and Allocations

The proposed development outlay of the Central and State Governments amounted to Rs. 4,800 crores as compared with the target of Rs. 2,356 crores and actual outlay of Rs. 1,960 crores under the First Plan. (The figures are exclusive of the contributions in cash or kind made by the people towards the execution of local development works). The distribution of the outlay by major heads of development is shown in the table below.

TABLE 90
DISTRIBUTION OF PLAN OUTLAY BY MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT								
	First Five Year Plan		Second F	Percentage increase				
	Total provision (Rs. crores)	Per cent	Total provision (Rs. crores)	Per cent	of (3) over (1)			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)			
Agriculture and Community Development	357	15.1	568	11.8	59·1			
(a) Agriculture Agricultural programmes	241 197	10·2 8·3	341 170	7·1 3·5				
Animal husbandry Forests Fisheries Warehousing, mar- keting and co-	22 10 4 7	1·0 0·4 0·2 0·3	56 46 12 47	1·1 1·0 0·3 1·0				
operation Miscellaneous (b) National extension and community	1 90	3.8	10 200	0·2 4·1				
projects (c) Other programmes Village panchayats Local development works	26 11 15	1·1 0·5 0·6	27 12 15	0·6 0·3 0·3	r			
Irrigation and Power	661	28·1	913	19.0	38.1			
Irrigation	384 260 17	16·3 11·1 0·7	381 427 105	7·9 8·9 2·2				
Industry and Mining	179	7.6	890	18.5	397.2			
Large and medium in-	148	6.3	617	12.9				
Mineral development Village and small industries	1 30	1.3	73 200	1·5 4·1				

TABLE 90—(concld.)

		ive Year		Five Year	Percentage increase of
	Total provision (Rs. crores)	Per cent	Total provision (Rs. crores)	Per cent	(3) over (1)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Transport and Communica-	557	23.6	1,385	28.9	148.7
Railways Roads Road transport Ports and harbours Shipping Inland water transport Civil air transport Other transport Posts and telegraphs Other communications Broadcasting Social Services	268 130 12 34 26 — 24 3 50 5 5	11·4 5·5 0·5 1·4 1·1 — 1·0 0·1 2·2 0·2 0·2 22·6	900 246 17 46 48 3 43 7 63 4 9	18·8 5·1 0·4 0·9 1·0 0·1 0·9 0·1 1·3 0·1 1·3	77.3
Education Health Housing Welfare of backward classes Social welfare Labour and labour	164 140 49 32 5	7·0 5·9 2·1 1·3 0·2 0·3	307 274 120 91 29 29	6·4 5·7 2·5 1·9	
welfare Rehabilitation Special schemes relating to educated unemploy- ment	136	5.8	90 5	1·9 0·1	
Miscellaneous	69	3.0	99	2.1	43.5
TOTAL	2,356	100.0	4,800	100.0	

The distribution of the outlay under major heads of development is shown for the Centre and the States separately in the following table.

TABLE 91
DISTRIBUTION OF PLAN OUTLAY

(in crores of rupees)

that croi

plac

Orga Plan Con Agri Stoc

> me the inv

of :

Agr

Nat Cor

Irri

Min

Lar

				(in crores	of rupees,
	Centre	States*	Total	Invest- ment outlay	Current
Agriculture and community development	65	502	568**	338	230
Irrigation and power Industry and mining Transport and communica-	105 747	808 143	913 890	863 790	50 100 50
tions Social services	1,203 396	182 549	1,385 945	1,335 455	490
Miscellaneous Total	2,559	2,240	4,800**	3,800	1,000

*Including Andaman and Nicobar Islands, NEFA and Pondicherry.

**Includes the unallocated portion of Rs. 1 crore for NES and Community Projects in the States.

Of the total outlay, roughly Rs. 3,600 crores represent investment, that is, expenditure on the building up of productive assets, and Rs. 1,000 crores represent what may broadly be called current developmental expenditure.

The likely level of private investment over the Second Plan period was

placed at Rs. 2,400 crores distributed as follows:

TABLE 92
PRIVATE INVESTMENT (SECOND PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

Organised industry and mining					575
Organised industry and mining Plantation, electricity undertakings and transport other	than	the rai	lways		1.000
Construction	• •			9.00	300
Construction Agriculture and village and small-scale industries	• •	• •		••	400
Stocks	••		••		400

In the First Plan, the total investment in the economy was estimated roughly at about Rs. 3,100 crores, the ratio of public to private investment being 50:50. In the Second Plan, the target of investment in the two sectors combined is Rs. 6,200 crores, the ratio of public to private investment being 61:39.

Targets

The targets of production and development, in physical terms, in respect of some important items are shown below.

TABLE 93
MAIN TARGETS OF PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

WAIT TARGETS 5. 1					Percent-
	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	age increase in 1960- 61 over 1955-56
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Agriculture* Foodgrains Cotton Sugarcane (raw gur) Oilseeds Jute Tea National Extension Blocks Community Development Blocks Irrigation and Power Area irrigated Electricity (installed capacity)	Lakh tons Lakh bales Lakh tons Lakh tons Lakh bales Lakh pounds Number Number Lakh acres Lakh kw	540** 29 56 51 33 6,130 Nil Nil 510 23	650 42 58 55 40 6,440 500 622 670 34	750 55 71 70 50 7,000 3,800 1,120 880 69	15 31 22 27 25 9 660 80 31 103
Minerals Iron ore Coal †	Lakh tons Lakh tons	30 323	43 380	125 600	191 58
Large-scale Industries Finished steel Aluminium	Lakh tons Thousand	11 3.7	13 7·5	43 25·0	231 233
Automobiles Railway locomotives Cement	Number Number Lakh tons	16,500 3 27	25,000 175 43	57,000 400 130	128 129 202

^{*}The revised targets for agricultural production during the Second Plan are given in the next table.

^{**}Relates to the year 1949-50.

[†] Figures relate to calendar years.

TABLE-93 (concld.)

sa

B

de 10

	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1960-61	Percent- age increase in 1960-61 over 1955-56
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Fertilisers: (a) Nitrogenous (in terms of ammn. sulphate)	Thousand tons	46	380	1,450	282
(b) Phosphatic (in terms of superphosphate)	Thousand	55	120	720	500
Cotton textiles Sugar Paper and paper board	Lakh yards Lakh tons Thousand tons	46,180 11 114	68,500 17 200	85,000 23 350	24 35 75
Transport and Communications (a) Railways:	tons				
Passenger train miles Freight carried	Lakhs Lakh tons	950 910	1,080 1,200	1,240 1,810	15 51
National highways	Thousand miles	12.3	12.9	13.8	7
Surfaced roads	Thousand miles	97	107	125	17
(c) Shipping: Coastal and adjacent (inclusive of tankers)	Lakh grt.	2.2	3.2	4.3	34
Overseas (inclusive of tramp tonnage)	Lakh grt.	1.7	2.8	4.7	68
(d) Post offices Education and Health	Thousands	36	55	75	36
Elementary/basic schools Teachers in primary/middle/	Lakhs	2.23	2.93	3.50	19
secondary schools	Lakhs	7.4	10.3	13.4	- 30
Medical institutions	Thousands	8.6	10.0	12.6	26

Since the above targets of agricultural production were considered inadequate for meeting the increasing demand for food and raw materials expected to be generated by the implementation of the Second Plan, these targets were subsequently revised upwards (as shown below), although the allocation of resources remained unchanged.

TABLE 94

REVISED TARGETS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (SECOND PLAN)

	Estimated production in 1955-56 (as given	Original targets of pro- duction	Revised targets for	Percentage during Sec	e increase cond Plan
	in Second Plan)	in Second Plan	Second Plan	Original	Revised
Foodgrains (lakh tons) Cotton (lakh bales) Jute (lakh bales) Sugarcane (gur) (lakh tons) Oilseeds (lakh tons) Other crops All commodities	. 42 . 40 . 58 . 55 . —	750 55 50 71 . 70 —	805 65 55 78 76 —	15 31 25 22 27 9 17	23·8 54·8 37·5 34·5 38·2 22·4 27·1

Changes in Economic Structure

The expected increases in national income, investment, domestic savings and consumption expenditure at the end of the Second Plan period, as compared to the position in 1950-51 and in 1955-56, are indicated below.*

NATIONAL INCOME, INVESTMENT, SAVINGS AND CONSUMPTION
(in crores of rupees at 1952-53 prices)

1950-51 1955-56 1960-61 Percentage increase during 1951-56 1956-61 Product bv National Net Industrial Origin Agriculture and allied 6,170 18 4,450 5,230 18 pursuits 95 80 150 19 58 Mining Factory establishments.. 590 840 1,380 43 64 740 840 1,085 14 30 Small enterprises 180 220 295 22 34 Construction 1,875 2,300 14 23 1,650 Commerce, transport and communications 23 1,700 2,100 20 Professions and services 1,420 including government administration 25 Total national product 9,110 10,800 13,480 18 (national income) 18 11 253 281 331 Per capita income (rupees) Investment, Savings Consumption 1,440 790 Net investment 448 Net inflow of foreign 130 34 resources 756 1,310 Net domestic savings 455 8,655 10,044 12,170 Consumption expenditure (national income less net domestic savings) 10.68 7.31 Investment as percent-4.94 of age national income 9.7 Domestic savings 4.98 7.00percentage of national income

The full-time employment likely to be created over the Second Plan period in sectors other than agriculture was estimated at 80 lakhs. Besides, schemes of development such as irrigation and land reclamation would reduce under-employment and also absorb new persons to some extent. Altogether, the Plan envisaged a sufficient increase in the demand for labour to match the increase in the labour force estimated at 100 lakhs during the Second Plan period.**

Financial Resources

The following table indicates how the Second Plan was to be financed.

^{*}The figures in this table are as given in Second Five Year Plan (May 1956).

^{**}The revised target of full-time additional employment in non-agricultural sectors is 65 lakhs. Together with additional employment in agriculture estimated at 15 lakhs this would not be enough to absorb the growth of labour force during the Plan period.

TABLE 96 ESTIMATES OF RESOURCES (SECOND PLAN)

the

ope sio hav jud inc of wir ing Inv

Rs uti tio cro mo Na bal at

Fo.

sin

bo 19

un

res

foo

eto

rat

a

tal

Se

go

Co

us

m

an

th

po

gr

m

de

lo as

m

pı

an

de

res in

Pl

STATE OF FEMALES AND AND AND ASSESSED.		The same		iale	(in crores of	rupees)
Surplus from current revenues (a) At 1955-56 rates of taxation (b) Additional taxation	••	••			350 450}	800
Borrowings from the public (a) Market loans (b) Small Savings					700 } 500 }	1,200
Other budgetary sources (a) Railways' contribution to the contrib	levelop osit hea	ment p	rograi	mme	150 250	400
Resources to be raised externally Deficit financing Gap to be covered by additional measur resources		raise	dom	estic		800 1,200 400
						4,800

In arriving at the figure of Rs. 450 crores under additional taxation. the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission were taken into account and it was assumed that steps would be taken to implement these as early as possible after the commencement of the Plan. The Central and State Governments were expected to raise this amount between them in equal amounts.

The estimate of Rs. 700 crores of borrowing from the public assumed that the annual receipts from this source would, on an average, be considerably higher than they had been so far. Similarly a substantial stepping

up of small savings collections was considered necessary.

The railways were expected to contribute Rs. 150 crores to their Rs. 900-crore programme, both through selective adjustments in rates and freights and the growth of traffic. In addition, the railways would have to make, in the Plan period, a contribution of Rs. 225 crores for current depreciation which was not included in the Plan.

The Plan also took credit for Rs. 800 crores of external resources. In the First Plan period, external finance amounting to Rs. 298 crores was made available to India for programmes of development in the public sector, of which less than Rs. 200 crores was utilised. The balance of about Rs. 100 crores was thus available for utilisation in the Second Plan period. In addition, arrangements had been made for credits from the USSR and UK Governments and British bankers for a net amount of Rs. 76 crores* to finance the steel projects. As for the private sector, Rs. 22 crores were already available as the undisbursed portion of the loans made by the World Bank to the Indian Iron and Steel Company, the Tata Hydro-electric Company and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India.†

The Plan envisaged Rs. 1,200 crores as the outside limit of deficit financing. Against this must be set off the drawing down of sterling balances by Rs. 200 crores. The remaining Rs. 1,000 crores represented

^{*}After allowing for repayment of Rs. 20 crores of the USSR's credit of Rs. 63 crores-† Total foreign loans and credits covered by formal loan agreements during the Second Plan period are of the order of Rs. 1,517 crores (Rs. 1,387 crores on Government account, including the carry over of unspent balance from the First Plan amounting to Rs. 87 crores). The total utilisations during the Second Plan period are estimated at Rs. 752 crores. Credits intended for financing the projects included in the Third Plan amounted to Rs. 329 crores.

the net addition to currency in response to the Government's budgetary operations, which might be expected also to result in a secondary expansion of bank credit. Any adverse repercussions of deficit financing would have to be dealt with by an appropriate central banking policy, through judicious recourse to quantitative and qualitative controls on credit including variation in reserve ratios, by the building up of adequate stocks of essential goods like food and clothing, through taxes on excess profits, windfall gains and on excess consumption, and by physical controls including allocations and rationing of scarce resources.

Investment in the Private Sector

The investment requirements of the private sector were estimated at Rs. 2,400 crores. Of this, a sum of Rs. 720 crores was proposed to be utilised for industrial development (excluding mining, electricity generation and distribution, plantations and small-scale industries), Rs. 570 crores on new investments and Rs. 150 crores on replacements and modernisation. This, however, includes Rs. 55 crores provided for the National Industrial Development Corporation's programme. Against the balance of Rs. 665 crores, the resources of the private sector were estimated at Rs. 620 crores.

Foreign Exchange Position

The external payments position of the country has been under strain since the beginning of the Second Plan,* owing mainly to a rise in imports both on private and public account. The increase in imports during 1956-57 mainly arose out of the requirements of development projects under the Second Plan although the following other factors were also responsible: (i) increased defence expenditure, (ii) larger imports of foodgrains, (iii) increased requirements of raw materials, components, etc.; (iv) higher imports of consumer goods, and (v) increase in freight rates and prices. To reduce the strain on the foreign payments position, a progressively restrictive policy on imports has been adopted and steps taken to expand exports. The foreign exchange costs of projects in the Second Plan have also increased as a result of higher prices abroad of capital goods and industrial raw materials.

Core Projects

To meet the situation, the provision of foreign exchange for various uses is being regulated according to a strict order of priority. Besides making foreign exchange available for the maintenance of the economy and for defence, the first priority is being accorded to the execution of the 'core' of the Plan, that is, steel plants, coal, railways, ports and specified power projects. Priority is also being given to projects which have progressed substantially towards completion. Outside these, no new commitments in terms of foreign exchange are being undertaken except on deferred payment terms or on the basis of new foreign investment or loans. It was calculated towards the end of 1957 that fresh external assistance of the order of Rs. 700 crores would be needed on Government and private account to see through the 'core' projects as well as the projects in an advanced stage of completion.

^{*}The foreign assets of the Reserve Bank declined by Rs. 221 crores during 1956-57 and Rs. 260 crores during 1957-58. The rate of drawal on these reserves declined considerably during 1958-59 and 1959-60 and amounted to Rs. 54 crores and Rs. 16 crores respectively. Between April 1956 and March 1960 the reserves dropped by Rs. 549 crores in all, from Rs. 746 crores to Rs. 197 crores.

[§]For a list of the 'core' projects, see Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan (Planning Commission, May 1958).

Reappraisal

The substantial rise in commodity prices since the Second Plan went into operation would have meant a marked stepping up of the outlay on the Plan in financial terms. However, in view of the strain on the resources, both external and domestic, imposed by the Plan, the National Development Council at its meeting held in May, 1958 decided that the ceiling for total outlay, in financial terms, should remain unaltered at Rs. 4,800 crores. Further, on a reassessment of resources, it was decided to split the Plan outlay into two parts. Part A of the Plan, involving an outlay of Rs. 4,500 crores, "would represent the level of outlay up to which, on the present assessment of resources, commitments might be entered into". It would comprise, besides projects and programmes directly related to increase in agricultural production, 'core projects' and projects which had reached an advanced stage. The remaining schemes were to be included in Part B of the Plan, which would be undertaken to the extent resources became available. But even the implementation of Part A would require an intensified effort to mobilise resources by additional taxation and loans.

The revised Plan allocations corresponding to this final ceiling are as follows:

TABLE 97
REVISED ALLOCATION OF OUTLAY (SECOND PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

	Revised allocation (to acco-		ge of total		
	mmodate higher costs of some projects within the ceiling of Rs. 4,800 crores)	Original	Revised	Part A of Plan	Percentage of total outlay (Part A of Plan)
Agriculture and communi- ty development	568	11.8	11.8	510	11.3
Irrigation and power Village and small industries Industries and minerals Transport and communications	860 200 880 1,345	19·0 4·2 14·4 28·9	17·9 4·2 18·4 28·0	820 160 790 1,340	18·2 3·6 17·5 29·8
Social services	863 84	19·7 2·0	18·0 1·7	810 70	18.0
Total	4,800	100.0	100.0	4,500	100.0

The distribution of Plan outlay corresponding to the total of Rs. 4,500 crores (Part A of Plan) was: Centre (including Union territories) Rs. 2,512 crores; States Rs. 1,988 crores.

Outlay During First Four Years

The financing of the Plan outlay at the Centre and the States over the first four years is shown below. Actual expenditure during 1959-60, on present indications, is taken to be lower than earlier estimated and is tentatively placed at Rs. 1,006 crores.

TABLE 98 FINANCING OF PLAN OUTLAY (SECOND PLAN), 1956-60

(in crores of rupees) Total for first four 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60 vears 1956-60 (expected) (anticipated) 634 882 998 1,006 3,520 Plan outlay 339 291 645 1,884 Domestic budgetary resources 609 External assistance 95 217 42 270 624 Total resources including ex-381 386 862 879 2,508 ternal resources 253 496 136 127 Deficit financing

On the above basis the aggregate outlay on the Plan in the first four years would amount to Rs. 3,520 crores or about 73 per cent of the original Plan provision of Rs. 4,800 crores. Altogether total outlay for the five years of the Second Plan is expected to be around Rs. 4,600 crores.

The following table* shows the distribution of the Plan outlay during the first four years by major heads of development.

TABLE 99
OUTLAY (SECOND PLAN) BY MAJOR HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT, 1956-60

				(in crores	of rupees,
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60* (revised estimate)	Total during first four years, 1956-60 (antici- pated)
Agriculture and community development	69	86	109	147	411
Irrigation and power	163	161	165	207	696
Village and small industries	29	33	38	42	142
Industries and minerals	53	194	241	212	700
Transport and communications	217	287	284	252	1,040
Social services	88	107	144	210	548
Miscellaneous	15	-17	21	25	78
Total	633	884	1,001	1,095	3,614

Resources During Last Two Years

Table 100 gives estimates of resources for the Centre and the States for the periods 1956-59 and 1959-61 and the total available resources during the Second Plan period as given in a review of Plan resources and outlay prepared by the Planning Commission in November 1958. Although some of the figures given in this review have undergone change in the light of subsequent data since available (see previous section), it is still indicative of the broad pattern. According to this review, a shortfall of Rs. 280 crores in resources (Rs. 198 crores at the Centre and Rs. 82 crores in the States) was indicated.

After considering the question of the gap in resources in relation to wider issues affecting the economy, the National Development Council decided in November 1958 (i) that the State should take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains; (ii) that emphasis should be placed on the organisa-

^{*1959-60} and total (1956-60) expenditure figures in this table are based on an earlier estimate and thus differ from those in the previous table. There are also slight variations in the total expenditure for the other three years between these two tables.

TABLE 100
RESOURCES (SECOND PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

	Estimates for the years (1956-	es for the first three years (1956-59)	st three	Estimates	Estimates for the last two years (1959-61)	.wo years	Total for t	the five (1956-61)	years
	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
Domestic budgetary resources				23					
Balance from current revenue	250	178	428	140	182	322	390	360	750 250
Loan from the public (net) Small savings Unfunded debt and Misc. capital receipts	328 96 —64	113	4 12 18 18 18	170 59 25	1174	277 173 6	498 155 -39	220 229 35	718 384 -74
Total of domestic resources	736	390	1,126	518	384	902	1,254	774	2,028
External assistance Total of hudgestary recourses and external	458	1	458	642	1	642	1,100	1	1,100
assistance	1,194 —568 626 798	390 568 958 84	1,584	1,160 470 690 200	384 470 854 10	1,544	2,354 —1,038 1,316 998	774 1,038 1,812 94	3,128
Total resources—Plan outlay	1,424	1,042	2,466	068	864	1,754	2,314	1,906	4,220

tion of village co-operatives in all States to shoulder the task of rebuilding the rural economy; (iii) that determined efforts should be made both at the Centre and in the States to achieve economies in construction costs and to raise additional resources; and, finally, (iv) that the conclusion reached in May 1958 to work up to a level of outlay of Rs. 4,500 crores during the Second Plan period should be maintained.

In the above estimate of resources, the limit for deficit financing for the next two years was taken at Rs. 100 crores a year. With prices at a high level and with the growing pressures for increases in wages and salaries to compensate for the rise in cost of living, there was not much scope for further deficit financing. Hitherto, the inflationary impact of deficit financing had been offset by the large balance of payments deficits financed by a draft on foreign exchange resources. Since that "cushion" was no longer available, it was now felt that the less deficit financing there was, the better. It was only if food production increased substantially and food prices registered a distinctly downward trend that deficit financing on any significant scale could be contemplated. The deficit in 1959-60 is expected to have been Rs. 127 crores and the total in the first four years of Second Plan Rs. 1,012 crores.

The balance of payments deficit over the Plan period was expected to be of the order of Rs. 2,000 crores. Roughly, one-half of this deficit had been incurred till about the end of 1958*. With sterling balances held by the Reserve Bank at about Rs. 200 crores, it was necessary to avoid drawing them down any further. For bridging the estimated foreign exchange gap for the period October 1958 to March 1959, external assistance totalling \$350 million was promised. Further assistance required for the rest of the Plan period was estimated at \$650 million. By the end of the Second Plan period, the country will also have substantial debt liabilities abroad. In estimating the aforesaid foreign exchange gap it was assumed that no food imports over and above the 'normal' purchases and existing commitments would be undertaken unless covered by separate aid programmes.

Progress During Second Plan

Increases in national income, at constant prices, in important sectors of the economy during the first four years of the Second Plan period are given in the following table. National income over the four years went up by 12·1 per cent in real terms.

TABLE 101
INCREASE IN NATIONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOMES (SECOND PLAN)

THE TATIONAL	AND PER				
Property of the second second		(in cror	es of rupees	at 1948-49	prices)
	1955-56 (Pre- Second Plan year	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities (including forestry and fishing)	5,020	5,250	5,010	5,580	
Mining, manufacturing and small enterprises (including construction)	1,760	1,840	1,860	1,870	_
Commerce, transport and communications	1,970	2,080	2,110	2,210	-
(including bone professions	1,730	1,830	1,910	2,030	_
Net national income at factor cost Income per capita (Rs.)	272.6	11,000 283·5	10,890 277·1	11,690 293·6	11,750 291·3

*The balance of payments deficit since the beginning of the Second Plan till September 1959 amounted to Rs. 1,269 crores.

The index of industrial production (base 1951=100) rose by 24 per cent from 122.4 in 1955 to 151.1 in 1959. The index of agricultural production (base 1949-50=100) rose from 116.9 in 1955-56 to 127.2 (provisional) in 1959-60.

Over the two Plans, it has been estimated, agricultural production has risen by about 33 per cent and industrial production by about 66 per cent. The installed capacity for steel and a number of engineering industries, including machine-making, has increased substantially and the chemical industries have grown rapidly. The basic services and amenities such as fuel, power, transport and irrigation, which provide the foundation for rapid economic growth, have also been greatly strengthened.

Table 102 shows the physical progress during the first four years of the Second Plan and likely achievement by the end of the Plan period.

Against the revised target of employment of 65 lakhs outside agriculture during the Second Plan period, in addition to 16 lakhs in agriculture, 55 lakh persons (45 lakhs outside agriculture and 10 lakhs in agriculture) are likely to have been absorbed in employment by the end of 1959-60. The revised target is expected to be fully achieved by the end of the Plan. The backlog of unemployment to be carried over from the Second to the Third Plan is estimated at about 80 lakhs.

DRAFT THIRD FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Planning Commission issued in June 1960 the Third Five Year Plan—A Draft Outline. The Third Plan aims at securing an increase of 5 per cent per annum in national income, so that over the fifteen years from 1950-51 to 1965-66 the total increase in national income would amount to about 80 per cent. A principal aim of the Third Plan is to advance towards self-sustaining growth meaning that savings and investment in the economy would henceforth rise sufficiently to secure a high rate of growth of income on a continuing basis, and also creating within the country the capacity to produce the capital goods and equipment necessary to support the scale of proposed investment.

The Third Plan envisages a developmental outlay of Rs.7,250 crores (Rs. 1,050 crores representing current outlay and Rs. 6,200 crores investment). Including Rs. 4,000 crores of investment in the private sector, the total investment would amount to Rs.10,200 crores, as shown in the following table.

TABLE 103
OUTLAY AND INVESTMENT IN THE THIRD PLAN

		1			(in crores	of rupees)
					Second Plan (1956-61)	Third Plan (1961-66)
Public Sector						(1701 00)
(i) Plan outlay (ii) \(\pm(iii)\)						
	••	 • •	 	- 1	4,600*	7,250
(iii) Investment		 	 		950	1,050
Private sector investment		 			3,650	6,200
Total investment	• •	 			3,100	
Total investment	• •	 	 		6,750	4,000 10,200

The National Development Council, however, decided in January 1961 that the public sector outlay in the Third Plan should be limited to

^{*}In the Second Plan the target of outlay in the public sector was placed at Rs. 4,800 crores. The figure of Rs. 4,600 crores given here represents likely expenditure over the five-year period.

TABLE 102
PRINCIPAL TARGETS OF PRODUCTION AND ACHIEVEMENT (SECOND PLAN)

	Second			Achievement during	Bu	
	(1960-61)	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	09-6561	1960-61 (likely achievement)
Agricultural Production E Foodgrains (lakh tons)	8,05*	88'9	6,25	7,55	7,11	7,50
Cotton (lakh bales)	(55) (55)	47	47	47	38	54
Sugarcane in terms of gur (lakh tons)	(55) 78* (71)	89	69	7.1	92	72
Oilseeds (lakh tons)	75*	62	19	69	64	72
Jute (lakh bales)	(5)	43	41	52	- 45	55
Tea **(lakı lbs)	70,00	. 66,80	71,60	71,60	72,30	72,50
Development blocks (number) Villages covered (thousand) Population served (lakh persons)	3,088 3,86·0 20,40	1,814 2,34·9 13,00	2,152 2,76·0 15,00	2,405 3,02.9 16,51	2,708 3,60·0 17,97	3,112 4,00·0 20,01
Number of small sized primary agricul-	•	1,61.9	1,66.9	1,83.0	1,90.0	2,00.0
Membership of village co-operatives	1,50	92	1,02	1,19	1,50	1,70
Irrigation and Power Potential created (lakh acres) Electricity (installed capacity) (lakh	1,02	73	81 40	96	1,17	1,40
Electricity generated (lakh Kwh)	2,200,00	1,187,00	1,365,70	1,541,40	1,695,00	2,070,00
From ore (lakh tons)	1,25	3,93	51 4,35	61 4,61	4,78	1,20 5,30
Finished steel (thousand tons) Aluminium (thousand tons) Machine tools × (value in crore rupees) Bicycles (thousand)		12,60 6.5 1.20 6,64.0	13,56 7.8 2.50 7,90.5	13,98 8.2 8.2 3.74 9,12.6	17.68 17.2 4.77 9,90.7	1

		1960-61 (likely achievement)			12-40 16-20 1,44-0	0.6	75 6-3 4,60	3,39·9 64·9 30·0
		1959-60	36.5 2,52.6 273 (likely) 30.3 3,72.5 2,43.7 2,87.6 67 2.2	19,18·8 492,54 172,28 2,94·0	14.50+	2.8	70 6.2 4.19	3,16.7 58.5 25.4
	Achievement during	1958-59	26-8 2,05-2 268 27-2 3,84-2 1,66-8 61 61	20,07·6 492,70 168,54 2,53·0	11.55 13.48 1,37.1	2.5	65 6.0 3,88	3,00.6 54.3 54.3
utd.)	Achie	1957-58	33.1 1,67.5 249 16.6 3,79.7 1,41.7 1,96.1 56	20,07·6 531,74 178,01 2,10·1	11·42 13·24 1,33·6	3.2	62 5.8 3,47	2,83·0 50·2 22·2
TABLE 102—(contd.)		1956-57	32.1 1,30.4 223 12.0 3,89.0 81.2 1,65.2 49	(30% lormulation) 18,56-4 530,66 167,12 1,93-4	11·18 12·41 1,27·4	2.3	59 5·5 3,15	2,67·1 46·4 21·0
	Second Plan targets	(1960-61)		A	12.40 16.80 1,38.8	4.3	75 6.3 4,50	3,29.1 55.9 27.5
		, ,	Automobiles (thousand) Sewing machines Locomotives (number) Diesel engines (thousand) Ammonium sulphate (thousand tons) Sulphuric acid (thousand tons) Cement (lakh tons) DDT (technical) (thousand tons)	Sugar † † (thousand tons) Cotton (i) Cloth (mill made) (lakh yards) (ii) Yarn (lakh lbs.) Paper and paper board (thousand tons)	Transport and Communications Railways (i) Passenger train miles ××(crores) (ii) Freight carried (crore tons) Roads surfaced (thousand miles)	(i) Coastal and adjacent ++ (lakh grt) (ii) Overseas @ (lakh grt) Posts and teleoranhs	(ii) Telephones (thousand) (iii) Telephones (thousand) (iii) Telephones (thousand)	Education (a) Schooling facilities for children in different age groups: (i) 6—11) (ii) 11—14 (iii) 14—17 (iii) 14—17

354.9 30.0 14.0	97 13,165 197 24,020	12.6	1,60.0 84 36.5	1.797				r year.
333.4 29.5 13.5	87 11,507 167 21,366	1	1,51.6 80.7 33.6	TTT	453	5.4	8.4	**Figures relate to calendar year.
411.9 28.3 13.0	83 11,086 157 19,932	ı	1,42·6 77·9 29·1	569	383	9.01	10.5	
297.4 26.2 12.5	8,760 129 15,000	10.2	1,33·6 72·1 27·1	331	292	18.4	12.2	s as given in the Second Five Year Plan are shown in bracl trains. (e.g., under 1956-57 the figure relates to the year 1956).
287·3 24·5 11·8	70 6,612 109 10,318	10.2	1,29.0	32	136	10.5	11-3	nd Five Year Plan he figure relates t
330-9 25-2 12-4	6,947 124 11,997	12.0	1,55·0 82·5 31·0	2,021	979	64.3	0.09	given in the Secon nins. g., under 1956-57 t
(b) Institutions (i) Primary/junior basic (thousand) (ii) Middle/senior basic (thousand) (iii) High/higher secondary (thousand)	(c) Engineering and technology (i) Colleges (number) Intake (ii) Polytechnics (number) Intake	Health (a) Medical institutions (hospitals)	(b) Hospital beds (thousand) (c) Doctors (number in thousand) (d) Nurses (including auxiliary nurses/midwives) (number in thousand)	(e) Family planning clinics (j) Rural (number)	(ii) Urban (number)	(a) Houses/tenements (industrial) (thou-	sand) (b) Low income group housing (thousand)	*Revised targets (original targets as given in the Second Five Year Plan are shown in brackets). ***Excluding electric multiple unit trains. † Figures relate to calendar year (e.g., under 1956-57 the figure relates to the year 1956).

Rs. 7,500 crores, although the programmes for which there was necessity and readiness to proceed added up to a still higher figure. The Council, therefore, decided that "for the purposes of physical planning programmes with a ceiling of Rs. 8,000 crores might be prepared" and the balance of the outlay over Rs. 7,500 crores undertaken only if, in course of the planning efforts, more resources were generated and could be mobilised.

The level of investment in the economy would rise from 11 per cent of national income by the end of the Second Plan to about 14 per cent by the end of the Third Plan. The rate of savings, at present around 8 per cent of national income, would rise to about 11 per cent by the end of the Third Plan; the balance would be met from resources from abroad. The distribution of Plan outlay in the public sector among different sectors of the economy would be as follows:

TABLE 104
BREAKDOWN OF OUTLAY (THIRD PLAN)

	Second Plan (Rs. crores)	Third Plan (Rs. crores)	Second Plan (percentage of total investment)	of total
Agriculture and minor irrigation Community development and cooperation	320 210	625 400	6.9	8·6 5·5
Major and medium irrigation Power Village and small industries	450 410 180	650 925 250	9·8 8·9 3·9	9·0 12·8
Industry and minerals Transport and communications Social services Inventories	1,290 860	1,500 1,450 1,250	19·1 28·1 18·7	3·4 20·7 20·0 17·2
Grand Total The manner of financing of the	4,600	7,250	100.0	100.0

The manner of financing of the outlay of Rs. 7,250 crores in the public sector would be as follows. The corresponding resources during the Second Plan as now expected are also given:

TABLE 105
FINANCING OF PLAN OUTLAY (THIRD PLAN)

	Second	Third
	Plan,	Plan,
	1956-61	1961-66
	(De	
Polones C	(Rs.	(Rs.
Balance from revenues on the basis of existing taxation	crores)	crores)
Contribution of the Railways on the existing taxation Surpluses of other public enterprises	(-) 100	350
Surpluses of other public enterprises on the	150*	150
Surpluses of other public enterprises on the existing basis Loans from the public	**	440
Small savings	* 800	850
Provident funds betterment land	380	
miscellaneous capital receipts Additional tour fine levies, steel equalisation fund and		550
Additional taxation, including measures to increase the sur-	213	510
pluses of public enterprises measures to increase the sur-	4 000	
Budgetary receipt	1,000	1,650
Budgetary receipts corresponding to external assistance	3	
	982	2,200
	1,175	550
The principal total	4,600	7,250
The principal targets of production and days	.,000 1	1,230

The principal targets of production and development in the Draft Third Plan are shown in table 106.

^{*}Inclusive of increased fares and freights.

^{**}Included in item 'balance from revenues'.

ity cil,

ies

of

he

of he ent rd ri-he

nge (nt) 203

TABLE 106

MAIN TARGETS OF PRODUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT (THIRD PLAN)

		1960-61 (anticipated)	1965-66 (targets)
Agriculture and Community Devel	onment		
Agriculture and Community Devel	(lakh tons)	7,50	1,000—1,050
Foodgrains	(lakh bales)	54	1,000—1,030
Cotton			72
Sugarcane in terms of gur	(lakh tons)	72	90-92
Oilseeds	(lakh tons)	72	92-95
Jute	(lakh bales)	55	65
Tea	(lakh lbs.)	72,50	85,00
Area irrigated	(lakh acres)	7,00	9,00
Land reclamation (additional			
area)	(lakh acres)	12	10
Soil conservation (additional			
area benefited)	(lakh acres)	20	1,30
Community Development			
Blocks	(number)	3,112	5,217
Villages covered	(thousand)	400	5,50
Population served	(lakhs)	20,00	37,40
Power		20,00	37,70
Electricity (installed capacity)	(lakh kw)	58	1 10
Electricity (instance capacity) Electricity generated	(lakh kwh)	207,000	1,18
Towns and wills are electrified			
Towns and villages electrified	(thousand)	1,90	3,40
Minerals	(labb tana)	100	
Iron ore	(lakh tons)	1,20	3,20
Coal	(lakh tons)	5,30	9,70
Large scale industries			
Finished steel	(lakh tons)	26	69
Aluminium	(thousand tons)	17.0	75.0
Machine tools (graded)	(value in lakh rupees)	5,50	30,00
Diesel engines	(thousand)	33.0	66.0
Tractors	(number)	2,000	10,000
Steam and diesel locomo-		1,250	1,609
tives	(number)	(Second	(Third
		Plan	Plan
		period)	period)
Nitrogenous fertilisers (in term	ıs		Police
of nitrogen)	(thousand tons)	2,10	10.00
Phosphatic fertilisers (in	(allo dedile to le)	2,10	10.00
terms of P ₂ 0 ₅)	(thousand tons)	70	4,00—5,00
DDT	(tons)	2,800	2,800
Sewing machines (organised	(tons)	2,000	2,000
sector only)	(thousand)	2.00	150
Bicycles (organised sector)		3,00	4,50
Automobiles	(thousand)	10,50	20,00
Cotton textiles (mill made)	(thousand)	53.5	1,00
Sugar Sugar	(lakh yards)	500,00	580,00
Cement	(lakh tons)	23	30
	(lakh tons)	88	1,30
Paper and paper board Village and Small Industries	(thousand tons)	3,20	7,00
Khadi + traditi	0.11		
Khadi: traditional	(lakh yards)	4,80	
ambar Handloom	(lakh yards)	3,20	350,00
Powerles	(lakh yards)	212,50	7 330,00
Powerloom	(lakh yards)	40,50	
Transport and Communications		S. W.	
Kanways:			
passenger train miles	(lakhs)	12,40	14,30
freight carried	(lakh tons)	16,20	13,50
Roads:			
surfaced (including			
national highwaye)	(thousand miles)	1,44.0	1,64.0
	(lakh grt.)	1,17	11
	1	TO THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	

TABLE 106-(concld.)

		1960-61 (anticipated)	1965-66 (targets)
Education	(1.11.)	4,11	6.40
Students in schools School going children as per-	(lakhs)	4,11	6,48
centage of all children in			
respective age-groups :			
primary stage (6-11 year	rs)	60	80
middle stage (11-14 year		23	30
higher secondary stage (14-17 years)	12	15
Technical Education			
Engineering and technology	(market)	12.165	10.500+
Degree level (intake)	(number)	13,165	18,500*
Diploma level (intake) Health	(number)	24,020	34,000*
Hospitals and dispensaries	(thousand)	12.6	14.6
Hospital beds	(thousand)	1,60	14·6 1,90
Primary health units	(number)	2,800	5,000
Family planning centres	(number)	1,797	8,197
Medical colleges (intake)	(number) ••	4,790	n.a.
Doctors (registered)	(thousand)	84	1,03
Nurses (registered)	(thousand)	32.5	52.5
Midwives*** (registered)	(thousand)	40	70
Nurse-dais and dais (regis-			
tered)	(thousand)	12.0	42.0

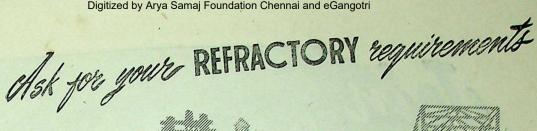
The additional employment target of the Third Plan is 140 lakhs (35 lakhs in agriculture and 105 lakhs outside agriculture). This falls short of the number of new entrants into the labour force during the Plan period, which is estimated at 150 lakhs. To absorb the balance of ten lakhs of the labour force it has been decided to launch special programmes for the utilisation of manpower resources in rural areas, where there is heavy pressure of population and consequent underemployment.

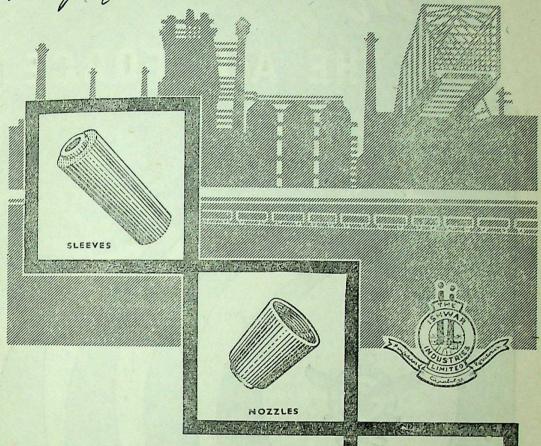
Another aim of the Plan is the reduction of economic and social disparities, to an increasing extent, through various measures in the fields of land reform, extension of irrigation to backward areas, measures for the welfare of the Backward Classes and other educational, health and welfare measures including those for women and children. Fiscal measures are also oriented to the aim of reducing old inequalities and preventing new ones arising from the very rapid economic growth. An expert committee to investigate the trends towards concentration of wealth and the means of production has been set up.

^{*}In addition to this, facilities would be provided in part-time courses.

**Relates to calendar year.

^{***}Including nurses registered as mid-wives and auxiliary-nurse-midwives.





Fire Bricks of all grades & shapes, Fire Clays, Fire Cements, Insulating Compounds & Bricks, Castable Refractories, Acid Resisting Bricks & Cements, etc.



Registered Office & Works:-P. O. Ishwar Nagar, New Delhi.

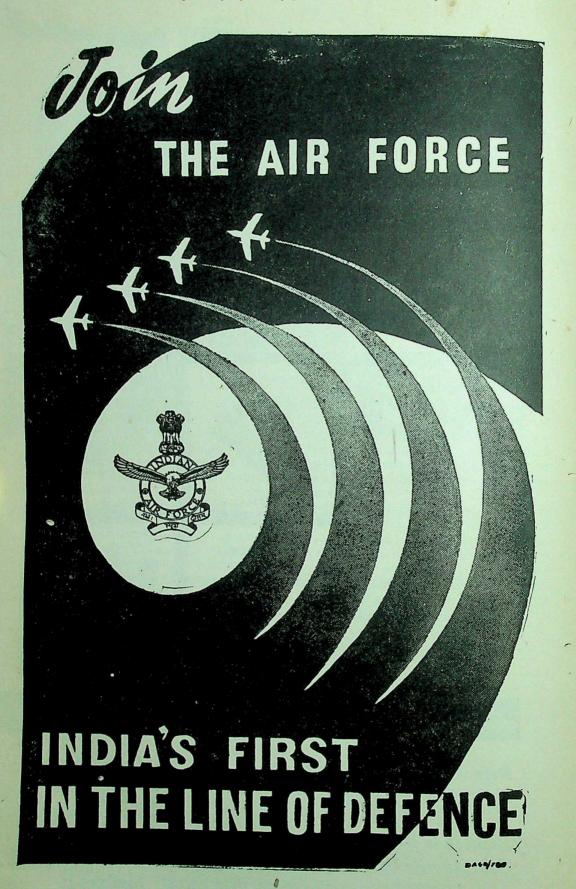
Phone Nos. 72161 & 72162.

B. O. & Works:-

P. O. Niwar, Distt. Jabalpur. Phone No. Niwar. P.C.O. 3

Branches: Bombay, Jaipur, Kanpur & Gobindgarh Sole Agents in South: - Messrs Scott & Pickstock (P) Ltd., Armenian Street, Madras-1.





and Oct abo It is villa fina vidu coll cha

the other mer for indi

rall

was on enter tive gran pec ever pro

the Studenthis Praduc San Pranecopov fran

inst cha tion the tion you

th

CHAPTER XVIII

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Programme, which aims at the individual and collective welfare of India's vast rural population, was launched on October 2, 1952, in 55 selected projects, each project covering an area of about 500 sq. miles with about 300 villages and a population of about 2 lakhs. It is a programme of aided self-help to be planned and implemented by the villagers themselves, the Government offering only technical guidance and financial assistance. Its objectives are to develop self-reliance in the individual and initiative in the village community. Community thinking and collective action are encouraged through people's institutions like the panchayats, co-operative societies, vikas mandals, etc.

Agriculture receives the highest priority in the programme, it being the mainstay of about seventy per cent of the rural population. Among other activities included are provision of better communications, improvement in health and sanitation, better housing, wider education, measures for women's and children's welfare, development of cottage and small-scale

industries, etc.

The programme is implemented in units of blocks, each comprising generally 100 villages with an area of 150-200 sq. miles and a population ranging between sixty and seventy thousand. Before April 1958 the programme was being carried out in three different phases. Under the revised pattern, on completion of a period of intensive development for five years, the block enters the second stage during which development is continued with a relatively reduced budget provision under the community development programme for another five years but with increased provisions from the respective subject-matter departments. Before entering on the first stage, every block undergoes a "pre-extension phase" of one year during which the programme is exclusively confined to agricultural development.

In 1959, the Government decided to delegate the responsibility, power and resources for planning and execution of development programmes to the people's institutions in accordance with the recommendations of the Study Team set up by the Committee on Plan Projects. In pursuance of has been ushered in the States of Andhra this decision Panchayati Raj Pradesh, Assam, Mysore, Madras, Orissa and Rajasthan with the introduction of statutory Zila Parishads at the district level, Block Panchayat Samitis at the block level and Gram Panchayats at the village level. Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh are expected to follow suit with the necessary legislation. In Kerala, 146 panchayats have been invested with powers to plan and implement the development programme within the framework of existing laws. The Governments of Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra have appointed special committees to recommend steps for the implementation of Panchayati Raj.

The panchayat, the co-operative and the village school are the basic institutions for carrying out the programme. The elected panchayat has charge of all development programmes in the area. The co-operative functions in the economic sphere and the village school is being developed as the community centre to undertake work in educational, cultural, recreational and other allied fields. Associate organisations, such as women and youth organisations, farmers' associations, artisans' associations, etc., functioning in their respective spheres, are linked up with the panchayat in its development activities and are supported in turn by the panchayat in

their own work.

Till the end of December 1960, 3,110 stage I and stage II blocks had been set up, covering about 3.68 lakh villages and a population of 20.4 crores. There were also 490 pre-extension blocks functioning in the country. The whole country has been delimited into 5,224 blocks and will be covered by the programme by October 1963. The State/Territory-wise coverage of the programme till October 1960, is indicated in table 107.

TABLE 107

COVERAGE OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME*

(October 2, 1960)

	No. of blocks	No. of	blocks	allotted	Popula- tion	Villages	No. of
State/Union Territory	deli- mited	Stage I**	Stage II	Total	covered (in lakhs)	(in hund- reds)	exten- sion blocks
Andhra Pradesh	445	192	89	281	1,88	19,3	44
Assam	161	57	27	84	45	14,1	12
Bihar	575 224	248	107	355	2,37	46,0	58
Gujarat Jammu & Kashmir	52	83½ 38	14	129½	86	11,0†	201
Kerala	142	55	32	87	23 78	5,9	nil
Madhan Dadah	416	154	108	262	1,61	317	14
Madras	375	131	80	211	1,59	48,4 12,1	36 32
Maharashtra	425	153	85	238	1,57	24,3	461
Mysore	268	107	57	164	1,09	18,1	24
Orissa	307	127	49	176	1,16	27,1†	32
Punjab	228	93	60	153	1,04	14,0	18
Rajasthan	232	85	54	139	90	20,5	20
Uttar Pradesh	899	344	174	518	3,35	69,9	92
West Bengal	341	123	50	173	1,20	22,7	34
Union Territories	133	501	37	87½	31	11,7†	7
TOTAL	5,224‡	2,041	1,069	3,110	20,39	3,68,2	490

FINANCE

Resources

Resources for the programme are drawn both from the people and the Government. For each block area, development schemes are conditioned by a qualifying scale of voluntary contribution from people in cash or kind or labour. When State assistance is offered for execution of such projects, expenses are shared by the Central and State Governments equally in respect of recurring items and in the proportion of 3:1 in the case of non-recurring items. For productive works like irrigation, reclamation of land, etc., necessary funds are advanced by the Central Government to State Governments in the shape of loans. The Central Government also bear half of the expenditure on personnel employed by the States in blocks.

People's Contribution

People's contribution till September 30, 1960, amounted to Rs. 93.72 crores forming nearly 47 per cent of the total Government expenditure which was Rs. 200.82 crores.

^{*}On March 1, 1961, the number of Stage I blocks and Stage II blocks was 2,231 and 879 respectively.

^{**}Includes C. D. and Multipurpose Blocks.

[†]Estimated.

[‡]Marginal adjustments within this ceiling are possible.

Expenditure under the Plans*

Expenditure incurred during the First Plan period was Rs. 46·19 crores. The expenditure anticipated for the Second Plan period is Rs. 191·45 crores.

The sub-heads under which this expenditure was incurred are indicated below.

TABLE 108
EXPENDITURE UNDER THE PLANS*

(in lakhs of rupees)

	During First		Duri	ng Second	l Plan		Total
	Plan	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	Total	
Block headquar- ters (including transport, office- building, eqpt., etc.)	10,51	7,35	10,33	12,20	12,32	42,20	52,71
Agriculture and animal husbandry	3,55	1,25	1,29	2,22	2,63	7,39	10,94
Irrigation and re-	10,83	4,57	7,89	11,45	10,35	34,26	45,09
Health and rural	3,79	2,32	2,69	3,36	3,52	11,89	15,68
Education Social education Communications Village industries Housing Unclassified (including imported equipment, suspense charge, etc.)	3,44 2,00 5,16 2,18 1,73 2,79	1,93 1,02 2,22 86 1,69 57	2,20 1,51 2,03 80 1,90 66	2,55 2,15 2,30 1,04 2,07 79	2,60 2,39 2,51 1,71 2,05 2,44	9,28 7,07 9,06 4,41 7,71 4,46	12,72 9,07 14,22 6,59 9,44 7,25
TOTAL	45,98	23,78	31,30	40,13	42,52	137,73	183,71
Central Schemes	21	15	23	32	41	1,11	1,32
GRAND TOTAL	46,19	23,93	31,53	40,45	42,93	1,38,84	1,85,03

ORGANISATION

At the Centre

The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation is in overall charge of the programme. Matters of basic policy, however, go before the Central Committee consisting of members of the Planning Commission and the Ministers for Food and Agriculture and Community Development and Co-operation with the Prime Minister as Chairman. Co-ordination with the allied Ministries is secured through special committees.

In the States

The execution of the programme is the responsibility of the State Governments which act through the State Development Committees consisting of the Chief Minister (Chairman), the Ministers of Development Departments and the Development Commissioner as Secretary. The executive head of the programme is the Development Commissioner who co-ordinates activities of all development departments.

^{*}Partially revised figures up to 1958-59 and provisional figures for 1959-60.

In the Districts

The newly created statutory Zila Parishads are responsible for the implementation of the programme in the districts. The Parishads consist of elected representatives of the people, including the Presidents of the Block Panchayat Samitis and M.Ps. and M.L.As. of the district.

In the Blocks

At the Block level, the Block Panchayat Samiti is in charge of the programme. The membership of the Samiti includes elected Sarpanches (Presidents of the village panchayats) and a few co-opted persons representing women and depressed and scheduled classes. The administrative personnel consisting of a Block Development Officer and eight Extension Officers. who are experts in agriculture, co-operation, animal husbandry, etc., work under the direction of the Samiti. Voluntary associate organisations like the youth club, farmers' forum, mahila mandal, etc., supplement the work of the panchayat in their respective functional spheres. At the village level, while the panchayat is in over-all control of the programme helped by associate organisations, the Gram Sevak acts as a multipurpose extension agent having ten villages in his charge.

Extension Organisation

The role of the Extension Organisation at the block and village level is two-fold. It carries proved knowledge or research of practical utility to the villages. It transmits the problems of the villagers back to research organisations for special study and solution. It is also charged with the task of promoting useful corporate life through co-operatives, better farming societies, mahila mandals, etc.

Block Development Committees

The Block Development Committees, composed of representatives of the panchayats, co-operative societies, a few progressive farmers, social workers, women, M.Ps. and M.L.As. representing the area, function in States where decentralisation has not yet been brought about. By convention, the committees enjoy and exercise necessary powers and are responsible for planning, initiation, sanction and execution of the development schemes in the areas concerned.

TRAINING

A Central Institute of Study and Research in Community Development has been established at Mussoorie to provide orientation training to key personnel—both administrative and technical—with special emphasis on group methods and the sociological aspects of the programme.

An Institute for Instruction in Community Development has also been set up at Rajpur near Dehra Dun, to provide training in teaching methods to principals and instructional staff of different training institutions. District Panchayat Officers as also the non-official heads of the Panchayati Raj institutions like the Pramukhs and Pradhans receive training in panchayat work at this Institute.

There are 8 Orientation and Study Centres, mainly for the training of Block Development Officers and Block Extension Officers and another 14 centres for the training of Social Education Organisers and Mukhya Sevikas. At these centres, run directly by the Government of India or through State Governments or non-official organisations, non-officials like M.L.As. Pradhans etc. are also associated. Till the end of December 1960, 3,900 Block Development Officers and 5,390 Social Education Organisers (men and women) were trained at these centres.

There are other centres conducted by the respective State Governments under the supervision of the Government of India, where training in subjectmatter and extension methods to Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas as well as refresher training for Extension Officers (Agriculture) and Extension Officers (Animal Husbandry) is provided. There are 96 extension centres for the training of Gram Sevaks, at which 41,996 of these officials were trained till the end of December 1960. During the same period 2,666 Gram Sevikas received training in 41 Home Science Wings.

Till the end of October 1960, 2,585 Extension Officers (Co-operation) were trained at 8 centres run by the Government of India in collaboration with the Reserve Bank of India. Four centres run by the Small Services Institute and 6 centres run by the Khadi Board Mahavidyalayas provided training facilities to 2,194 Extension Officers (Industries) and 849 workshop

artisans till the end of December 1960.

Health personnel were provided training in 3 main training centres conducted by the Government of India. In addition, there are 66 institutions for the training of auxiliary nurse-midwives, 9 centres for lady health visitors and 6 others for the training of midwives. Till the end of December 1960, 2,405 of these health personnel were provided training at the three Government of India centres.

An increasingly large number of short-duration camps are being held in rural areas to train non-officials in supplementing the work of Gram Sevaks. About 33 lakh Gram Sahayaks (functional village leaders) were

trained by the end of September 1960.

With the implementation of the programme of democratic decentralisation, the State Governments have launched an ambitious programme of training the members of Panchayat Samitis and Block Development Committees. More than 19,000 non-official members of Block Development Committees were trained up to the end of June 1960. Training of Panchayat Secretaries has been taken up in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Punjab.

Study camps for M.Ps. and M.L.As. on the Community Development programme have so far been organised in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

ACHIEVEMENTS

In table 109 the more important of the physical achievements under the programme are indicated.

TABLE 109
ACHIEVEMENTS OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

	During t	he year	Cumula- tive
	1958-59	1959-60	achieve- ment up to March 1960
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I. Agriculture Improved seeds distributed ('000 mds.) Chemical fertilizers distributed ('000 mds.) Improved implements distributed ('000 Nos.) Agricultural demonstrations held ('000 Nos.) Compost pits dug ('000 Nos.)	69,88 1,58,55 4,58 22,98 23,85	68,04 1,44,23 2,84 8,76 28,91	2,73,20 6,22,51 15,95 80,47 93,00

210
TABLE 109—(concld.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
II. Animal Husbandry		To Take	
Improved animals supplied ('000 Nos.) Improved birds supplied ('000 Nos.) Animals castrated ('000 Nos.)	1 276	18 2,40 20,35	74 10,41 73,85
III. Health and Rural Sanitation	1		
Rural latrines constructed ('000 Nos.) Pucca drains constructed ('000 yds.) Village lanes paved ('000 sq. yds.) Drinking water wells constructed ('000 Nos.) Drinking water wells renovated ('000 Nos.)	1,07 57,12 22,95 45 65	1,32 23,40 30,71 33 49	604 2,42,64 1,27,09 1,84 2,74
IV. Social Education			2,14
Adult literacy centres started ('000 Nos.) Adults made literate ('000 Nos.) Reading rooms and libraries started ('000 Nos.) Youth clubs and farmers' unions started:	29 11 25	34 8 17	1,56 43 72
(i) Number ('000) (ii) No. of members ('000) Functional gram sahayaks' camps organised: (i) Number ('000)	38 5,24	55 7,75	1,49 18,49
(ii) No. of leaders trained (lakh Nos.)	21	31 13	61 28
V. Women's Programmes	Per San		
Mahila samitis/mandals started ('000 Nos.) Membership ('000 Nos.) Smokeless chullahs installed ('000 Nos.)	12 2,19 98	11 1,83 72	36 5,99 3,26
VI. Communications		*	
New kachha roads constructed ('000 miles) Existing kachha roads improved ('000 miles) Culverts constructed ('000 Nos.)	24 35 21	11 21 22	1,09 1,36 86

CHAPTER XIX

FINANCE

PUBLIC FINANCE

The power to raise and disburse public funds has been divided under the Constitution between the Centre and the States. There is thus more than one budget and more than one public treasury in the country. The sources of revenue for the Centre and the States are, by and large, mutually exclusive.

The Constitution provides that (i) no tax can be levied or collected except by the authority of law, (ii) no expenditure can be incurred from public funds except in the manner provided in the Constitution, and (iii) the executive authorities must spend public money only in the manner

sanctioned by Parliament.

All receipts and disbursements of the Union Government are kept in two separate parts, namely, the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account. All revenues received, loans raised and money received by the Union Government in repayment of loans go together to form the Consolidated Fund of India. No money can be withdrawn from this Fund except under the authority of an Act of Parliament. All other receipts and disbursements, such as deposits, service funds, remittances, etc., go into the Public Account which is not subject to the vote of Parliament. To meet unforeseen needs, not provided in the Annual Appropriation Act, a Contingency Fund of India has also been established under Article 267 (i) of the Constitution.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund and a Public Account for each State. Similarly the States also have Contingency Funds to meet unforeseen needs pending legislative authori-

sation.

The Railways, the largest nationalised industry, have their own funds and accounts and their budget is presented separately to Parliament. The appropriations and disbursements under the Railway Budget are subject to the same form of parliamentary and audit control as the other appropriations and disbursements.

Allocation of Revenue

The main sources of Central revenue are customs duties, excise duties levied by the Union Government, the corporation and income taxes (excluding taxes on agricultural income) and the profits transferred from the Reserve Bank. The revenue from the two new taxes—wealth tax and expenditure tax—also accrues to the Centre. Besides, the net profits earned by the railways and posts and telegraphs also contribute to the general revenue of the Centre.

The main heads of revenue in the States are the taxes and duties levied by the State Governments; the share of taxes levied by the Central Government; and grants received from the Centre. Land revenue, sales tax, State excise duties, registration and stamp duties and shares of income tax and Central excise duties constitute more than four-fifths of the tax revenue and more than half of the total revenue receipts of the States. Property taxes and octroi and terminal taxes are the mainstay of local finance.

Transfer of Tax Revenue to States

The devolution of Central revenue has become a significant feature of the system of federal finance in India, the total share of Central taxes

going to the States having more than doubled during the last five years. This was the result of the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission which was set up in June 1956, and which submitted its report in September 1957. The table below shows the payments to States on account of Union excise duties, income tax, estate duty and tax on railway passenger fares since 1955-56.

TABLE 110 TAX REVENUE TRANSFERRED TO STATES

	200		Above the state of			(NS. 0	crores)
Year			Union excise duties	Taxes on income	Estate duty	Tax on railway passenger fares	Total
1955-56 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60 1960-61 (R.E.) 1961-62 (B.E.)	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	••	16·6 18·2 40·2 73·0 74·7 75·1 76·3	55·2 58·8 73·5 75·8 79·3 87·0 80·8	1·9 2·4 2·4 2·4 2·8 2·9 2·9	4·8 10·9 13·1 13·8	73·6 79·4 120·9 162·1 169·9 178·8 160·0

Central Grants and Loans to States

Besides their share of taxes the State Governments also receive grants and loans from the Centre. The revised estimates for 1960-61 placed the total assistance to States at Rs. 665.31 crores consisting of Rs. 299.22 crores on revenue account and Rs. 371.09 crores on capital account and loans. For 1961-62, such assistance amounts to Rs. 717.25 crores comprising Rs. 290.87 crores on revenue account and Rs. 426.38 crores on capital account and loans. These figures include States' share of Union excise duties and subventions from the Central Road Fund but exclude the amount of grants for development initially met from capital but written back to revenue.

Third Finance Commission

The Third Finance Commission which was constituted by the President on December 2, began its work on December 15, 1960. The Commission has to make recommendations in regard to:

(a) the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes; and

(b) the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid from the Centre to the States.

In addition, the President has directed that the Commission should make recommendations to him on the following matters:

(i) The assistance that may be granted by way of grants-in-aid under Article 275 to such States as are in need of assistance having regard to the requirements of the Third Five Year Plan and the efforts to be made by those States to raise additional revenues from the sources available to them;

(ii) The changes, if any, to be made in the principles governing the distribution amongst the States under Article 269 of the net proceeds in any financial year of the estate duty in respect of property other

than agricultural land;

(iii) The changes, if any, to be made in the principles governing the distribution amongst the States under Articles 269 of the net proceeds in any financial year of taxes on railway fares; and

^{*}As recommended by the Railway Convention Committee, 1960, the tax on railway fares is proposed to be abolished with effect from April 1, 1961 and merged with basic fares. The railways will pay a contribution of Rs. 12.5 crores to the general revenues for the next five years. The amount will be distributed among the States in accordance with the recommendations of the Third Finance Commission.

(iv) The changes, if any, to be made in the principles governing the distribution of the net proceeds in any financial year of the additional excise duties levied on each of the following commodities, namely, (a) cotton fabrics, (b) rayon or artificial silk fabrics, (c) woollen fabrics, (d) sugar, and (e) tobacco, including manufactured tobacco, in replacement of the States' sales taxes formerly levied by the State Governments.

Annual Financial Statement or Budget

An estimate of all anticipated revenue and expenditure of the Union Government for the coming financial year is laid before Parliament towards the end of February every year. This is known as the "Annual Financial Statement" or the "Budget". Apart from giving estimates of revenue and expenditure, this statement also contains (i) a review of the financial position of the preceding year, and (ii) proposals for financing

capital expenditure.

The presentation of the Annual Financial Statement is followed by a general discussion in both Houses of Parliament. The estimates of expenditure, other than that charged, are then placed before the House of the People in the form of "Demands for Grants". Ordinarily, a separate Demand is made for each Ministry. All drawal of money from the Consolidated Fund is thus authorised by an Appropriation Act passed by Parliament every year. The tax proposals of the Budget are embodied in another Bill which is passed as the "Finance Act" of the year. Estimates of receipts and expenditure are similarly presented by State Governments to their legislatures before the beginning of the financial year and legislative sanction for financial expenditure is secured through similar procedure.

Audit

The Constitution requires that the audit authorities, who are independent of the executive, should scrutinise the expenditure of the Central and State Governments and ensure that this is strictly within the limits of their competence. It further enjoins that an account of the expenditure of each Government should be approved by its legislature.

BUDGET ESTIMATES (1961-62)

The budget estimates for 1961-62 as presented in the Lok Sabha on February 29, 1961 placed expenditure at Rs. 1,023.52 crores as compared to Rs. 957.38 crores (revised) in 1960-61 and revenue (at existing level of taxation) at Rs. 962.92 crores as compared to Rs. 923.72 crores (revised) in the previous year, leaving a deficit of Rs. 60.60 crores. New taxation proposals were expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 60.87 crores leading to a nominal surplus of Rs. 27 lakhs.

Tax Proposals

Tax proposals for 1961-62 envisaged the raising of customs duty on 41 items including betel nuts, unmanufactured tobacco, iron and steel manufactures, certain types of textile manufactures, dried fruits, spirits, wines and malt, electrical and other instruments, apparatus and appliances, railway material for permanent way and rolling stock and newsprint. It

was, however, proposed to reduce the export duty on tea.

Changes in the rates of Union excise duties were proposed in respect of 14 commodities and a levy imposed on 18 new commodities. The latter included soda ash, caustic soda, glycerine, coal tar dyes, cosmetics, cellophane, plastic powders and other semi-finished plastic material, mill-made cotton and woollen yarns, glass, glassware, China and porcelainware, sheets, circles, pipes and tubes made of copper, copper-alloys, zinc and aluminium, wireless receiving sets, refrigerators, air-conditioning machinery, etc.

These proposals in respect of customs and excise duties were expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 60·17 crores while changes in direct taxes were expected to bring in an additional revenue of Rs. 3 crores. The only change proposed in the rate structure of personal income tax was the increase in the rate of the existing special surcharge of 5 per cent on earned income above Rs. 1 lakh to 10 per cent of the basic tax.

A few changes proposed in the taxation of companies were aimed at rationalising the present tax structure and encouraging capital formation.

The tax on new bonus issues was to be reduced from 30 per cent to 12½ per cent. The rate of super-tax on dividends paid on intercorporate investment, whether Indian or foreign, and whether on the majority basis or a minority basis, was to be fixed at 20 per cent. The new rate of taxation was to be applicable to investment in companies formed after April 1, 1961.

It was proposed to reduce the tax on royalties received from Indian enterprises by foreign companies on agreements approved by the Central Govern-

ment after March 31, 1961 to 50 per cent.

Entertainment expenses in the case of companies were to be admissible

within specified limits as expenditure for tax purposes.

It was proposed to reduce the rate of development rebate from 25 per cent to 20 per cent in the case of machinery or plant installed after March 31, 1961.

Where a company was amalgamated with another company or where a firm was converted into a private company and machinery or plant on which development rebate was admissible to the predecessor was transferred, the development rebate already allowed in respect of the asset transferred was not to be withdrawn. Any unutilised portion of the rebate was to be available to the successor company, subject to appropriate conditions.

The period of tax exemption for foreign technicians, where contracts of service had been approved by the Central Government, were to be now available for a uniform period of 36 months. If after this period, the technician's services were retained in India and the employer paid tax on the salary of the technician, the amount paid as tax was not to be treated as part of the income of the employees. This concession was to be given for 24 months.

The benefit of the 5 years of tax holiday was to be extended to newly-started hotels which satisfied certain conditions.

A deduction of Rs. 600 per annum was to be provided from the annual value of new residential units completed after March 31, 1961. The concession was to be available for a period of 3 years only from the date of completion. Further, it was proposed to provide for an initial depreciation allowance of 20 per cent to business undertakings for premises constructed by them for their employees drawing not more than Rs. 200 per month.

Tables 111 sand 112 show the budget of the Central Government for

1961-62 on revenue and capital accounts.

TABLE 111 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (ON REVENUE ACCOUNT)

		(in takns of rupees)								
1959-60 Accounts	1960-61 Budget	1960-61 Revised	1961-62 Budget							
1,56,11	1,62,50	1,63,00	{1,64,00 +29,27*							
3,60,65	3,79,61	3,94,98	\ \ +29,27* \ \ \ 4,06,24 \ \ \ +28,60* \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \							
	Accounts 1,56,11	Accounts Budget 1,56,11 1,62,50	Accounts Budget Revised 1,56,11 1,62,50 1,63,00							

^{*}Effect of budget proposals.

†Excludes a sum of Rs. 2.3 crores being the share of Union excise duties (basic and additional) payable to States which has been taken in reduction of revenue.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri 215

TABLE 111—(concld.)

Heads of revenue	1959-60 Accounts	1960-61 Budget	1960-61 Revised	1961-62 Budget
Corporation tax	1,06,56	1,35,00	1,37,50	<i>{</i> 1,40,00
Taxes on income	1,48,85	1,05,00	1,27,50	} + 1,00 1,31,00
Estate duty Taxes on wealth Taxes on railway fares Expenditure tax Gift tax Opium Interest	291 12,11 12,81 79 80 4,19 7,99	3,00 7,00 12,77 90 80 5,69 15,71	3,00 7,50 13,67 90 5,82 14,87	+2,00* 3,00 7,00 - 80 80 6,25 13,84
Administrative services Social and developmental ser-	85	84	99	97
vices Currency and mint Civil works etc., Other sources of revenue Posts and Telegraphs (net con-	48,24 52,79 3,22 35,95	52,35 57,22 3,04 39,73	51,46 57,85 3,38 38,66	47,00 60,63 3,75 39,28
tribution) Railways (net contribution)	5,13 5,63	47 5,64	46 5,06	77 21,29
Deduct—share of income tax payable to States	—79,32	-52,06	-86,98	-80,79
Deduct—share of estate duty payable to States	-2,76	-2,90	-2,91	-2,91
Deduct—share of taxes on railway fares payable to States	—13,07	—12,66	—13,79	_
Total revenue	8,70,43	9,19,65	9,23,72	9,62,92 +60,87*
Deficit on revenue account		60,70	33,66	_
Expenditure				
Collection of taxes and duties Irrigation Debt services Administrative services Social and developmental servi-	1,02,89 12 69,38 52,04	1,07,33 17 74,59 60,59	1,07,30 13 72,35 61,53	30,46 15 81,90 58,37
Currency and mint Civil works etc. Miscellaneous Defence services (net)	1,73,97 9,79 15,56 1,03,60 2,30,86	2,07,17 10,27 20,32 1,42,09 2,72,26	1,98,52 10,87 21,59 1,37,68 2,66,72	173,46 11,96 21,73 64,44 2,82,92
Contributions and miscellaneous adjustments Extraordinary items	48,94 20,73	51,81 33,75	51,87 28,82	2,87,26 10,87
Total expenditure	8,27,88	9,80,35	9,57,38	10,23,52
Surplus on revenue account	42,55	-	-	27*

^{*}Effect of budget proposals.

TABLE 112 CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in lakhs of rupees) 1960-61 1961-62 1959-60 1960-61 Revised Budget Budget Account Receipts 5,23,84 5,81,21 6,20,95 5,65,95 New loans 80 1,50 2,00 65 15-years annuity certificates 3,45 3,45 71,43 Special floating loan Net receipts from: -35,001,53,00 1,25,00 72,28 Treasury bills Investment of U.S. Govt. 2,40,00 96,00 counterpart deposit funds Treasury savings deposit cer-13,00 8,50 9,74 7,00 ficates Post Office savings bank de-35,00 25,77 24,00 35,50 posits 12-year national Plan savings 70,50 76,00 68,90 79,00 certificates 1,75 —67 2,00 —20 2,45 —55 76 Cumulative time deposits -69 Post Office cash certificates 19,09 -20,97 16,88 National savings certificates -22,21 Defence savings certificates National Plan certificates . . . -1.27 -1,05-1,24 -1,0023,77 39,24 40,54 39,69 Other unfunded debt Railway depreciation, revenue reserve and development -8,91-33,52-14,36 4,08 funds Telephone development fund -99 -35 -80 -20P.& T. renewals, reserve and other funds 33,47 5,71 5,03 2,75 Other miscellaneous reserve funds 59 61 60 Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt 5,00 5,00 5,00 5,00 Deposits under Income Tax Act -14,03-30 -9 (net) _44 Discount sinking fund (net) 54 2,14 1,21 1,91 Payment by Reserve Bank for 5,00 rupee coin 5,00 5,00 5,00 Repayment of loans by States 80,85 1,03,00 1,06,54 1,21,48 27,99 Other loan repayments 24,08 54,50 25,18 Other deposits and advances (net) 61,03 1,61,27 1,39,45 1,27,75 Total 9,72,97 11,52,63 11,30,60 13,15,30 Deficit on capital account 7,75 Disbursements Capital outlay: Railways 74,69 1,20,81 1,60,00 1,23,62 Irrigation 26 31 Posts & Telegraphs 8,09 15,45 12,59 12,05 Schemes of agricultural improvement and research 5,23 6,42 94,71 4,61 5,86 Industrial development 58,60 98,70 4,59 1,07,15 Aviation 3,78 4,36 3,30 2,38 . . Broadcasting 65 1,00 1,00 . . **Ports** 1,26 2,25 1,66 Currency and coinage 95,27 3,42 7,82 7,10 Mint 12 10 .. 12 Delhi capital outlay 5,53 12,30 6,95 6,95 Multi-purpose river schemes 4,25 1,09 3,35 95 2,70 Electricity schemes ... 1,01 62 83 Civil works 15,00 22,64 34,10 39,87 Commutation of pensions 42 58 45 -26 Sterling pensions ... Defence capital outlay -3,68 -3,62 -3,62 3,66 36,11 32,01

36,25

TABLE 112—(concld.)

	1959-60 Account	1960-61 Budget	1960-61 Revised	1961-62 Budget
Schemes of Government trading	3,97 9,27 —34 2,23 34 21 — 35,15 1,34 17 1,26,46 3,42 12 2,75,47 2,17,73	26,85 12,43 5,18 6,06 1,45 25 — 73,57 2,09 53 1,36,70 3,43 — 3,31,51 1,76,74	56,81 12,47 -84 5,68 30 84 8,27 76,38 2,28 66 1,26,36 3,43 3,34,60 1,59,23	27,06 13,22 1,50 5,40 1,75 40 7,72 74,70 5,01 94 1,64,38 3,43 1,79 3,95,18 1,61,25
Total Surplus on capital account	9,80,72	10,92,79	11,16,22	12,54,90 60,40
	9,80,72	11,52,63	11,30,60	13,15,30

Tables 113, 115 and 116 show, both on revenue and capital accounts, the budgetary position of the Central Government for 1950-51 and the six years ending 1960-61 and tables 114, 117 and 118 show the budgetary position of the States for 1951-52 and the six years ending 1960-61.

PUBLIC DEBT

The interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India which include public debt, unfunded debt, deposits bearing interest and foreign debts etc., rose by Rs. 713 crores from Rs. 5,568* crores at the end of 1959-60 to Rs. 6,281 crores at the end of 1960-61 and are expected to rise further by Rs. 829 crores to Rs. 7,110 crores by the end of 1961-62. External obligations stood at Rs. 826 crores at the end of 1960-61 showing a rise of Rs. 216 crores over 1959-60 and Rs. 685 crores over 1955-56.

As against these liabilities, interest-yielding assets of the Government of India (capital advanced on railways, posts and telegraphs, public sector industries, State Governments, etc.) amounted to Rs. 5,090 crores at the end of March 1961 representing an increase of Rs. 555 crores over 1959-60 and Rs. 2,622 crores over 1955-56. During 1961-62, interest-yielding assets are estimated to show a further rise of Rs. 636 crores to Rs. 5,726 crores.

^{*}Figures given here are based on revised estimates for 1959-60 and 1960-61.

TABLE 113
BUDGETARY POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

			THE REAL PROPERTY.						101	0,0	
	*			1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	195	1959-60	19-0961
				Accounts	Accounts	Accounts	Accounts	Accounts	Budget	Revised	Budget
				405.86	481.19	563-23	673.38	670.21	687.65	746.19	825-15 (b)
B. Expenditure (c) C. Surplus (+) or deficit (—) Conital account	::	::		346.64	440.74	473.83	631.33	675.46	746-73	761.58	885.52
			•	104.45	280.95	302-75	297.62	590-53(f)	590-53(f) 947-52 (g) 847-13 (j)	847.13 (J)	990-42
				182.59	470.92	81.919	843.07	813.20	1,111.53	1,006-90(i)	1,083.37
C. Surplus (+) or deficit (—) III. Miscellaneous (net) (e) IV Overall surplus (+) or deficit (—)		::		-78·14 +15·26	—189.97 —10.35	-314·03 +39·88	545·45 +44·82	-222.67 +5.98	$\frac{-164.01}{+0.89}$	-159·77 +0·69	92.95 0.21
	,			-3.66	-159.87	-184.75	458.58	-221.94	-222-19	-174.47	-153.53
A. Treasury bills (h) \(\) Gash balances. \(\) increase (+) decrease [(i) Opening balance (ii) Closing balance	 	:] : :	::::	-16·10 +12·44 149·50 161·94	—123.38 —36.49 32.23 —4.26	-240.45 +55.70 -4.66 51.04	-459.43 +0.85 50.96 51.81	-204·70 -17·24 52·11 34·87	-222.00 -0.19 50.12 49.93	-190·10(i) +15·63 34·87 50·50	—153.00 —0.53 50.50 49.97

States' shares of excise duties and other taxes; (b) Including the effect of budget proposals; (c) Excluding the payment of States' shares of excise duties and additional excise duties; (d) Excluding Treasury bill receipts; (e) Remittances and transfer of cash between England and India; (f) Excludes the conversion of ad hoc Treasury bills of Rs. 300 crores into 4 per cent Loan, 1973 which was taken over by the Reserve Bank in July 1958, and is not intended to be placed on the market but includes sales of Treasury bills through public auction of Rs. 25.5 crores; (g) Includes sales of Treasury bills of Rs. 15 crores through public auction. (h) Mostly sold to the Reserve Bank. (i) Excludes an amount of Rs. 17.9 crores representing ad hoes issued to the Reserve Bank for purchase of gold for part payment of India's increased subscription to the IMF. (j) Excludes ad hoc Treasury bills of Rs. 150 crores funded in December 1959. Accounts are provisional. Budget estimates for 1960-61 relate to those presented to the Lok Sabha. Notes

CONSOLIDATED BUDGETARY POSITION OF STATES

						-	(in crores	(in crores of rupees)	
	1951-52 Accounts	1955-56 Revised	1956-57 Budget	1957-58 Accounts	1958-59	1959-60	09-	1960-61 Purfact	
			nagnnor	Accounts	Accounts	Budget	Revised	nagana	
1. Revenue Account								1	
Kevenue Franchium	405.4	560.1	577.0	714.2	816.6	846.8	888.1	944.6	
(+) or defect ()	392.7	626.4	654.4	684.4	768.3	839.9	864.6	938.9	
Capital Account	+12.7	-66.3	4-77-4	+29.8	+48.3	6.9+	+23.5	+5.7	
Receipts	, ,,,,								
Disbursements	163.6	385.8	469.7	405-7	391.7	490.2	509.7	569.5	
() or deficit ()	188.7	369.8	454.1	432.1	434.9	503.2	549.1	582.3	
III. Miscelloneous (nat) (a)	25.1	0.91+	+15.6	-26.4	-43.2	-13.0	-39.4	-12.8	
VI Introduce (1) or degrees (1)	+1.6	8.0-	6.0+	-15.6	9.1-	9.0	11.7	+1-1-1	
ing halonge () in cash balances (b)	10.8	-51.1	-69.1	-12.2	+3.5	1-6-7	-14.2	10.9	
(ii) Closing balance	61.5	92.1	41.0	27.6	14.5	2.0	18:01	· · ·	
ang oanance	50.7	41.0	6.61-	15.4	18.0	1.1	× × ×	5.5	
							2	1	

since later figures are not available. The figures from 1957-58 onwards relate to the re-organised States which exclude Delhi and 58 also include Jammu and Kashmir. The budget estimates for 1959-60 are on the basis of existing taxation except in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In the case of the former Bombay State, for the year 1959-60 (revised) budget estimates have been The figures for the year 1951-52 do not include Part C States (viz., Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) since they had capital budgets only from 1954-55. For 1955-56 and 1956-57 revised and budget estimates respectively are used The budget estimates for 1960-61 are before tax changes except in the case of Orissa. (b) Including overdraft. Consists of remittances. 3 Nore:

TABLE 115	REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA	
	REVER	

rupees)	1960-61	Budget		188.84	50.06	27.00	135.00	0.00	11.91	3.00	2.90	0.10	7.00	08.0	3.44	0.57	476.02		143.62	16.28	5.90	3.30	162.50	380.64	(41.09)	75.22	305-42	12.77	12.66	0.11	7.99	24.949	56.26	
to say	-09	Revised		151.48	107.33	17.60	00.7/	08.0	16.87	2.85	2.76	60.0	12.00	08.0	3.42	0.56	443.46		138.22	16.28	08.8	3.30	160.00	230.87	(40.04)	74.70					7.85		20.69	
(in c	1959-60	Budget		147.38	160.63	70.07	87.03	1.00	18.39	2.85	2.71	0.14	13.00	1.20	3.51	0.54	389.46		114.32	16.95	2.00	3.50	132.77	75. 475	(41.3%)	74.79	249.53	11.00	10.89	0.11	7.05	555.23	38.78	
	1958-59	Accounts -		151 · 18	10.7/1	00.57	54.33	0.64	14.91	2.70	2.38	0.32	19.6	86.0	3.41	0.53	386.97		116.53	20.84	5.41	4.49	138.29	16.13	(10.17)	72.99	239.95	12.24	10-89	1.35	7.38	553.06	53.94	
	1957-58	Accounts		146.40	163.70	24.57	17.06	01.00	10.61	2.31	2.40	60.0-	7.04	ı	3.31	0.35	418.32		150.94	26.83	87.7	90.02	179.99	70.617	(10.7)	40.22	233.40	3.68	4.41	-0.73	2.66	575-33	43.58	
	1956-57	Accounts		144.17	151.74	28.72	92.99	01.16	2.41	2.11	2.41	-0.30	1	1	2.17	0.54	347.18		140.52	78.67	7.31	17.5	100 42	C+.061		18.22	172.21	1	1	1	1.74	493.76	16.90	
	1955-56	Accounts		113 · 23	131.35	55.16	76.19	\$1.04	7.55		1.86	-0.05	1	1	1.72	88.0	295.69		127.98	37.76	77.5	07.5	145 25	C7.C+I		16.57	128.68	1	l,	1	0.31	411.47	17.08	
	1950-51	Accounts	AUE.	125.70	132.73	47.52	85.21	40.48	3.81	10.5	1	1	1	1	1.81	2.00.	227-49		107.70	47.36	0.37	87.4	CI - / CI	to 10			67.54	1	1	1	2.80	35/.00	12.53	
			REVENUE	(1) Taxes on Income and Expenditure (i+ ii+iii)	Taxes on income other than corporation tax	Less; States snare	(i) Net receipts	(iii) Expanditure tox	(2) Taxas on Pronaction and Canital Transactions(i+ii+ii+iv+v)	Estate Duty	Less: States' share		(ii) Taxes on wealth	(iii) Gift tax	(iv) Stamps and registration		(3) Taxes on commodities and services (i+ii+iii+iv)	(i) Customs	(ii) Imports	(iii) Exports	3	ress: Keinnds	(i) Net receipts	Onion excise duties	Less . States' share of excise duties including additional excise	:	(ii) Net receipts	Tax on railway passenger fares	Less: States' share	(iii) Net receipts	(iv) Other taxes and duties	(4) Iotal Tax Revenue (1+2+3)	(5) Administrative Receipts	

			1											No.				
52.01 5.64 0.47	46.95 (40.00)	1.05	825.15		22.77	60.29	272.26	74.59	10.11	10.00	129.48	250.88	51.81		3.03	885.52	-60.37	
55.55 5.75 4.16	46.01 (40.00)	-0.37	746.19		20.94	53.26	243.70	65.14	10.00	2.00	95.25	219.09	48.98		3.22	761.58	-15.39	
54.93 5.98 4.20	45.78 (40.00)	1.03	38.71		19.03	52-95	242.68	57.88	9.63	15.00	88.34	209.25	49.02		2.95	746.73	-29.08	
35.96 6.26 6.42	23.43	0.15	670.21		19.44	48.11	250.93	48.63	9.52	1	73.05	175.74	46.25		3.79	675.46	-5.25	
36.27 6.29 3.71	26.04	0.23	673.38		16.56	42.01	256.72	42.08	9.24	1	61.03	154-14	45.90		3.65	631.33	+42.05	
31.81 5.86 6.32	19.44 (20.00)	0.19	563.23		14.45	38.06	192-15	39.06	96.8	1	42.34	108.09	28.26		2.46	473.83	+89.40	
28.92 5.80 3.47	19.75 (20.00)	0.10	481 · 19		12.51	33.57	172.73	43.14	8.97	1	48.82	82.41	35.87		3.22	440.74	+40.45	
23.16 6.50 3.98	9.71 (9.91)	2.97	405.86	ENDITURE	10.24	21.29	164-13	37.36	66.9	0.07	44.28	39.50	15.59		7.19	346.64	+59.22	
:::5			::	EXPI		:	:	:		:		:			•	:	•	
 Bank		:	: :		:	•	:	:	:		:		ween					
2		•											et					
ings .													stmen		•	•		
dertak									•	•	:		s adus	s (i)			•	
lic Un	:		∴ (r		ue (c)		:		tions	:	:	•	aneou	nment	•	:	<u>_</u>	
of Pub	•	:	+9+		reven	(g)	et)		annua	ges (f)		es (h)	niscell	Gover	3		ficit (-	
ys nd Tel	:	(P)	(4+5		no spi	tration	ces (no	(e)	super	charg	(8) s	servic	and I	State	liture	ture	or de	
Net Contributions of Public Undertakings (i) Railways (ii) Posts and Telegraphs (iii) Currency and mint (brofits of the Reser	India)	thers	емение		demar	Iminis	s servi	rvices	is and	dinary	aneous	oment	utions	Union and State Governments (i)	xpenc	xpendi	Surplus (+) or deficit (-)	1
(6) Net Contributions of Public Undertakings (i) Railways (ii) Posts and Telegraphs (iii) Currency and mint (profits of the Rese		(iv) Others (b)	(8) Total revenue (4+5+6+7)		(9) Direct demands on revenue (c)	 Civil administration (d) 	Defence services (net	Debt services (e)	Pensions and superannuations	Extraordinary charges (f)	Miscellaneous (g)	Development services (h)	Contributions and miscellaneous adustments b	Union	18) Other Expenditure (j.	19) Total Expenditure	Surpl	
9			SS		1 (6)	(10)	(11) I	(12) L	13) P	14) E	15) N	16) L	17) C		18) C	19) 7		

The figures of total revenue and expenditure as given in this statement differ from those in the Budget papers as receipts from forests, opium and Figures under revenue and expenditure for 1957-58 to 1960-61 include self-balancing items in respect of (i) grants under PL480 amounting to Budget esti-(revised Rs. nil in 1957-58 and 1958-59, Rs. 15 crores in 1959-60 (budget), Rs. 2 crores in 1959-60 (revised) and Rs. 10 crores in 1960-61 (budget), and steel equalisation fund for Rs. 41 crores in 1957-58, Rs. 24 crores in 1958-59, Rs. 16 crores in 1959-60 (budget), Rs. 25 crores in 1959-60 (revised) currency and mint are shown on a net basis and States' share of Union excise duties and additional duties of excise are excluded. mates for 1960-61 relate to those presented to the Lok Sabha. and Rs. 32 crores in 1960-61 (budget).

reduction or avoidance of debt. (f) Include provision for grants to States for GMF schemes, relief in natural calamities, etc. From 1954-55, these (b) Include forests, opium, irrigation. (d) Comprises general administration, audit, administration of justice, jails, police, tribal areas and external affairs. (e) Include appropriation for electricity & road and water transport schemes. (c) Excludes forests, opium & States' share of Union excise duties and additional excise duties. items are transferred to miscellaneous expenditure under appropriate Ministries. Since 1957-58, it includes provision for transfer to the Special Development Fund of grants received under PL 480 (g) Comprises grants to educational institutions and certain items of developmental expenditure. (h) Comprise irrigation and multi-purpose river schemes, ports and pilotage, lighthouses and lightships, scientific departments, education, public health, agriculture, rural development, veterinary, co-operation, industries and supplies, aviation, broadcasting, civil works, postwar reconstruction and electricity schemes, community development projects, national extension service and miscellaneous departments, (i) Include grants-in-aid to States. (f) Comprises famine, stationery and printing, civil defence and pre-partition payments. are not taken into account. Including effect of budget proposals. Reliefs announced subsequently (a)

TABLE 116
CAPITAL BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

	-61	get		250.00	331.21	1	185	.36	.39	103.00	.20	72-82		37.74 4.08 26.85 3.65	78·75 142·91	.81 45 61
rupees	19-0961	Budget		250	331		98	24	9"	95	114	72		264 33	78 142	120.81 15.45 4.61
(in crores of rupees)	09-	Revised		228-93	228·68 71·43		82.00	-19.19	5.80	90.47	83.32	47.56 847.13		36.48 -4.04 9.47 78.00	(h) 34·80 154·71	85.03 11.85 4.38
	1959-60	Budget	1	240.00	299.77 95.24	1	85.00	-17.54	5.00	95.37	107-17	14.71		32.74 -3.95 32.04 99.22	(e) 61.93 221.98	121.81 15.45 4.38
	1958-59	Accounts		227-41	197.25	1	78-21	-40.18	5.00	4.30	49.48	2.00 6.46 590.53		27.88 —38.56 22.86 3.23	21.00	125.82 10.70 3.31
	1957-58	Accounts		136-17	32.47	1	69.46	-24.43	5.00	3.22 61.40	32.83	40.02 297.62		22.93 9.40 46.56 0.44	24.65	151.90 10.83 2.55
	1956-57	Accounts		157.73	10.84	1.55	58.95	6.31	5.00	34.60	30.73	-19·76 302·75		19.70 -9.37 11.67 -0.25	19.87	107.38
	1055.56	Q		103.68	2.67	0.78	66.51	6.92	5.00	—1·33 25·22	40.50	13.09 280.95	MENTS	17.59 —9.01 —29.59 8.76	3.67	67.52 9.03 1.95
	1950-51	Accounts	RECEIPTS	30.34	7.75	17:17	33.52	17.55	5.00	,—33·21 8·08	15.00	19.09	DISBURSEN	4·19 —6·57 —2·26 3·26	15.01	25.41
*			A.]						: :	: :		:::	В. D	-::::	::	:::
						•			::	::	:			1::::	::	:::
									of deb	::		:::		ons	::	:::
						:			idance	::	:	:: (SI		of pensi	::	:::
				:		•			or avo	Act (b)		 sury bil		Defence	::	:::
						ment ints (h)	(b) ::		uction	e-Tax y State	(c) pun	ig trea		nuted emes nd seco	ntal :	aphs
					: loan	t settle	b)	(b)	for red	Incom oans b	ment f	xcludi		of coming schoming schoming schoming schoming and mint a	elopme	Telegrion
	-1-			Internal (a)	rnal floating	te deb	vings (funds	iation	under	evelop	$\lim_{c \to 0} (d)$	utlay	Defence	Others (g)	Railways Posts and Telegraphs Civil aviation
			Loons	Inter	External Special floating loan	Inter-State debt settlement Treasury denosit receipts (h)	Small savings (b) Other unfunded debt (b)	Railway funds (b)	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	Deposits under Income-Tax Act (b) Repayment of Ioans by States	Special development fund (c)	Other items (d) Total receipts (excluding treasury bills)	Capital Outlay:	Non-developmental: Defence Payment of com State trading sch Currency, mint	Others (g) Total—Non-developmental	Rai

Irrigation and multi-purpose river schemes

20.0	20.50	04.71	33.37	301.50	444.41		108.70	27.70	2.43	0.40	331 65	15.00	151.56	00.101	1,083.37	-92.95
1.46	25.12	64.15	26.67	221.66	376.37		118.77	10.0	3 43	0.15	284.60	28.00	186.25	1 000.00	1,000.90	-159.77
3.37	75.77	54.28	30.49	255.55	477.53		117.47	9.37	3.43	2 1	292 58	20.11	191.04	1 111.52	1,111,55	10.491
3.27	19.90	187-19	15.26	365.45	401.86		21.13	7.46	3.37	1	293.90		85.48	813.20	27 550	10.777
3.42	18.02	147-57	14.10	348.39	433.57		67-39	7.21	4.80	1.45	283.60		45.05	843.07	515.45	C+ C+C-
2.53	23.34	66.34	21.24	232.89	274.51	, 0	19.36	3.21	1	0.16	202.03	7.50	49.41	616.78	_314.03	00 110
2.98	24.55	11.07	18.84	135.94	177.30		90.60	3.22	1,	89.0	241.24	5.47	23.91	470.92	-189.97	
2.56	9.11	06.8	55.73	07.70	cn.T/	11.74	† ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;	4.11	1	13	01.40	1	4.25	187.59	-78.14	
:	••		:	:	:		•	:	•	•	•		•	•		
:	:	•	•		•					:				•		
emes											Advances to States from special development find	opincin tuna				
irrigation and multi-purpose river schemes Civil works					debt-			ing deht	11		special devel	(b)	: 6)			None (1) Diames
ı multı-purp	velopment	(5)	pmental	Outlay	Dermanent of			pecial float	t settlemen	tates	ates from s	d advancee	mente	deficit (-) nollon	Diamer
Civil works	Industrial development	Other heads (i)	Total-Developmental	Total Capital Outlay	Discharge of permanent debt-	Internal	External	Discharge of special floating debt	Inter-State debt settlement	Advances to States	vances to Si	Other loans and advances (b)	Total disbursements	Surplus (+) or deficit (IO (L) card	Norn (1)
= O	In	ō	To	To	D		-	Di	Int	Ad	Ad	Oth	Tot	Sur		

made here. (2) Receipts and disbursements for 1959-60 (B.E.), 1959-60 (R.E.) and 1960-61 (B.E.), include a formal adjusting item amounting respectively to Rs. 57 crores, Rs. 31 crores and Rs. 74 crores in respect of loan assistance from the US Government which is transferred to Special Devereceipts and miscellaneous items such as remittances, etc., have been excluded from this :-(1) Figures of receipts and disbursements given in this statement do not tally with those in the budget papers as certain adjustments have been lopment Fund by debit to capital. (3) Treasury bill statement. MOLE

the sale proceeds of American (loan) wheat, received under Colombo Plan, assistance under Indo-U S. Technical Assistance Agreement and other aid. (d) Residual item. (e) Includes the additional contribution of Rs. 95·24 crores to the IMF (f) Excludes the conversion of ad hoc Treasury bills of Rs. 300 crores into 4 per cent loan, 1973, which was taken over by the Reserve Bank in July, 1958 and is not intended to be placed on the market, but includes sales of treasury bills to the public of Rs. 25 crores. (g) Includes sales of Treasury bills to the public of Rs. 15 crores. (h) Excludes an amount of Rs. 17.9 crores representing ad hoc Treasury bills issued to the Reserve Bank for the purchase of gold for part payment of India's increased subscription. to IMF. (1) Includes transfer of sale proceeds of American (loan) wheat, contingency fund, and payments to displaced persons. (j) Include grants to States for development purposes, ports, etc. (k) Excludes the conversion of ad hoc treasury bills Rs of 150 crores into 3½ percent bonds, 1969, 3½ percent bonds, 1962, 3½ per cent National Plan bonds, II series, 1967, and 3½ percent loan, 1968. included under small savings. Excluding 15-year annuity certificates which are (0)

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF STATES (On Revenue Account)

+	(On Rev	On Revenue Account)	0				(in lakhs	lakhs of rupees)
	1951-52	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	195	09-6561	1960-61
	Accounts	Revised	Budget	Accounts	Accounts	Budget	Revised	Budget
REVENUE	NUE							
Tax Revenue								
Taxes on Income	57.05	61.12	59.33	81.40	84.55	86.67	88.05	68.80
Share of income-tax	52,65	55.27	53,51	73,36	75.80	78.27	79,56	60,30
Agricultural income-tax	4.33	5.74	5,73	7,80	8,47	8,12	818	8 10
Profession tax	7		6	24	33	2,5	31.0	31
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	75.40	112 39	126.88	125.40	132.14	140 77	138 30	1/3 05
Estate duty	1	1 94	2,38	2,40	2,38	2,52	2,000	143,73
Land revenue	47.99	80,33	92,66	87,72	91.85	101 14	07,13	100,84
Stamps and registration	25,56	28,11	29,90	33,09	35.53	34.78	36,09	37.85
Urban immovable property tax	1.85	2,01	1,94	2,19	2,38	2,73	2,38	2,,07
Taxes on Commodities and Services	148,60	176.02	180.52	265,18	320,37	307.83	32.7.60	24,72
Union excise	70	16,60	17,04	40.21	73,02	73.80	75.45	75.05
State excise	49,41	43,49	42,76	46,02	46,94	44.12	45,66	46.79
General sales tax	54,40	68,28	70,66	107,37	111,68	100,87	110.95	117.06
Sales tax on motor spirit	4,53	8,30	8,73	9,85	12,19	12,67	13,37	14.16
Entertainment tax	6,39	6,50	6,53	8,56	10,65	9,72	10,42	10.87
Electricity duties	3,39	5,63	5,81	7,15	10,51	9,39	10,01	10,77
Motor vehicles taxes	10,09	14,39	14,98	21,13	24,46	23,23	25,46	26.95
Tax on railway fares	15	1:	1	4,81	10,88	10,87	12,66	12,70
Other taxes and duties (a)	19,69	12,83	14,01	20,08	20,04	23,16	23,02	26,06
Non ter revenue	281,05	349,53	366,73	471,98	537,06	535,27	553,95	554,06
INONiax revenue	0,00							
Nat Containing of Dublic Entermises (2)	38,13	60,44	66,70	82,02	104,49	121,33	127,02	148,17
Forests	76,47	10,07	34,88	42,93	39,69	42,94	41,86	46,48
Irrigation (d)	12,01	12,07	11,99	24,12	76,97	21,99	23,91	25,19
Flectricity schemes	2,41	6,01	10,50	40,7	0,00	17,61	10,00	11,78
Doed and mater transmert	7,41	0,60	00,7	0,40	3,61	2,03	2,48	2,89
Industries and others	101	2,03	3,51	4,84	4,59	5,77	4,70	5,59
Other revenue (e)	35 04	52 48	79 67	42.00	26-2	40 2	11	1,03
Grants-in-aid and other Contributions	25,36	67,40	65.10	74,34	23,55	53,92	26,10	63,10
Total non-tax Revenue	124,35	210,60	210.25	242,21	270,54	211 57	109,19	132,19
Total Revenue	405.41	560.13	576.98	714.19	816.60	846.84	17,450	390,54
			2		notara	20,010	77,000	744,00

														1			
		177,33	70.88	30,07	5,49	51,92	63,01	49.81	555,70		10.62	1.56.74	40,79	9.23	35,94	383,22	7,00,7
		163,41	64.09	28,33	4,97	41,05	21.83	38.64	498,21	07.07	64.78	1,51,76	38,10	14,00	35,58	864.65	+23,47
	160.07	71.81	64,53	26,90	4,74	50,31	22,31	37,91	486,66	78 19	62.80	1,47,09	37,58	33,08	353.75	839.91	+6,93
	147.25	57.85	51,75	25,43	30.06	44 20	18.04	32,24	423,08	55.91	54,51	145,05	35,91	34.74	345.21	768.29	+48,31
	130.37	51,57	46,23	23,76	31,70	50.12	15,35	28,35	386,06	53.36	36,99	1,39,14	16,87	29.99	298,33	684,39	+29,80
	119,93	54,27	46,66	22,93	32.97	59,92	19,77	21,56	c1,,0c	55,81	23,08	1,28,04	3.49	30,64	267,24	654,39	-77,41
	105,04	48,83	15,73	7.10	30,51	79,07	10,67	16,31	04.000	48,50	18,84	1,24,50	18,31	32,25	269,97	626,43	-66,30
NDITURE	60,30	29,22	17,62	4,61	82	40,93	18,61	196.21	161	26,94	8,49	17.53	3,99	32,87	196,47	392,08	+14,73
EXPE						:			1				:		:	•	
Development Expenditure (f)	Medical and public health	Agriculture, veterinary and co-operation	Floaticity (g)	Rural and community development	Civil works	Industries and Supplies (4)	Other development expenditure (/i)	Non-development Expenditure	Direct-demands on revenue (i)	Debt services (g)	Civil administration (k)	Miscellaneous (/)	Other non-development expenditure (a)	Total Non-development Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Surplus (+) or deficit (—)	Norm .

The figures for 1951-52 do not include Part C states (viz. Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) since separate revenue budgets for these States are available only from 1952-53. For 1955-56 and 1956-57, revised and budget estimates respectively are used since later figures are not available. Budget estimates for 1956-57 are before tax changes. Figures from 1957-58 onwards relate to the re-organised States which exclude Delhi and Himachal Pradesh which are now Union Territories and include Kutch which is now a part of the Gujarat State; Figures from 1957-58 also include Jammu and Kashmir. Budget estimates for 1959-60 are on the basis of existing taxation except in the case of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. In the case of the former Bombay State, for the year 1959-60 +23,47 (revised) budget estimates have been used. Budget estimates for, 1960-61 are before tax changes except in the case of Orissa. +6,93+48,31 Figures given here differ from those in the budget papers as certain adjustments have Nore:

gets and does not constitute a commercial surplus. (d) Irrigation works for which capital accounts are not kept are taken on a gross (a) Include sugarcane, cess, tax on passengers and goods, tobacco duties, taxes on prize competitions and betting, inter-State transit duties, (k) Comprises general administration, administration of justice, jails and convict settlements and police. (1) Covers expenditure (e) Comprises receipts on account of debt services, stationery and printing, miscellaneous receipts and transfers from reserve funds. (h) Includes expenditure on miscellaneous and on displaced persons, grants and other contributions to local bodies and private parties, irrecoverable loans and advances, advanced technical The classification of development and non-development expenditure has been done on the basis of broad budget heads. training scholarships, etc. (m) Includes pensions, stationery and printing, extraordinary charges and transfers to funds. interest on capital outlay; consequently the item 'debt services' are under-estimated. scientific departments, aviation and ports and pilotage.

(in lakhs of rupees)	1960-61 Budget			83,50 1,07 341,97	14,18	569,47			52,18	5,79	-39,38(e)	106,92	2.51	243,13	73	2	12,92	13,80	
(in lakhs	09-6561	Revised		77,86	15,33	509,66 509,66			54,01	5,48	24,84	93,45	19,98	280,31	80 9	0,,0	9,30	16,50 296,81	
	1959	Budget		72,50 90 306.45	8,98	42,49 42,51 490,17			55,76	79,69	28,06	94,47	15,71	285,29	1 05	11,00	11,96	11,11	
	1958-59	Accounts		70,42	17,88	26,96 —31,67 391,72			53,40	52,53	27,14	76,46	14,65	232,99	30	000	6,38	6,20	
	1957-58	Accounts		25,89 12,59 779,70	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	53,74 19,72 405,70			61,79	61,82	38,33	64,03	12,29	246,27	16 05	13,03	4,46	20,32	
OF STATES	1956-57	Budget		84,38	8,14	35,40 23,31 469,67			64,63	84,86	61,25	80,23	17,13	315,92	1 66	00,4-	6,17	1,80	
BUDGET O	1955-56	Revised		78,22	6,94	28,97	200,000		08'99	71,88	47,92	39,48	7,84	242,73	17.40	-14,40	3,32	-11,18 231,56	
CAPITAL B	1951-52	Accounts	RECEIPTS	11,81	2.57	24,33 47,17	Colony	B. DISBURSEMENTS	27.59	24,00	19,94	21,04	5,81	100,29	00 10	60,62	2,03	27,28 127,57	
			A. RE	Permanent debt Floating debt (a)	Loans from the Centre Other loans (b) Unfunded debt (a)	Loans and advances repaid to State Governments Deposits and advances and other items (a) (c)		Capital outlay	Development— Multi-nurnose river valley schemes	Irrigation and navigation	2 :	Road transport Buildings, roads and water works	Industrial development	Others Total development	Non-development—	State trading (a) that holders on the abolition of	יייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייייי	Other financial transactions Total non-development Total capital outlay (d)	

	20,82 79,04 4,59 220,86 582,24
	6,69 84,86 6,16 154,52 549,04
	7,67 67,74 1,18 130,14 503,13 -12,96
	12,49 65,28 117,71 434,90 43,18
	7,18 61,39 7 96,90 432,13 –26,43
	8,20 28,63 99,51 454,06 +15,61
	7,84 22,96 107,39 369,75 +16,05
	1,01 11,37 48,77 188,72 —25,13
- 1-0	Repayments of loans to the Centre Other loans (b) Loans and advances by State Governments C. Surplus (+) or deficit (—) (A—B)
1	401 0

Figures given in this statement differ from those in budget papers as certain adjustments have been made to ensure uniformity in presentation. The figures for the year 1951-52 do not include Part C States (viz., Ajmer, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh) since they had capital budgets only from 1954-55. For 1955-56 and 1956-57, revised and budget estimates respectively are used since later figures are not available. The figures from 1957-58 onwards relate to the re-organised States which exclude Delhi and Himachal Pradesh which are now Union Territories and include Kutch which is now a part of the Gujarat State; the figures from 1957-58 also include Jammu and Kashmir. In the case of the former Bombay State, for the year 1959-60 (revised) Note: - Figures

Figures are net. (b) This is a new item included from 1957-58 to show loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, loans from National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, loans from Khadi and Village Industries Board, Employees' State Insurance Corporation etc. (c) Including configency find transactions (net). (d) Excludes appropriations to contingency fund and other funds which are adjusted under the item 'Deposits and advances and other items'. (e) Including a credit item of Rs. 68,87 lakhs in the Uttar Pradesh budget representing the value of assets of the electricity schemes transferred to the State Electricity Board; this amount has been shown as loans and advances.

(0)

Table 119 shows the interest-bearing obligations and interest-yielding assets of the Central Government.

TABLE 119

INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS AND INTEREST-YIELDING ASSETS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(in crores of rupees)

			es of rupees)
	At	the end of	
	1938-39 (Pre-war year)	1960-61 Revised	1961-62 Budget
Interest-Bearing Obligations in India			
Public Debt—	107 07	0.570.01	2.660.22
Loans	437 · 87	2,572·21 1,262·60	2,669·32 1,387·60
Treausry bills	484.17	3.834.81	4,056.92
Total—Public Debt (India) Unfunded Debt—	10 1 1/	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1,000)2
Investment of US Government counter-		240.00	336.00
part deposit funds	. 02	0.27	0.00
Service funds	1.03	0·27 77·71	0·26 86·21
10-Year treasury savings deposit certifi-		11-11	00.21
Post Office savings bank deposits	81.88	421-49	456.99
12-Year National Plan savings certificates		292 · 18	368-18
Cumulative time deposits	50.57	2.55	5·00 0·81
Post Office cash and defence savings certi-	59.57	1.38	0.91
ficates National savings certificates	_	152.10	135.22
10-year national Plan certificates		18.74	17.74
State provident funds	72.40	285.28	323 · 69
Other items	10·25 225·13	19.17	20·47 1,750·57
Total—Unfunded Debt (India) Deposits—	223.13	1,510.87	1,750-57
Depreciation development and reserve	27.34	87.28	96.19
funds.		The state of the s	
Other deposits		22.07	21.81
Total—Deposits (India)	27·34 736·64	109·35 5,455·03	118·00 5,925·49
Total—Obligations in India Other Public Debt—	130.04	3,433 03	3,723 47
In England			
Loans	396.50	107 · 17	107 · 42
U.K. Syndicate of banks	47.82	15.33	13.33
Capital portion of railway annuities in purchase of railways	47.02	7	
Total-Public Debt (England)	444.32	122.50	120.75
Loans from World Bank		155.24	167.76
Loans from US Exim Bank	_	35.73	83.33
Loans from USA Loans from Canada		316·36 14·07	11.83
Loans from USSR		61.53	88.30
Loans from West Germany		108 - 17	108 · 21
Loans from Japan		11.97	25.62
Loans from Czechoslovakia Loans from Poland			4.00
Loans from Yugoslavia			• 4.00
Loans from Switzerland	_		3.00
New Loans to be negotiated		-	120.00
Total-Interest Bearing Obligations Interest-yielding Assests—	1,180.96	6,280 · 60	7,110.13
Capital advanced to railways	725 - 24	1,555.90	1,715.90
Capital advanced to other commercial	27.42	219.69	243.76
departments (including Damodar			
Valley Corporation)		472.25	545.75
Investment in commercial concerns (industrial development)		473.35	343.13
Capital advanced to States	123 · 28	1,905 · 69	2,179.39
Other interest-bearing loans	20.71	615.59	722.34

TABLE 119-(concld.)

		At the end of	
	1938-39	1960-61 Revised	1961-62 Budget
Amount recoverable from the U.K. and the States on account of purchase of annuities for sterling pensions	_	19.43	18.82
Debt due from Pakistan	896·65 30·30	300·00 5,089·65 54·01	300·00 5,725·96 52·34
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets	274 · 63	1,116-41	1,311 - 30

Note 1—The outstandings at the end of each year are shown in the statement. The account for the year 1947-48 (pre-partition) and 1959-60 have not yet been closed finally and the figures have, therefore, been worked out on the best information available.

Note 2—Sterling obligations have been converted into rupees at 1 sh. 6d. to the Rupee. NOTE 3—Final debt settlement with Pakistan has yet to be made. The figure entered for debt from Pakistan is a rough indication of the amount likely to be due to

Tables 120 and 121 show the position regarding the debts of the Government of India and the State Governments.

MONEY SUPPLY AND CURRENCY

During 1960, money supply with the public recorded a marked expansion of Rs. 218.8 crores as compared to Rs. 171.4 crores in 1959 and Rs. 75 crores in 1958. There has been a progressive rise in the rate of expansion in money supply from 3.3 per cent in 1958 to 7.3 per cent in 1959 and 8.7 per cent in 1960. Currency with the public rose by Rs. 146.6 crores and deposit money by Rs. 72.2 crores. In 1959, currency with the public had expanded by an almost equivalent amount (Rs. 147.9 crores) but deposit money had risen by only Rs. 23.4 crores.

An analysis of the factors influencing money supply shows that the expansion during the year stemmed from (i) increase in the public's net indebtedness to banks and (ii) further extension of bank credit to Government. The combined effect of these two factors, however, was partly offset by a balance of payments deficit. The expansion in bank credit to the public amounted to Rs. 246.5 crores, which was substantially larger than the rise of Rs. 129.0 crores in 1959. At the same time, time liabilities* increased during the year by Rs. 8.6 crores as compared to Rs. 236.7 crores in 1959, so that the public's net indebtedness to banks showed a rise of Rs. 237.9 crores, as against a fall of Rs. 107.7 crores in 1959. Bank credit to Government also increased by Rs. 43.5 crores@ but the increase during 1960 was substantially smaller than that in the preceding year (Rs. 246 crores). On the contractionist side, the balance of payments deficit, as measured by a fall in foreign assets held by

@ Comprising: (i) a rise of Rs. 133.2 crores in rupee investments of the Reserve Bank, (ii) an increase of Rs. 22 crores in loans and advances to Governments, (iii) a rise of Rs. 16.6 crores in re-discounts of Treasury bills by the Reserve Bank, (iv) a fall of Rs. 149.6 crores in banks' investments in Government securities and (v) a reduction of Rs. 21.3 crores in

Governments' balances with the Reserve Bank

^{*}The smaller rise in banks' time liabilities as well as the smaller increase in bank credit to Government are partly explained by the change in arrangements for holding PL 480 funds, whereby (i) these funds, which had hitherto been deposited with the State Bank, have, since May 12, 1960, been flowing direct to Government through purchase, by the US Embassy, of special securities, and (ii) past accumulations of such funds with the State Bank of India secured to Government in monthly instalments of Rs. 12 crores each, commencing from July 1960. Even excluding PL 480 funds, the public's net indebtedness to banks showed an appreciably larger increase than in 1959, while the increase in bank credit to Government was about two-thirds of the increase in 1959.

TABLE 120

DEBT POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

crores of rupees)

(in

								250	
Debt	Of which dollar loans	24.60		117.57	159.85		262-31	374.68	
External Debt	Total	49.81		138.81	211.02	10 111	391.35	630.50	
Percent-	age increase (+) or decrease (-)	±2.3	1	+7.8	1.77.4	+ 77+	+12.3	+10.8	
	Total	A BUT-	+7 7/4,7	3,067.17	4117.63	4,117.03	4,623.50	5,123.49	
-	age to total	100	W.CI	12.7	0,00	10.3	9.5	10.4	
	Other obligations (b)		342-81	390.29	}	422.37	437.21	530.99	
	Percent- age to total		13.2	18.7		17.0	16.9	16.7	
	Small savings (a)		326.25	572.96		700.64	780.01	856.67	
	Percent- age to total		14.8	19.4		31.5	26.5	25.3	
	Treasury		364-72	(c) 595·25		1,295-12	1,225.32	1,297.60	
	Percent- age to total		58.2	49.2		41.3	-	47.6	
	Marketable Percent- rupee age to loans total		1,438-46	1,508.67	1,033.01	1,699.50	(a) 2 180.96	(d)(e) 2 438-23	(d)(e)(f)
	End of March		1951		•	1958		1060	

NOTE: - Figures are provisional, excepting those of rupee loans and Treasury bills.

over by the Reserve Bank of India against cancellation of ad hoc Treasury bills and held in the Issue Department as cover against note issue. This amount has been correspondingly excluded from treasury bills. (f) Includes further issues of the value of Rs. 150 crores interest from the date of discharge, (2) balances of special loans, (3) balances of State provident funds and other accounts such as General Family Pension Fund, the Hindu Family Annuity Fund, the Postal Insurance and Life Annuity Fund etc. and (4) unclaimed balances in respect of Three-year interest-free bonds and Five-year interest-free prize bonds. (c) Including Treasury deposit receipts. (d) Including Hyderabad State loans the liability for which was taken over by the Central Government under Section 82 (1) of the States Reorganisation Act 1956, (e) Includes a special issue of the 4 per cent loan, 1973 for Rs. 300 crores created in July 1958, which was wholly taken created in December 1959 against conversion of Treasury bills held by the Reserve Bank in their Issue Department. This amount has also Inclusive of Indian Union's share of pre-partition liabilities. (b) Including (1) unclaimed balances of old loans which have ceased to bear been correspondingly excluded from Treasury bills, (a)

TABLE 121

DEBT POSITION OF STATES

(in takhs of rupees)

. Public Debt: (i) Permanent debt (ii) Floating debt (iii) Loans from Central Government (iv) Other debt (a)	1951-52 133,71 15,66 238,54	1955-56 (R.E.) 264,48 8,20 876,07	At the 1956-57 273,95 1,094,91	1957-58 1957-58 283,43 26,62 1,354,95	1958-59 342.28 26,21 1,575,89	1959-60 R.E. (c) 416,88 25,01 1.822,30	
III. Unfunded debt	57,37 445,28	83,19 1,231,94	2,20 94,09 1,485,03	9,23 105,43 1,779,65	28,32 109,61 2,082,29	37,73(b) 119,11 2,421,05	

Note:—The figures in this statement are based on actual returns furnished by the States except in certain cases where they are based on the Budget papers. The data for 1951-52 and 1955-56 exclude Part C States which had a separate capital account only from 1954-55; figures from 1956-57 onwards relate to re-organised States and include Jammu and Kashmir from 1957-58.

This item shows loans from National Agricultural Credit (Long-Term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India, loans from National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board, loans from Khadi and Village Industries Board, Employees' State Insurance Corporation etc. (b) In the case of Mysore, includes the amount of Rs. 4-93 lakhs on acount of Inter-State debt (c) Include figures of Orissa as at the end of February 1960. (e)

the Reserve Bank, amounted to Rs. 44.5† crores as against a surplus of Rs. 24 crores in 1959.

The following table shows the movements in money supply with the public and its components during the period 1951-60.

MONEY SUPPLY WITH THE PUBLIC*

(in crores of r	rupees)
-----------------	---------

ir

li

th

ba

ris re

cr

la th

sh

ris

Go

Rs cro by the of the ass tab

Year	Currency public (i Hali Sicc rency	ncluding ca Cur-	Deposit me the p		Money supply with the public (including Hali Sicca Currency			
	Amount	Annual variation	Amount	Annual variation	Amount	Annual variation		
1956 . 1957 . 1958 . 1959 .	. 1,155·7 1,166·4 1,224·6 1,385·9	-30·1 -52·7 +10·7 +58·2 +161·3 +99·4 +40·9 +80·4 +147·9 +146·6	592·2 557·0 543·1 607·5 661·3 693·3 748·8 743·4 766·8 839·0	$ \begin{array}{r} -22.4 \\ -35.9 \\ -13.9 \\ +64.4 \\ +53.8 \\ +32.0 \\ +55.5 \\ -5.4 \\ +23.4 \\ +72.2 \end{array} $	1,801·3 1,712·7 1,709·4 1,832·2 2,047·2 2,178·7 2,274·9 2,349·9 2,521·2 2,740·0	-52·3 -88·6 -3·3 +122·8 +215·0 +131·5 +96·2 +75·0 +171·4 +218·8		

Currency**

During 1960, currency in circulation† (excluding small coins) recorded a further rise of Rs. 150.3 crores to Rs. 1959.7 crores. The year's increase, though almost the same as in 1959 (Rs. 149.2 crores), was substantially larger than the rise recorded in 1958 (Rs. 84.5 crores). Currency in circulation has been continuously rising since 1953, the aggregate increase up to the end of 1960 amounting to Rs. 794.2 crores or about 68.1 per cent. The expansion during the year was mainly accounted for by notes in circulation, which rose by Rs. 138.9 crores, as compared to Rs. 140.7 crores in 1959 and Rs. 82.6 crores in 1958. Total notes in circulation amounted to Rs. 1,826 crores at the end of 1960. The circulation of rupee coins (including one rupee notes) rose during the year by Rs. 11.4 crores as compared to Rs. 8.5 crores in 1959 and Rs. 1.8 crores in 1958. At the end of 1960, rupee coin circulation stood at Rs. 134 crores.

Decimal Coins

Decimal coins of the denominations of 10 nP., 5 nP., 2 nP., and 1 nP. were put into circulation in April 1957 and those of 25 nP. in December 1959. During 1960, 50 nP. coins were introduced from November 1. The value of decimal coins of the denominations of 25 nP. and under issue up to October 31, 1960 is as follows:—

TABLE 123 DECIMAL COINS IN CIRCULATION

Denomination	Value in lakhs of rupees
1 nP. 2 nP.	148 · 46
5 nP.	141·34 254·20
10 nP. 25 nP.	452·75 253·12
Total	1 1249 · 87

† Disregarding the re-purchases of rupees from the IMF in February and June 1960. *Excludes small coins in circulation. Figures are provisional.

**Figures for 1960 are provisional.

† Figures are inclusive of notes and rupee coins held by banks and at treasuries but exclusive of Rs. 43 crores of India notes returned from Pakistan and awaiting cancellation.

Decimal coins of the denomination of 100 nP. have not yet been issued. Demonetisation of anna-pie coins

In accordance with its decision to withdraw from circulation the old anna-pie coins the Government of India had issued two notifications on July 18, 1958 and June 15, 1959 in terms of which (i) all nickel brass two anna coins, all half-pice and pie pieces and (ii) all nickel-brass one anna and half anna coins ceased to be legal tender from January 1, 1959 and January 1, 1960, respectively. In continuation of this policy another notification was issued on March 2, 1960 in terms of which all cupro-nickel two anna and half anna coins were demonetised, with effect from October 1, 1960. These coins, however, continued to be legal tender up to March 31, 1961 at all the branches of the State Bank of India and the subsidiary banks conducting Government business, Government treasuries and sub-treasuries; they were also to be accepted at all Post and Telegraph offices and Railway offices in payment of dues until that date. Thereafter, these coins, like the other demonetised coins, will continue to be legal tender at the offices of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India until further notice.

BANKING

The rate of growth in the deposit resources of scheduled banks was smaller in 1960 than in 1959, while the pace of credit expansion was further accelerated. Aggregate deposit liabilities of scheduled banks rose in 1960 by Rs. 64.8 crores to Rs. 1891.9 crores as compared with a rise of Rs. 253.6 crores to Rs. 1827.1 crores in 1959. The smaller rate of expansion was mainly the result of the revised procedure regarding the placement of rupee counterpart funds arising out of imports under US Public Law 480.* However, even after excluding PL 480 funds the rise in deposit liabilities in 1960 was lower than in 1959. The lower rate of increase was the result of a smaller volume of Reserve Bank credit to Government and a fall in foreign assets of the Reserve Bank during the year. The impact of these moderating influences on deposit expansion was felt entirely in time liabilities. Demand liabilities (excluding PL 480) on the other hand, rose by a larger amount than in 1959 indicating a preference for greater liquidity. bank credit rose during 1960 by Rs. 216.2 crores to Rs. 1180.7 crores as against Rs. 98.9 crores to Rs. 964.5 crores in 1959; the larger rise was mainly due to the increasing tempo of the economy as reflected in the substantial rise in investment activity and industrial production during the year. Cash reserves of scheduled banks rose over the year by Rs. 48.0 crores to Rs. 162.1 crores in contrast to a decline of Rs. 5.3 crores to Rs. 114.1 crores in 1959, largely as a result of the impounding of a part of the increase in deposits by the Reserve Bank. Over the year, borrowings from the Reserve Bank showed a net rise of Rs. 49.6 crores to Rs. 61.5 crores as compared with a rise of Rs. 88 lakhs to Rs. 11.8 crores in the preceding year. Investments in Government securities declined during the year by Rs. 153.8 crores to Rs. 633.8 crores in sharp contrast to a rise of Rs. 150.4 crores to Rs. crores in 1959. This was partly the result of the transfer of PL 480 funds by State Bank to Government but was mainly a reflection of the strain on the resources of banks consequent upon the sharp rise in credit in the face of a lower rate of deposit growth and the stringent credit policy pursued by the Reserve Bank. The variations in the principal items of liabilities and assets of scheduled banks during 1959 and 1960 are given in the following

^{*}Please see footnote on page 228.

TABLE 124
SCHEDULED BANKS—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

(in lakhs of rupees)

	La Tal			Varia	tions
	End 1958	End 1959	End 1960	During 1959	During 1960
Aggregate deposit	1,573,53	1,827,09	1,891,90	+253,56	+64,81
liabilities (a) Demand lia-	693,96	716,87	781,11	+22,91	+64,24
bilities (b) Time liabi-	879,57	1,110,22	1,110,79	+230,65	+57
lities Inter-bank borrow-	53,79	47,64	27,31	6,15	-20,33
ings Borrowings from the R.B.I.	10,95	11,83	61,47	+88	+49,64
Borrowings from					
the State Bank and/or notified	7,79	8,70	10,26	+91	+1,56
Cash and balances with R.B.I.	119,34	114,05	162,05	- 5,29	+48,00
Investments in Government se- curities	637,17	787,52	633,76	+150,35	—153,76
Bank credit (advances, inland and foreign bills purchased and discounted)	865,62	964,49	1,180,73	+98,87	+216,24

During 1960, one bank was included in the second schedule to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, while another was excluded therefrom. The total number of scheduled banks thus remained unchanged at 94. The net increase in the number of their branches (after adjustment for the branches of non-scheduled banks included in the second schedule and/or excluded therefrom during the period November 1959 to October 1960) came to 259, those belonging to State Bank of India being 87. Consequently, the total number of offices of scheduled banks at the end of October 1960 stood

at 4,151 as against 3,892 at the end of October 1959.

A scheme for the guarantee of loans and advances to small scale industries by approved credit institutions was instituted by the Reserve Bank, as agent, of the Government from July 1, 1960, on an experimental basis for two years. The scheme provides for sharing of losses between the lending institutions and the Government of India. The maximum amount recoverable against the guarantee issued under the scheme in respect of any one advance will not exceed Rs. 1 lakh. The scheme is operative in 22 approved districts. The State Bank, its subsidiaries and 49 other scheduled banks, the State Co-operative Banks and the State Financial Corporations have been selected for facilities under the scheme. Other institutions can also participate in the scheme in respect of advances granted by them jointly with a selected institution which should participate in at least 25 per cent of such advances. Also, two or more selected credit institutions can grant an The scheme extends to industrial units whose capital investadvance jointly. ment does not exceed Rs. 5 lakhs and will cover only advances repayable on demand or within fixed periods not exceeding 7 years. The advance may be for acquiring fixed assets or equipment or for providing working capital.

Monetary and Credit Policy of the Reserve Bank

6

10

e

e

et

d

9,

al

d

es

nt.

10

ıg

0-

ne

ed

s,

ve

so

ly

of

an

st-

ole

ce

ng

The credit policy of the Reserve Bank during the year was characterised by measures of overall restraint. This was the result of the rather sharp rise in money supply and bank credit and the continuance of the rise in wholesale prices. Also, there was an unhealthy boom on the stock exchanges

reflecting partly the impact of excess liquidity in the economy.

During the year, the Reserve Bank, for the first time, resorted to its power the statutory reserve requirements of scheduled banks. March 11, 1960 all scheduled banks were required to maintain with the Reserve Bank additional balances equal to 25 per cent of the increase in their demand and time liabilities over and above the existing minimum reserve requirement(viz. 5 per cent of demand liabilities and 2 per cent of time liabilities). This was later revised and from May 6, 1960 banks were required to maintain additional reserves equal to the sum of (i) 25 per cent of the increase in demand and time liabilities between March 11, 1960 and May 6, 1960 and (ii) 50 per cent of the increase in demand and time liabilities since May 6. The Bank originally agreed to pay interest on the additional reserves at the average deposit rate of each bank for the relevant period. From June 29, 1960, however, the rate of interest was raised to ½ per cent above the average deposit rate of the bank concerned subject to a maximum of 41 per cent. On July 2, 1960 the Bank announced that (i) inter-bank borrowings should not be taken as part of total liabilities for purposes of additional reserves and (ii)banks which suffered a decline in deposits since May 6, 1960 which was in excess of 50 per cent of the rise between March 11, 1960 and May 6, 1960 were required to maintain only 50 per cent of the rise in liabilities since March 11, 1960. The latter provision was intended to give relief to banks which suffered a decline in deposits since May 6. Immediately following the May 5 circular the Governor of the Reserve Bank addressed a circular letter to banks requesting them to bring down their credit during the slack season. The impounding of additional reserves strained bank resources but the level of credit continued to remain high during the 1960 slack season. Although there was the usual reduction in credit against seasonal commodities, the reduction was more than offset by industrial advances which were rising in tune with the rise in investment in the private sector and in industrial production. The increase in advances was largely achieved by banks through heavy borrowings from the Reserve Bank and, accordingly, measures were taken to restrain their access to Reserve Bank. From October 1, 1960 a basic quota was fixed for each scheduled bank up to which the bank could borrow from the Reserve Bank at the Bank rate (4 per cent). Any borrowings in excess of this quota but up to 200 per cent of it, would carry a rate I per cent above the Bank rate while borrowings beyond 200 per cent of the quota would carry a rate of 2 per cent over Bank The basic quota for each scheduled bank for each quarter is equal to half the average of the statutory minimum reserves (i.e. 5 per cent of demand liabilities and 2 per cent of time liabilities) to be maintained by the bank in each week of the preceding quarter. Simultaneously, the scheduled banks were also required to raise their average lending rates by ½ per cent subject to a minimum of 5 per cent. The scheduled banks were also prohibited from paying a rate in excess of 2 per cent below the Bank rate, on deposits for a term of or subject to a notice of 21 days or less. On December 13, 1960, it was announced that banks whose average lending rate was 9 per cent per annum or more as on June 30, 1960 need not raise their average lending rate. Following these measures, there was a noticeable decline in bank credit and reduction in borrowings from Reserve Bank. On the eve of the busy season of 1960-61 it was evident that various measures listed above had led a high degree of strain on bank resources and in order to ensure that genuine needs of seasonal credit were satisfied the Bank announced a measure

of relaxation from November 11, 1960. In terms of this, the additional reserves were reduced to 25 per cent of the increase in deposits over March 11, 1960 the excess reserves maintained being refunded to banks. Also, increases in deposits since November 11, 1960 were exempted from additional reserve requirements. With effect from January 13, 1961, the additional reserve requirements were altogether revoked.

Selective Credit Control

Within the framework of the overall credit restraints, the selective credit controls were also continued with necessary modifications and extensions. On March 11, 1960 in view of the unhealthy trends in the stock exchanges the Bank imposed (1) a minimum margin of 50 per cent in respect of advances by scheduled banks against ordinary shares, above the amount of Rs. 5,000 and (2) a ban on the direct financing of budla transactions by scheduled banks. Also, in order to prevent the circumvention of selective controls by extension of clean advances, the Bank fixed a ceiling on clean advances so that the ratio of clean advances to total advances in any month was not to exceed the corresponding ratio in 1959. Certain modifications were also made in the existing selective credit control measures. Following the shift in the policy of the Central Government towards larger food zones for rice, a directive was issued on January 16, 1960 in terms of which State-wise ceiling limits were fixed only in resepect of Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh while abolishing them for Madras and Orissa, which for this purpose were merged with other States. Every scheduled bank was required to maintain separately in respect of its offices in (1) Andhra Pradesh, (2) Madhya Pradesh and (3) all other States together, aggregate level of credit against paddy and rice, which should not exceed the permissible level of credit for the corresponding months of 1958 or 1959, whichever was higher. The directive also simplified the formula in respect of advances of new offices or branches opened on or after January 1, 1958.

In view of the generally comfortable supply position of wheat and the assurance of additional wheat supplies under the recent PL 480 Agreement, by a directive dated August 20, 1960, the two-fold classification of States in respect of wheat advances was abolished and ceiling limits were prescribed for the country as whole. Consequently, the additional ceiling limits provided for earlier in respect of offices in Punjab in favour of storage delivery contractors were merged in the overall ceiling limits. On October 8, 1960 the minimum margin required to be maintained in respect of advances against paddy and rice was relaxed to 25 per cent in the case of licensed traders and millers in Punjab in order to aid the State Governments' procurement operations. On December 9, 1960, the minimum margin in respect of advances against sugar to traders was relaxed from 45 to 25 per cent in view of the improved supply position. In view of the sharp rise in prices of jute goods as well as raw jute and a rise in bank credit against these securities, the Reserve Bank, on December 12, 1960, issued a directive to all scheduled banks requiring the maintenance of (1) a minimum margin of 25 per cent in respect of advances against raw jute to mills and 40 per cent to others, (2) a minimum margin of 40 per cent on advances against jute goods and (3) an average aggregate level of credit against the security of jute goods in each two-month period commencing from January 1961 which should not exceed 130 per cent of the average level of credit maintained by it in the corresponding period in the immediately preceding year.

The scope for the use of the instrument of open market operations was limited during the year, owing to the prevailing stringency in the money market almost throughout the year. In fact, the Bank made net purchases during 1960 as against substantial net sales in 1959.

CORPORATE FINANCE

The total number of joint stock companies at work in India as on March 31, 1960 was 26,921, accounting for a total paid-up capital of Rs. 1,593·1 crores. Of these, the number of public and private companies was 7,306 and 19,615 with a paid-up capital of Rs. 811·6 crores and Rs. 781·5 crores, respectively. The total number of associations, not for profit, and companies limited by guarantee was 1,246. The following table shows the number and paid-up capital of the companies at work between 1947-48 and 1959-60.

TABLE 125
COMPANIES AT WORK—1947-1960

(paid-up capital in crores of rupees)

		Companies with share capital								
Year	P	ublic	Pr	ivate	r	guaran- tee				
	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	No.	Paid-up capital	Associa- tions not for profit			
1947-48 1948-49 1949-50 1950-51 1951-52 1952-53 1953-54 1954-55 1955-56 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59* 1950-60*	N.A. N.A. 12,568 12,413 12,055 10,237 10,056 9,575 8,810 8,296 7,760 7,306	N.A. N.A. 566·5 606·8 628·8 625·5 661·3 690·4 714·6 773·6 784·1 811·6	N.A. N.A. 15,964 16,810 17,257 19,255 19,569 20,299 20,547 19,984 19,719 19,615	N.A. N.A. 208 · 9 249 · 0 268 · 8 315 · 7 308 · 3 333 · 8 363 · 0 532 · 7 725 · 7 781 · 5	22,675 25,340 27,558 28,532 29,223 29,312 29,492 29,625 29,874 29,357 28,280 27,479 26,921	569·6 628·3 723·9 775·4 855·8 897·6 941·2 969·6 1,024·2 1,077·6 1,306·3 1,509·8 1,593·1	931 936 1,123 1,123 1,240 1,282 1,228 1,268 1,394 1,364 1,364 1,313 1,323 1,246			

Between April and November 1960, 1,119 new companies with a total authorised capital of Rs. 179·27 crores were registered. Of these, 99 companies were public and 1,020 private, having an authorised capital of Rs. 111·09 crores and Rs. 68·18 crores respectively.

Government Companies

One hundred and twenty-nine Government companies, (i.e. companies in which the Central or a State or both Governments own 51 per cent or more of share capital) were incorporated within the Indian Union up to the end of November 1960. Of these, 4 were registered during the period April to November 1960.

Distribution

The following table shows the State-wise distribution of companies for the year 1959-60 and the period April to November 1960.

^{*}Provisional.

TABLE 126 STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES

State/Union Terr	itory						Number of	Companies regis- tered during April- November 1960	
State, Chief							companies as on March 31; 1960	Number	Authorised capital (in lakhs of Rs.)
Bihar Gujarat Kerala Madhya Pradesh Madras Maharashtra Mysore Orissa Punjab Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh West Bengal Delhi Himachal Pradesh Manipur	••						456 350 372 * 1,050 315 2,396 * 629 206 790 437 1,163 11,582 1,523 9 7	17 3 14 50 26 21 226 243 23 11 40 18 22 276 129 —	58 6 2,72 15,73 2,02 2,59 50,85 48,90 1,61 36 2,85 2,69 63 37,26 10,42
Tripura	••		TOTAL	••			26,921	1,119	1,79,27

Foreign Companies

The total number of joint stock companies incorporated elsewhere than in India which established their places of business in this country stood at 566 as on March 31, 1960. Out of these, 393 companies had their origin in the UK whereas 62 were of the USA origin. The number of Pakistani, French and West German companies was 14, 12 and 11 respectively. All the other foreign countries had less than 10 companies each in India.

During the six months April to September 1960, 12 joint stock companies incorporated elsewhere than in India (6 in UK and one each in 6 other foreign countries) established their places of business in this country. Of these, three were concerned with processing and manufacture of metals and products thereof, 2 with wholesale trade, and one each with processing and manufacture of crude petroleum and natural gas, coir factories, motion picture production, manufacture of coke ovens (excluding gas), transport by air, business services and construction and utility.

INSURANCE

Public and Private Insurance

Since September 1, 1956, when the Life Insurance Corporation of India was established, life insurance business in India is transacted by the Corporation and, in a restricted sphere, by the Posts and Telegraphs Department of the Government of India and by certain State Governments.

Fire, marine and miscellaneous classes of insurance business are transacted both by the Indian insurance companies and by foreign insurance companies operating in India. In addition, certain State Governments are also transacting such business.

^{*}The total number of companies in the former State of Bombay on March 31, 1960 was 5,629. Separate figures for Gujarat and Maharashtra are not available.

State-run Insurance Schemes

The Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh are transacting life insurance business, the benefits of which are restricted to their employees. With effect from September 1, 1956, the Life Insurance Corporation of India acquired the exclusive privilege of carrying on life insurance business in India, but, in terms of clause (f) of section 44 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, the State Governments are enabled to carry on compulsory life insurance of their employees. The Governments of Gujarat and Maharashtra have an Insurance Fund for the insurance of all types of Government property in their commercial and industrial undertakings. The Government of Kerala is transacting fire and miscellaneous (motor) insurance business while the Government of Mysore is transacting miscellaneous (motor) insurance business.

Insurance Association of India

With the nationalisation of life insurance business in India, the Life Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India and its Executive Committee have ceased to function. The membership of the General Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India is confined to insurers carrying on general insurance business. The Executive Committee of the Council has evolved a code of conduct for observance by general insurers with the object of eliminating various alleged malpractices of rebating and payment of excessive commission. With a view to tightening control over general insurance business, the Executive Committee has recommended, inter alia, certain standards of solvency and minimum departmental reserves to be maintained by insurers on a voluntary basis.

The Committee has set up an administrative machinery to administer the code of conduct. The Controller of Insurance, in his capacity as a member of the Committee, is the head of the organisation.

Another wing of the association is entrusted with the task of regulation and control of the tariff structure in this business. The authority for this purpose is the Tariff Committee, which functions through four Regional Councils.

GENERAL INSURANCE

Insurance Companies

On December 31, 1960, there were 88 Indian insurers and 78 non-Indian insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938 for transacting various classes of general insurance business as shown below.

TABLE 127
NUMBER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

Class or classes of which	Indian	Non- Indian	Total				
Fire only		 		I	3	14	16
Marine only		 			13*	8	21
Miscellaneous only		 			13	4	17
Fire and marine only Fire and misc. only		 			_	7	7
Marine and misc. only		 			12	8	20
Fire, marine and misc.	• •	 				1	1
no, marine and misc.		 • •	./		48	36	84
		To	CAL.		88	78	166

Besides, the Life Insurance Corporation of India is also registered under the Act for the classes of life and miscellaneous insurance business.

^{*}Includes 12 insurers registered for marine (country craft) insurance business only.

The following table gives the summary of fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business of Indian insurers in respect of their world business and of the non-Indian insurers in respect of their business in India for the year 1959.

TABLE 128
GENERAL INSURANCE—BUSINESS STATISTICS

(in crores of rupees)

	Ind	lian Insur	ers	Non-Indian Insurers			
	Fire	Marine	Miscella- neous	Fire	Marine	Miscella- neous	
	. 12.42	5.11	10.81	3.19	1.81	2.45	
Claims under policies less reinsurances	. 4·44 . 1·87 3·53	3·92 0·15 1·20	5·85 1·62 2·67	0·63 0·07 1·60	0·81 0·11 0·60	1·01 0·28 0·86	

The following table shows the gross premium written direct by, and the net premium income of, insurers operating in India for the year 1959.

TABLE 129 GENERAL INSURANCE—PREMIUM INCOME

(in crores of rupees)

		ss premit		Net premium income			
Class of insurance business		lian irers	Non- Indian Insurers	Indian Insurers		Non- Indian Insurers	
	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India	Inside India	Outside India	Inside India	
Fire Marine Miscellaneous	8·72 5·10 9·19	1·99 1·74 3·31	4·94 2·47 2·77	5·14 2·62 7·26	7·28 2·49 3·55	3·19 1·81 2·45	
TOTAL	23 · 01	7.04	10.18	15.02	13.32	7.45	

Assets and Investments

The total assets of the general insurance business of Indian insurers as on December 31, 1959 amounted to Rs. 57.04 crores as against Rs. 51.93 crores at the end of 1958 and Rs. 49.08 crores at the end of 1957. The assets as on December 31, 1959 were invested as follows:

The disorts dis on Bosomoor 51, 1757 were an increased as Ion		(Per cent)
Central and State Government securities		13.2
Indian municipal, port and improvement trust securities		0.6
Shares and debentures of Indian companies		28.0
Foreign government securities		3.1
Agents' balances, outstanding premiums and amounts	due	22.4
from other insurers.		
Deposits, cash and stamps		21.8
Other assets		10.9
		100.0
TOTAL		100.0

LIFE INSURANCE

The Life Insurance Corporation of India came into existence on September 1, 1956, the day notified for this purpose in the Life Insurance

Corporation Act, 1956. The Corporation took over all the assets and liabilities appertaining to the controlled business of 245 insurers, including

three State Insurance Departments.

The Corporation submitted an interim report on its activities on August 5, 1957, which covered the period up to June 1957. This was followed by the first statutory report which related to the period of 16 months from September 1, 1956 to December 31, 1957. The Corporation has since decided to adopt the calendar year as the financial year and, accordingly, its second and third reports relate to the years 1958 and 1959.

On October 31, 1960 the Corporation had 35 divisional offices, 269

branch offices, 118 sub-offices and 62 development centres.

New Business

During 1960, 13,99,784 proposals for assurances amounting to Rs. 566.53 crores were received and 12,33,638 policies assuring Rs. 495.72 crores were issued. The corresponding figures for 1959 were: 12,66,828 proposals for Rs. 484.28 crores and 11,22,594 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 427.16 crores. There was thus an increase of 17.0 per cent in the proposed and 16.1 per cent in the completed business. These figures do not include the new business under the Janata Policy Scheme which was introduced on a pilot basis in selected areas in the country during 1957. Under this scheme, during 1959, the Corporation received 29,339 proposals for a total sum of Rs. 2.06 crores and issued 28,705 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 2.01 crores as against 25,245 proposals for a total sum of Rs. 1.67 crores received and 24,325 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 1.61 crores issued during 1958.

The following table shows the comparative figures of new transacted during the last six years. The figures include the of provident fund societies for 1956 and the earlier years and the business under the Janata Policy Scheme for 1957 and the subsequent years.

TABLE 130 LIFE INSURANCE—NEW BUSINESS

	TO STATE		1				1	1		
				In India			Out of India			
	Year		Year Number of policies		Average sum per policy	Number of policies	Sum assured	Average sum per policy		
				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1954	•••		7,40,093	237·60	3,210	32,682	crores 17.65	5,400		
1955			7,96,030	240 · 51	3,021	35,461	20.33	5,733		
1956			5,49,401	187-69	3,416	17,956	12.59	7,011		
1957			8,10,738	277 · 67	3,424	5,055	5 · 40	10,682		
1958			9,54,771	339.06	3,551	5,399	5.62	10,409		
1959	•		11,43,387	419.70	3,671	7,912	9.47	11,969		

Total Business in Force

The following table gives the business in force at the end of each of the last six years. The figures include the business of provident societies for 1956 and the earlier years and the business under the Janata Policy Scheme from 1957.

TABLE 131

			LIFE IN		Out of	India	Total		
Year			Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses	Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses	Number of policies	Sum assured and bonuses	
			(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)	(lakhs)	(Rs. crores)	
1954* 1955*			45·05 45·16	1,091 1,128	2·77 2·76	86 92	47·82 47·92	1,777 1,220	
1956** 1957 1958 1959	•••	•	54·18 59·74 66·80	1,374 1,584 1,862	2·65 2·60 2·56	99 98 102	56·83 62·34 69·36	1,473 1,682 1,964	

Rural areas

Intensive measures are being taken to popularise life insurance more widely in rural areas. To overcome the handicap of lack of adequate medical facilities in rural areas, the corporation has recently introduced a non-medical scheme in selected areas under which policies are issued without medical examination, subject to a maximum sum of Rs. 2,000 assured on one life and other safeguards relating to age, terms of assurance, etc.

Foreign Business

The Corporation transacts new business in Aden, Fiji, Hongkong, Kenya, Malaya, Mauritius, Singapore, Tanganyika, Uganda and Zanzibar. A branch office has also been opened in the United Kingdom to transact new busines.

Investments

The total investments pertaining to the life business of the Corporation on December 31, 1959 amounted to Rs. 455.98 crores as detailed below.

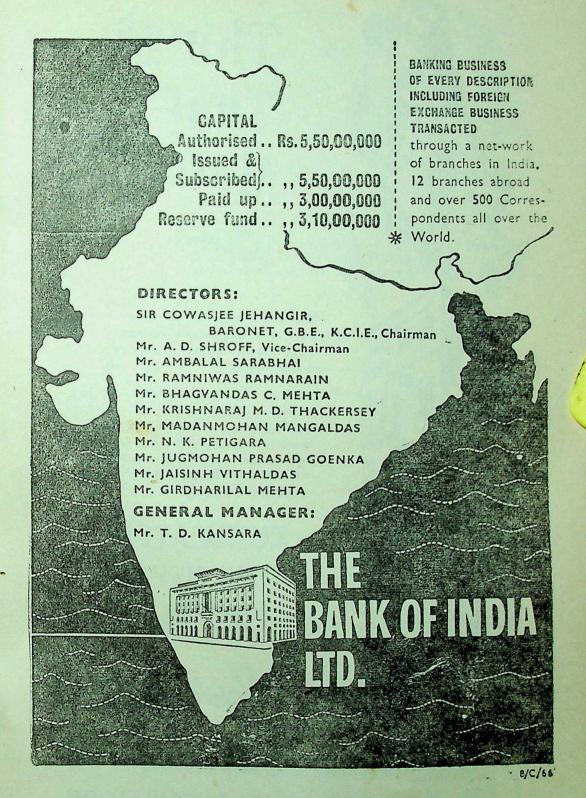
TABLE 132 L.I.C. INVESTMENTS (As on December 31, 1959)

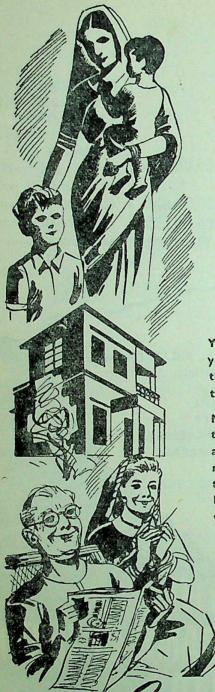
(in crores of rupees)

								(
	CI	ass of	Investr	nent	,			In India	Out of India
Central and State gove	rnmer	nt and	other a	pprove	ed secu	rities		315.74	
Municipal securities no	t incl	uded a	bove					0.96	_
Foreign government, n	nunici	pal etc	c. securi	ities					11.07
Shares and debentures								81 - 58	0.47
Loans to State governi	nents	for ho	ousing s	chemes	S			4.10	
Amounts due from Sta	te gov	vernme	ents in	respect	of their	r contr	bello		
bucinaco talcon accon								6.45	
Loans to co-operative	housi	ng fina	ance soo	cieties				1.20	_
Loans on mortgages o	fpror	erty				4		10.37	_
								22.57	0.11
Other investments								0.77	0.59
			() BAC					3 11	, ,
					To	DTAL		443 - 74	12.24

*The figures for 1954 and 1955 taken from the Insurance Year Books included the Insurance Co. Ltd. (for both the years) whose business has not been taken over by the Corporation and exclude figures relating to Central Railwaymen's Cooperative Provident Benefit Society, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company's Employees' Co-operative Benefit Fund, Travancore State Insurance Department, Mysore Government Insurance Department and the Patiala Insurance Corporation whose business has been taken over by the Corporation the Corporation.

The Corporation did not compile figures of total business in force as on December 31, 1956 since it was decided that the first accounting period should cover 16 months, i.e. September 1956 to December 1957.





Things That Matter Most

Your family's future welfare, a house of your own, comfortable retirement - all these can be provided for only out of today's savings.

Make a beginning and save regularly through a Cumulative Time Deposit account with the nearest Post Office. A monthly deposit of Rs. 5 would, give a tax-free return of Rs. 325 after 5 years or Rs. 725 after 10 years. Larger deposits would secure larger return.

CUMULATIVE TIME DEPOSIT SCHEME

Serves Your needs

Ask for further particulars from your Postmaster or the Regional National Savings Officer of your State



NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANIZATION

CHAPTER XX

AGRICULTURE

About 70 per cent of the people in India are dependent on land for their living. Agriculture and allied activities account for nearly a half of the country's national income. It supplies raw materials for some of the major industries such as cotton and jute textiles and sugar and provides a large proportion of the country's exports. India ranks first in the world in the production of groundnuts and tea and enjoys a virtual monopoly in the production of lac. It is the second largest producer of rice, jute, raw sugar, rape-seed, sesamum and castor-seed.

LAND UTILISATION

The total geographical area of the country is 80.63 crore acres. Land utilisation statistics are available for 72.30 crore acres or 89.7 per cent of the total area. The following table gives details of land utilisation in India for 1950-51 and 1957-58.

TABLE 133
LAND UTILISATION

(in crores of acres)

						1950-51	1957-58*
Total geographical area Total reporting area			••		•	80·63 70·25	80·63 72·30
Forests						10.00	12.74
Not available for cultivation- (i) Land put to non-ag (ii) Barren and unculti	oricultural	uses	••	•••		2.77 8·97	3·30 8·32
	Тота					11.74	11.62
Other uncultivated land exclu (i) Permanent pastures (ii) Land under tree cro (iii) Cultivable waste				••		1·65 4·90 5·67	3·18 1·44 5·22
Fallow lands—	Тота	L			••	12.22	9.84
(i) Current fallows (ii) Others		::				2·64 4·31	3·21 3·13
Vot.	Тотац				4.	6-95	6.34
Net area sown Total cropped area			•••			29·34 32·59	31.76
Area sown more than once			••	•••		32.39	35·92 4·16

Irrigated Area

Of the total area under cultivation, nearly 16 per cent is irrigated. During the period 1950-51 to 1957-58, the net irrigated area increased by 56 lakh acres as shown in the following table.

[·]Provisional.

TABLE 134 AREA UNDER IRRIGATION

(in lakhs of acres)

Source			1950-51				1957-58	Increase or decrease
<u> </u>	 					205	229	+31
Canals	 					89	111	+23 +21
Tanks	 		**			148	162	+21
Wells	 					73	55	-19
Other sources								
		Т	OTAL	(V) (V)		515	557	+56

The two outstanding features of agricultural production in India are the wide variety of crops and the preponderance of food over non-food crops. Table 135 shows the area under major crops in 1950-51 and during the five years ending 1959-60.

TABLE 135 AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS

(in thousand acres) 1958-59 11959-60 1957-58 1956-57 1950-51 1955-56 Crop 8,13,43 7,94,47 8,14,37 7,78,91 7,97,59 7,61,35 Rice 4,25,84 2,79,99 4,16,02 3,84,77 2,22,96 4,29,03 4 01,24 4,22,03 Jowar 2,72,36 98,19 2,66,99 2,80,18 2,78,02 Baira 1,04,57 1,04,57 92,87 78,07 91,32 Maize . . 61,92 62,11 57,01 1.31,84 57,31 56,31 54,44 Ragi . . 1,23,40 3,15,08 1,24,17 1,22,95 1,18,48 1,13,80 Small millets . . 3,11,41 82,43 2,93,00 3,34,19 2,40,82 3,05,59 Wheat 82,20 75,49 84,47 86,93 76,93 Barley 21,83,80 22,04,70 21,31,33 21,70,10 21,58,35 19,33,14 Total cereals . . 2,50,46 58,43 2,28,62 2,48,65 2,41,66 2,39,05 1,87,06 Gram 59,31 56,50 56,66 56,90 53,89 ... 2,88,63 2.85.89 2,69,26 2,80,46 Other pulses 2,30,80 2,75,52 27,98,55 27,81,32 26,86,11 27,46,27 27,32,03 Total foodgrains ... 24,04,89 N.A. 6,91 8,22* 7,07 Potatoes ... 5,92 42,17 48,03 51,78 50,80 45,64 2,20 Sugarcane ... 50,66 .. 2,32 Black pepper 2,30 2.21 2,31 . . 14,99 14,71 36 15,75 14,64 14,86 Chillies .. 14,93 . . 37 39 40 39 Ginger 9.34 10,13 8,97 8,83 10,35 8,72 Tobacco 1,53,05 1,45,75 12,03 1,48,76 Groundnut 1,11,06 1,26,85 1,36,71 . . 11,78 14,05 53,68 11,84 51,71 14,18 13,72 Castorseed .. 55,10 55,00 Sesamum .. 54,45 56,67 62,74 41,57 60,21 71,67 51,18 63,16 59,79 Rape and mustard 39,21 39,65 1,99,26 37,77 1,99,81 31,29 Linseed .. 34,67 1,92,52 1,45,36 14,11 1,98,16 19,08 1,99,96 Cotton 17,07 7,06 18,11 17,39 17,42 Jute . . 7,34 7,81 2,32 8,25 N.A 5,71 7,80 7,64 Mesta .. N.A. 7,77 2,24 7,88 Tea N.A. 2.44 N.A. Coffee 2,49 .. N.A. N.A. 16,30 1,74 Rubber 1,44 1,91 N.A. 16,29 Coconut 15,36 16,01 16,19

Seasons

There are two well-defined crop seasons: (i) kharif and (ii) rabi. The major kharif crops are rice, jowar, bajra, maize, cotton, sugarcane, sesamum and groundnut. The major rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram, linseed, rape and mustard. The seasons and duration of principal crops are shown below.

^{*}Final estimates. N.A.—Estimates not available

TABLE 136 CROP SEASONS

Crop						Season		Duration*	
Rice †					Ţ.,	Winter		$5\frac{1}{2}$ — 6 months	
						Autumn		$\frac{4}{2} - \frac{41}{2}$,	
						Summer Rabi		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Wheat						Kharif			
Jowar		4.				Rabi		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
						Zaid Kharif	r	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
						Kharif		41 "	
Bajra			••			Kharif		$\frac{7^{2}}{4} - 4^{1}$ "	
Maize					• •	Kharif		31 - 42 "	
Ragi			• • •			Rabi		$\begin{bmatrix} 3\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 \\ - 5\frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$,	
Barley				•		Rabi		6	
Gram	• •		•••			Perennial		10 - 12 "	
Sugarcane Sesamum	**		•			Kharif		31 /	
Sesamum	• • • • •					Rabi		5 - 4 "	
Groundnut						Kharif	Early	1 11	
Officialities	1						Late		
Rape and mu	stard		3.37			Rabi		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
reape and me						Zaid Rabi		4 ,,	
Linseed	1					Rabi		5 - 51	
Castor						Kharif	Early	6	
							others	8 ,,	
Cotton						Kharif	Early	6 - 7 ,	
							Late	6 — 7 ", 7 — 8 ", 7	
Tobacco		7				Kharif			
Jute						Kharif		6 - 7 ,	

Production

The overall production of foodgrains reached a record level of 755 lakh tons during 1958-59, being 20.8 per cent higher than that for 1957-58. The year 1959-60 was marked by unprecedented heavy rains and floods on the one hand and drought spells on the other over large parts of the country, which caused considerable damage to crops. Consequently, production declined by 5.0 per cent as compared to the preceding year. Table 137 shows the production of principal crops during 1950-51 and the five years ending 1959-60.

† Seasons for rice in different States are known by different names. These are indicated below:

••	Autumn or Ahu or Aus	Gujarat and Maha- rashtra	Early
	Winter or Sali or Bao Spring or Borro		Middle Late
••	Autumn or Bhadoi or Aus Winter or Aman	Madhya Pradesh	Early Late
•••	Autumn or Bhadoi Winter or Aghani	Madras	First Crop Second Crop
	Autumn or Bhadoi Winter	Uttar Pradesh	Early Late
••	Winter or Kharif or Kar- tiki crop Summer or rabi or Vy-		
		Winter or Sali or Bao Spring or Borro Autumn or Bhadoi or Aus Winter or Aman Autumn or Bhadoi Winter or Aghani Autumn or Bhadoi Winter Winter or Kharif or Kartiki crop Summer or rabi or Vy-	rashtra Winter or Sali or Bao Spring or Borro Autumn or Bhadoi or Aus Winter or Aman Autumn or Bhadoi Winter or Aghani Autumn or Bhadoi Winter Uttar Pradesh Winter Winter or Kharif or Kartiki crop

^{*}Denotes the number of months the crop is on land.

246

TABLE 137
PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

Crop	Unit	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60*
Rice (cleaned)	,000	2,02,51	2,71,22	2,85,78	2,48,85	3,03,54	2,93,38
	tons	54,08	66,19	72,11	82,46	87,14	78,66
Jowar	,,	25,54	33,74	28,28	35,22	37,89	34,84
Bajra	"	17,02	25,61	30,29	30,36	33,81	36,15
Ragi	,,	14,07	18,17	17,65	16,65 16,71	18,77 20,72	18,60 20,12
Small millets	,,	17,22	20,37	19,00	77,41	97,72	97,34
Wheat	,,	63,60	86,22 27,71	92,54 28,18	22,38	26,72	26,05
Barley	"	23,40	21,11	20,10		20,72	
Total cereals	,,	4,17,44	5,49,23	5,73,83	5,30,04	6,26,31	6,05,14
Gram	"	35,93 16,92	53,32 18,32	61,33 19,58 32,78	49,79 14,12 31,16	68,81 16,71 43,20	53,90 15,89 42,57
Other pulses	"	29,93	37,07	32,10	. 51,10	45,20	12,0
Total foodgrains	,,	500,22	6,57,94	6,87,22	6,25,11	7,55,03	7,17,50
Potatoes	;; ;; ;; ;;	16,34 5,61,50 21 3,45 14 2,57	18,30 5,95,87 28 3,55 16 2,98	16,97 6,79,60 27 3,49 15 3,00	19,66 6,80,19 27 3,62 15 2,37	23,19* 7,04,56 26 3,26 12 2,61	N.A. 7,50,38 25 3,39 13 2,81
Groundnut (nuts in shell)	"	34,26	38,01 1,23	43,00 1,22	44,36	48,12 1,12	43,90 1,08
Sesamum	,,	4,38	4,60	431	3,54	5,11	3,92
Rape and mustard	,,	7,50	8,46	10,26	9,23	10,25	4,25
Linseed		3,61	4,13	3,84	2,49	4,47	38,35
Cotton (lint) †	'000	29,10	39,98	47,07	47,39	46,86	30,33
Jute (dry fibre)** Mesta (dry fibre)**	bales	32,83	41,98 11,53	42,89 14,71	40,52 12,91	51,58 14,88	45,48 10,98 N.A.
Tea	lakh	6,07	6,28	6,86	6,85	N.A.	IN.A.
Coffee Rubber	lbs.	54 32	76 50		89	N.A	. N.A.
Coconut	crore nuts	358	. 437			446	N.A.

The index number of agricultural production (all commodities) rose from 116.8 in 1955-56 to a high of 124.0 in 1956-57, thereby registering an increase of more than 6 per cent over the preceding year. The index, however, came down to 114.6 during 1957-58. Agricultural production took a big stride during 1958-59 with the index reaching a new high of 132.3 which showed an increase of 15.4 per cent over 1957-58 and of 6.7 per cent over the previous record of 124.0 in 1956-57. Agricultural production during 1959-60 received a set-back with the index falling to 127.2 from the preceding year's peak index of 132.3. Although this marked a decline of 3.9 per cent the index for 1959-60 was higher by 2.6 per cent than the earlier record of 124.0 registered in 1956-57. The all-India index numbers of production of the various agricultural commodities and groups of commodities for 1950-51 and the five years ending 1959-60 are given in table 138.

^{*}Final estimates.

^{† 392} lbs. each

^{**400} lbs. each.

TABLE 138
INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Commodity Group	Weight	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
A. FOODGRAINS Rice Wheat Total cereals (1) Gram Total pulses (2)	35·3 8·5 58·3 3·7 8·6	87·9 101·1 90·3 98·0 91·7	114·2 131·3 114·9 138·9 118·4	120·4 140·7 120·5 159·8 122·9	104·8 116·5 108·5 129·7 104·2	127·6 147·1 129·3 179·1 135·2	123·3 146·5 125·3 140·3 117·2
Total foodgrains	66.9	90.5	115.3	120.8	107.9	130-1	124.3
B. OTHER CROPS Oilseeds Groundnut Total oilseeds (3) Fibres Cotton Jute Total fibres (4) Plantation crops Tea Coffee Rubber Total plantation crops Micellaneous Sugarcane Tobacco Total miscellaneous (5)	5·7 9·9 2·8 1·4 4·5 3·3 0·2 0·1 3·6 8·7 1·9	101·4 98·5 110·7 106·3 108·6 103·8 112·3 93·8 104·0 113·7 97·3 110·3	112·4 108·6 153·9 135·8 149·7 107·2 196·1 146·1 113·2 119·8 112·9 120·1	127·2 120·3 181·2 138·7 170·7 108·7 204·1 143·4 115·0 137·2 113·7 129·2	131·5 115·6 179·7 131·0 165·5 116·9 229·8 140·1 123·8 134·7 89·8 126·1	142·7 133·4 178·0 158·6 175·0 122·9* 241·2* 143·4* 130·0 139·4 99·7** 129·0	245·7* 137·9* 131·1 148·5
Total other crops	33.1	105.9	119.9	130 · 6	128-1	136.7	133-1
GENERAL INDEX (All commodities)	100.0	95.6	116.8	124.0	114-6	132.3	127 · 2

Import of Foodgrains

During 1960, fresh agreements were entered into with the Governments of the USA (under PL 480) for the import of rice, wheat and milo and the UAR for the import of rice. An important agreement under PL 480, concluded in May 1960, was for the import of 160 lakh tons of wheat and 10 lakh tons of rice over a period of four years. Of this, 40 lakh tons of wheat and the entire quantity of rice were to be utilised for the building up of reserve stocks and the remaining 120 lakh tons of wheat for current consumption. Imports under agreements contracted earlier continued to be made from these countries and from Australia and Canada under the Colombo Plan agreement.

The following table shows the import of cereals into India in 1951 and during 1956-60.

^{*}Provisional.

^{**}Based on final estimates.

⁽¹⁾ Includes jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, small millets and barley besides rice and wheat.

⁽²⁾ Includes gram, tur and other pulses.

⁽³⁾ Includes groundnut, sesamum, rape and mustard, linseed and castorseed.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes mesta.

⁽⁵⁾ Comprises sugarcane, tobacco potato, pepper, chillies and ginger.

TABLE 139
IMPORT OF CEREALS

(in thousand tons)

N

tu

in ha en 24

ha

14

of

In

pl

ex

It

or vi

in

M

19

fo

W

K

M

14 of

m

N

pa

nì

pa

ha

m

ar

W

th

fo

th

ni

ni

in

F

th

	Year				Rice	Wheat and wheat flour	Other	Tota cereals
-	1951				7,49	30,15	9,61	47,25
					3,25	10,95	-	14,20
	1956 1957				 7,36	28,52	-	35,88
	1958				 3,91	26,73	1,09	31,73
	1959				 2,90	34,97	20	38,07
	1960 (Ja	an. to	Nov.)		 6,60	38,10	18	44,88

General Food Situation

Despite a decline of about five per cent in the production of foodgrains during 1959-60 the position, during 1960, remained somewhat easy due to larger imports, judicious distribution, increase in the market arrivals of indigenous rice and wheat and suspension of the procurement of rice and wheat in some States. The various regulatory and anti-speculative measures taken earlier continued to function except in a few cases where certain relaxations were allowed. Significant developments during the year were the formation of the Eastern Rice Zone, comprising Orissa and West Bengal and the amalgamation of Madhya Pradesh with Maharashtra and Gujarat to form a separate food zone. During the 1959-60 season (November 1959 to October 1960) the Central and State Governments procured about 10 lakh tons of rice and paddy (in rice equivalent) as against about 13 lakh tons in 1958-59. Some of the State Governments also procured about 3.6 lakh tons of wheat in 1960.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

The development programmes cover two types of schemes, viz., works schemes and supply schemes. The former include the construction and repair of wells, tanks, small dams, channels and tubewells, the installation of water-lifting appliances such as pumps, schemes of contour bunding and the clearance and reclamation of waste land. The supply schemes cover the distribution of fertilisers, organic manures and improved seeds.

Minor Irrigation

For the implementation of minor irrigation schemes a provision of Rs. 21.94 crores was made in the beginning of the year and was later raised to Rs. 27.94 crores. The total Second Plan expenditure on minor irrigation under the GMF sector is now expected to be of the order of Rs. 100 crores. The target of extending irrigation to 90 lakh acres through minor schemes originally set for the Second Plan period is expected to be fully achieved. The construction of about 2 lakh new open wells and 3,000 filter point tubewells is expected to be completed before the end of the Second Plan period. In addition, about 40,000 open wells are expected to be bored or deepened for augmenting their water supplies and about 50,000 pumping sets and 20,000 persian wheels distributed for lift irrigation.

The project for the construction of 3,000 tubewells in U.P., Bihar and Punjab, sponsored by the Government of India under the Indo-American Technical Assistance Programme, was practically completed during the year with the construction and energising of 2,980 tubewells. One tubewell remained to be energised by September 1960 while 19 tubewells drilled under the project had to be abandoned.

Under the 1954 GMF project, 270 out of 350 tubewells had been drilled and energised in U.P. and Punjab by the end of March 1960. Under

the project for the construction of tubewells with GMF assistance in North Gujarat, undertaken during the First Plan period, all the 400 tubewells had been drilled, out of which 374 had proved successful.

Under the Second Plan project for the construction of 1,500 tubewells in U.P. work on which was started towards the end of 1956-57, 766 tubewells had been drilled, 655 completed with pumpsets and 630 energised up to the end of December 1960. In Gujarat, 175 tubewells had been drilled, of which 24 had been energised up to October 1960; in Assam, 8 out of the 9 tubewells drilled were successful; in West Bengal, 40 tubewells had been drilled, out of which 18 had been completed with pumpsets and 13 energised up to the end of September 1960. By the end of November 1960, 15 tubewells had been drilled in Madhya Pradesh and one energised.

Under the first phase of the Ground Water Exploration Project, which was completed in August 1959, 282 wells had been drilled, out of which 147 were converted into production wells. Under the second phase, which is to be completed by March 1961, 77 bores had been drilled up to the end

of December 1960, out of which 36 were successful.

Improved Seeds

For the development and popularisation of improved seeds, it was envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan to organise about 4,000 Seed Multiplication Farms in different States. Nearly 90 per cent of these farms are expected to be producing foundation seed by the end of the Second Plan. It is now proposed to set up an 'Improved Seeds Corporation' which will organise, on a countrywide scale, the production and distribution of high-yielding and disease-resistant varieties of hybrid maize and jowar in the first instance, and other foodgrains and edible oilseeds subsequently.

Manures and Fertilisers

During 1959-60, about 24 lakh tons of urban compost manure was prepared and about 22 lakh tons distributed in 2,039 urban centres. During 1960-61, the production was estimated at 27 lakh tons. Under the scheme for the utilisation of sewage and sullage of improtant towns and cities steps were taken to intensify the sewage utilisation to capacity at Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad, Hardwar, Madurai, Nagpur, Madras, Wardha and Mysore. It is estimated that during 1960, 51 cities and towns utilised about 14 crore gallons of sewage/sullage water per day, irrigating a total area of about 18 thousand acres.

Under the three schemes being implemented for the development of local manurial resources (i) compost production had been introduced in 1,473 NES and CD blocks and (ii) night soil composting in 830 of the bigger panchayats. Under the third scheme relating to the popularisation of green manuring practices, the distribution of green manuring seeds in small packets and in bulk as a measure to propagate green manuring practices has been adopted on a campaign basis by a number of States. Green manuring has become popular in Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The total area green manured during 1959-60 was 70 lakh acres which was likely to rise to about 1,05 lakh acres during 1960-61.

The use of nitrogenous fertilisers has gained considerable popularity and the demand is far in excess of the internal production. Due to shortage of foreign exchange, however, it has not been possible to arrange imports to the full extent of the shortfall in supplies. During 1960-61, the demand for nitrogenous fertilisers amounted to about 23 lakh tons in terms of ammonium sulphate while their availability, including internal production and

imports, was estimated at 9.8 lakh tons.

The distribution of nitrogenous fertilisers continued under the 'Central Fertiliser Pool'. The system of granting short-term loans to the States for the purchase of nitrogenous fertilisers from the Pool and other fertilisers

from the open market and for their sale to cultivators on credit basis, as far as possible, was continued. Ammonium sulphate was being made available to States (for distribution to cultivators) throughout the country at a uniform rate of Rs. 344.50 per metric ton up to any rail-head destination.

The demand for superphosphate, which is not distributed from the Fertiliser Pool, for 1960-61 was of the order of about 3.77 lakh tons as against the estimated consumption of about 3.42 lakh tons during the preceding year. Besides, bone meal (a valuable organic phosphatic manure) manufactured in bone mills and bone digesters working in the country was also expected to be used to the extent of about 30 to 35 thousand tons. The system of subsidising the sale of phosphatic manures and fertilisers is in vogue, under which 25 per cent subsidy is admissible on these manures provided the States sponsoring the distribution scheme agree to bear one-half of the total subsidy admissible.

A Fertiliser (Control) Order was promulgated in May 1957 for quality and price control of fertiliser materials. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, West Bengal

and U.P. have enforced the operative parts of the Order.

Under an Order issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, a ban has been imposed on the inter-State movement of ammonium sulphate, urea, calcium-ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate nitrate and ammonium nitrate. By another Order issued under the same Act, the State Governments were empowered to ban, with the prior approval of the Central Government, movement of the above types of fertilisers from one district to another within the State, if they so desired, for the sake of equitable distribution of these fertilisers.

Plant Protection and Locust Control

The Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and Storage continued to assist the States and Union Territories with technical advice, equipment, pesticides and personnel in controlling crop pests and diseases through its 14 Central Plant Protection Stations. The stations also organised intensive plant protection work in selected Gram Panchayat areas. During 1960-61 help was rendered in controlling widespread out-breaks of redhairy caterpillar pest on groundnut and some other crops in Madras and Mysore States; paddy pests in Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Assam; Deccan wingless grass hopper on jowar crop in Maharashtra; pests and diseases of jute in Assam, cotton in Punjab, rubber in Kerala and arecanut in Mysore.

Over 100 locust swarms entered India from the west and their movements were reported from about 4,820 places in various parts of northwestern, southern and central India. About 4,383 villages were infested with locust hoppers against which suitable control measures, aimed at their destruction in the initial stages, were taken. Aerial anti-locust operations were carried out over about 8,500 acres in Rajasthan, Maharashtra and

Gujarat.

Crop Campaigns

An intensive food production drive during the kharif season and a nation-wide rabi production campaign were launched during 1960-61. The State Governments were urged to associate village institutions like panchayats and co-operative societies more and more in the campaign. The results of the crop campaigns launched in 1959-60 show that three States, three Union Territories and 105 districts in the kharif campaign and one State and 100 districts in the rabi campaign won community awards by increasing their production during the year by more than 15 per cent over the average of the preceding three years. A total amount of Rs. 24 lakhs was given away in prizes. This money will be utilised by the States in popularising improved agricultural implements in the areas which had contributed most to the increased production.

Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation

The campaign for the popularisation of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation entered the eighth year during 1960-61. An area of about 65.41 lakh acres was brought under this method during 1959-60. It is estimated that the average yield of paddy per acre obtained under the Japanese method worked out to 27.39 maunds against 17.08 maunds under the indigenous method, resulting in an additional yield of a little over 10 maunds of paddy per acre.

Intensive Agricultural District Programme

With a view to exploiting to the full the production potentialities of some-favourable areas with maximum irrigation facilities and minimum natural hazards, a scheme entitled 'Intensive Agricultural District Programme' was sponsored during the year with financial assistance from the Ford Foundation. The programme has a two-fold objective of (a) increasing food production in order to meet the existing shortages as well as to provide a base for more rapid economic development and (b) demonstrating the most effective ways of increasing food production through concentration of resources, both men and material, and setting a pattern for extending such intensified agricultural programmes to other favourable areas having irrigation or assured water supply. The object is to promote the adopting of a combination of improved practices by the farmers by making available the needed wherewithals of production like credit, seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, implements, etc.

The programme, which will extend over a period of five years, will normally cover all the food crops grown in the district, emphasis being laid on major food crops like paddy, wheat and millets. It is also proposed to include livestock improvement programmes and other related activities.

The scheme is being implemented in 100 Blocks of seven selected districts, namely West Godavari (Andhra Pradesh), Shahabad (Bihar), Tanjore (Madras), Raipur (Madhya Pradesh), Ludhiana (Punjab), Pali (Rajasthan) and Aligarh (U.P.), all together covering about 58 lakh acres of cultivated land.

The programme was started in Madras during the 1960 kharif season and in Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar during the 1960-61 rabi season. It would be taken up in Punjab, U. P. and Madhya Pradesh from the kharif season of 1961. It is also proposed to extend the programme to one district each of the remaining States.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

In order to promote orderly marketing in the country, the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection continued its activities in regard to (a) grading and standardisation of agricultural commodities, (b) regulation of markets and market practices, (c) marketing investigations and surveys, (d) training of personnel in agricultural marketing and (e) administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955.

Grading and Standardisation

The grading of agricultural and livestock produce is carried out under the provisions of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937. Grade specifications have been prescribed for 33 commodities covering 124 varieties. The commodities for export compulsorily graded under Section 19 of the Sea Customs Act are tobacco, sunnhemp, wool, bristles, lemongrass oil and sandalwood oil. It is proposed to extend

compulsory quality control for the purpose of export to palmrosa oil, ginger grass oil, eucalyptus oil and goat hair. Grading in respect of commodities intended for internal trade is being carried out on a voluntary basis for ghee, oils, butter, cotton, eggs, wheat, atta, rice, potatoes, sugarcane, gur and fruits, etc. A Central Control Laboratory at Nagpur and a Regional Subsidiary Laboratory at Cochin are under construction and will provide necessary laboratory facilities for fixing and revising grade standards.

Regulation of Markets

With a view to eliminating unhealthy marketing practices and reducing marketing charges for the benefit of the producer continuous attention is being paid to increase the number of regulated markets in the country. The total number of markets regulated so far stood at 707 as against 645 in the preceding year.

Marketing Investigations and Surveys

A large number of surveys on the marketing of agricultural commodities has been carried out and so far the Directorate has published over 100 marketing survey reports and brochures relating to 40 important commodities. During 1960-61, seven more publications were brought out including two atlases.

Training of Personnel in Agricultural Marketing

There are two courses for training of personnel in agricultural marketing, viz., (i) one-year course at Nagpur for training superior personnel of the State Marketing Departments and (ii) four-month course organised at Sangli and Hyderabad for the training of marketing secretaries and marketing superintendents required for regulated markets. In the former course, 76 persons had been trained during four terms held between 1956-57 and 1959-60, while a batch of 17 persons was under training. In the latter course 209 persons had so far completed and 35 persons were receiving training.

Administration of Fruit Products Order, 1955

Under the Fruit Products Order, 1955, enforcement of quality control and rendering advisory guidance for the promotion of the industry on sound scientific lines were carried out as before and 721 licences were granted or renewed 3,986 factory inspections carried out and about 5,000 samples of food products analysed.

pl

pr

ar

T

te

ac

m tr

pi ZC in ha 01

FORESTRY

India's forests cover 2.74 lakh sq. miles, that is, about 22 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. The per capita forest area works out at only 0.2 hectares in India. Not only is the forest area proportionately smaller in India but it is also unevenly distributed and the productivity per acre per annum is substantially below the average yield of forests in other countries. In view of these facts, the National Forest Policy Resolution of 1952 proposed that the area under forests be steadily raised to 33.3 per cent of the total land area, the proportion to be aimed at being 60 per cent in hilly regions and 20 per cent in the plains. The table given below shows the area under forests in 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1957-58.

TABLE 140

	AREA UNI	JEK FO	JKES15		(sq. miles)
			1950-51	1955-56	1957-58
1. From out-turn point of view (a) Merchantable (b) Inaccessible			2,25,714 51,518	2,18,122 53,562	2,14,886 59,528
	TOTAL		2,77,232	2,71,684	2,74,414

TABLE-140 (concld.)

		1950-51	1955-56	1957-58
2. By legal status (a) Reserved (b) Protected (c) Unclassed		1,32,975 45,532 78,725	1,38,791 65,067 65,730	1,31,586 93,759 49,066
	TOTAL	 2,77,232	2,71,684*	2,74,411**
3. By composition (a) Coniferous (b) Broadleaved		14,017	9,736	10,041
(i) Sal (ii) Teak (iii) Misel.		40,747 16,784 2,05,684	41,849 22,445 1,95,558	38,756 19,205 2,06,409
	TOTAL	2,77,232	2,71,684*	2,74,411**

Production

Table 141 shows the quantity and value of timber and firewood produced during 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1957-58.

TABLE 141
PRODUCTION OF TIMBER AND FIREWOOD

		Quantity	(thousand	cubic feet)			Tatal
Year	Timber	Round wood	Pulp and match- wood	Fire- wood	Charcoal wood	Total	Total value (thou- sand rupees)
1950-51 1955-56 1957-58	10,56,76 11,98,67 13,32,33	2,95,49 2,54,37 2,96,56	4,75 14,81 19,78	39,43,19 32,60,57 36,01,91	2,75,69 5,56,61 2,73,88	55,75,58 52,85,03 55,24,46	19,08,07 24,46,28 28,93,30

Apart from providing the raw materials for paper, match-wood and plywood industries, forests are also the source of a number of minor forest products like gum, resins, tanning materials, medicinal herbs, etc., which are essential for certain industries or serve as valuable articles of export. Table 142 shows the value of minor forest produce during the years 1950-51, 1955-56 and 1957-58.

TABLE 142 VALUE OF MINOR FOREST PRODUCE

(in thousand runees)

						(in mousum	a rupees)
	Year		Bamboos and Canes	Fibres & Flosses	Gum and Resins	Other minor products	Total
0	1950-51		 1,52,00	52	41,93	4,98,03	6,92,48
	1955-56		 1,36,78	43	1,01,42	5,63,11	8,01,74
	1957-58		 1,34,59	82	1,25,61	5,93,18	1.8,54,20

Development Schemes

Under the State forestry schemes, on which about Rs. 18 crores are expected to be spent during the Second Plan period, an area of nearly 4.3 lakh acres is expected to be brought under commercial species like sal, conifers, matchwood, etc. This includes afforestation along roads, canals and railway tracks, cultivation of medicinal plants and development of other minor products like cane, bamboo and grasses for paper pulp. Development of zoological gardens, national parks and game sanctuaries has been taken up in almost all States for the preservation and development of wild life. Steps have been taken to afford protection to rare species like Gir forest lions and one-horned rhinoceroses in Assam. The Delhi Zoological Park, which

^{*}Includes 2,096 sq. miles for which details are not available.
**Includes 3 sq. miles occupied by roads and buildings.

has considerably expanded since its inception in 1955, would, on completion, be one of the largest and most modern of its kind in the world.

Soil Conservation

During 1960-61, 200 soil conservation schemes were under execution in the various States. These were designed to benefit 11.75 lakh acres at an estimated outlay of Rs. 654.59 lakhs. Up to the end of September 1960, soil and land use survey of 5.3 lakh acres had been completed in the catchment areas of Chambal, Mahanadi, Machkund and Bhakra-Nangal projects and in other areas of some States. Six pilot demonstration projects in the Bhakra catchment area and 18 dry farming demonstration projects in the various States were in progress.

C

d

re

b

b

p

d

ti

ta

u W

G

ce G

fii to

ar

D tiv wl

19 la cu an Wa

pe No

in aiı Gi th be 25

du

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FISHERIES

Table 143 shows the number of livestock, poultry and agricultural machinery according to the quinquennial censuses of 1951 and 1956.

The object of Government policy in regard to the development of animal husbandry in the country is to develop the milk yielding capacity of welldefined milk breeds by selective breeding and upgrading of nondescript cattle, and improvement of draught breeds in milk yield without impairing the quality of the bullocks. The above objects are sought to be achieved through Key Village Scheme, Gaushala Development Scheme and Gosadan Scheme.

TABLE 143 CENSUS OF LIVESTOCK, POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

1956 1951	1. Cattle (a) Males over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock TOTAL CATTLE 2. Buffaloes (a) Males over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock TOTAL BUFFALOES 3. Sheep 4. Goats 5. Horses and ponies		census*	census
A—Livestock (lakhs) (lakhs) 1. Cattle 6,49 6,18 (a) Males over 3 years 4,99 4,99 (c) Young stock 4,38 4,35 TOTAL CATTLE 15,87 @ 15,52 2. Buffaloes 65 68 (a) Males over 3 years 65 68 (b) Females over 3 years 2,23 2,18 (c) Young stock 1,61 1,48 TOTAL BUFFALOES 4,49 4,34 3. Sheep 3,92 3,90 4. Goats 5,54 4,71 5. Horses and ponies 15 15 6. Other livestock** 68 64 TOTAL LIVESTOCK 30,65 29,26 B—Poultry C—Agricultural Machinery (thousands) (thousands) 1. Ploughs 3,66,15 3,18,09 (b) Iron 3,66,15 3,18,09 2. Carts 1,09,91 98,54 3. Surgarcane crushers 1,09,91 98,54 3. Worked by by lower 23 21 (1. Cattle (a) Males over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock TOTAL CATTLE 2. Buffaloes (a) Males over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock TOTAL BUFFALOES 3. Sheep 4. Goats 5. Horses and ponies		(lakhs)	
1. Cattle (a) Males over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock TOTAL CATTLE 2. Buffaloes (a) Males over 3 years (a) Males over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock TOTAL Buffaloes (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock TOTAL Buffaloes (a) Males over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock TOTAL Buffaloes TOTAL Buffaloes TOTAL Buffaloes TOTAL Buffaloes 3,92 3,90 4, Goats 5,54 4,71 5, Horses and ponies 5,54 4,71 5, Horses and ponies 5,54 4,71 5, Horses and ponies 68 64 TOTAL LIVESTOCK 30,65 29,26 B—Poultry C—Agricultural Machinery 1, Ploughs (a) Wooden (b) Iron 13,67 9,30 2, Carts 1,09,91 98,54 (a) Worked by power (b) Worked by bullocks 5,55 5,05	1. Cattle (a) Males over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock TOTAL CATTLE 2. Buffaloes (a) Males over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock TOTAL BUFFALOES 3. Sheep 4. Goats 5. Horses and ponies			(lakhs)
1. Cattle (a) Males over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock TOTAL CATTLE 2. Buffaloes (a) Males over 3 years (a) Males over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock TOTAL Buffaloes (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock TOTAL Buffaloes (a) Males over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock TOTAL Buffaloes TOTAL Buffaloes TOTAL Buffaloes TOTAL Buffaloes 3,92 3,90 4, Goats 5,54 4,71 5, Horses and ponies 5,54 4,71 5, Horses and ponies 5,54 4,71 5, Horses and ponies 68 64 TOTAL LIVESTOCK 30,65 29,26 B—Poultry C—Agricultural Machinery 1, Ploughs (a) Wooden (b) Iron 13,67 9,30 2, Carts 1,09,91 98,54 (a) Worked by power (b) Worked by bullocks 5,55 5,05	1. Cattle (a) Males over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock TOTAL CATTLE 2. Buffaloes (a) Males over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock TOTAL BUFFALOES 3. Sheep 4. Goats 5. Horses and ponies			(lakhs)
(a) Males over 3 years 6,49 6,18 (b) Females over 3 years 4,99 4,99 (c) Young stock 4,38 4,35 TOTAL CATTLE 15,87 @ 15,52 2. Buffaloes 65 68 (a) Males over 3 years 65 68 (b) Females over 3 years 2,23 2,18 (c) Young stock 1,61 1,48 TOTAL BUFFALOES 4,49 4,34 3. Sheep 3,92 3,90 4. Goats 5,54 4,71 5. Horses and ponies 15 15 6. Other livestock** 68 64 TOTAL LIVESTOCK 30,65 29,26 B—Poultry 947 735 C—Agricultural Machinery (thousands) (thousands) 1. Ploughs 3,66,15 3,18,09 (b) Iron 13,67 9,30 2. Carts 1,09,91 98,54 3. Surgarcane crushers 23 21 (a) Worked by power 23 21 (b) Worked by bullocks 5,45 5,05	(a) Males over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock TOTAL CATTLE 2. Buffaloes (a) Males over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock TOTAL BUFFALOES 3. Sheep 4. Goats 5. Horses and ponies		6.49	
(b) Females over 3 years	(b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock	•	6.49	
(b) Females over 3 years	(b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock			6,18
(c) Young stock 4,38 4,35 TOTAL CATTLE 15,87 @ 15,52 2. Buffaloes 65 68 (a) Males over 3 years 2,23 2,18 (b) Females over 3 years 2,23 2,18 (c) Young stock 1,61 1,48 TOTAL BUFFALOES 4,49 4,34 3. Sheep 3,92 3,90 4. Goats 5,54 4,71 5. Horses and ponies 15 15 6. Other livestock** 68 64 TOTAL LIVESTOCK 30,65 29,26 B—Poultry 947 735 C—Agricultural Machinery (thousands) (thousands) 1. Ploughs (a) Wooden 3,66,15 3,18,09 (b) Iron 13,67 9,30 2. Carts 1,09,91 98,54 3. Surgarcane crushers 23 21 (a) Worked by power 23 21 (b) Worked by bullocks 5,45 5,05	Z. Buffaloes (a) Males over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock Total Buffaloes 3. Sheep 4. Goats 5. Horses and ponies		4,99	4,99
2. Buffaloes 65 68 (a) Males over 3 years 2,23 2,18 (b) Females over 3 years 2,23 2,18 (c) Young stock 1,61 1,48 TOTAL BUFFALOES 4,49 4,34 3. Sheep 3,92 3,90 4. Goats 5,54 4,71 5. Horses and ponies 15 15 6. Other livestock** 68 64 TOTAL LIVESTOCK 30,65 29,26 B—Poultry 947 735 C—Agricultural Machinery (thousands) (thousands) 1. Ploughs (a) Wooden 3,66,15 3,18,09 (b) Iron 13,67 9,30 2. Carts 1,09,91 98,54 3. Surgarcane crushers 23 21 (a) Worked by power 23 21 (b) Worked by bullocks 5,45 5,05	2. Buffaloes (a) Males over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock Total Buffaloes 3. Sheep 4. Goats 5. Horses and ponies		4,38	4,35
2. Buffaloes 65 68 (a) Males over 3 years 2,23 2,18 (b) Females over 3 years 2,23 2,18 (c) Young stock 1,61 1,48 TOTAL BUFFALOES 4,49 4,34 3. Sheep 3,92 3,90 4. Goats 5,54 4,71 5. Horses and ponies 15 15 6. Other livestock** 68 64 TOTAL LIVESTOCK 30,65 29,26 B—Poultry 735 C—Agricultural Machinery (thousands) (thousands) 1. Ploughs (thousands) (thousands) (a) Wooden 3,66,15 3,18,09 (b) Iron 13,67 9,30 2. Carts 1,09,91 98,54 3. Surgarcane crushers 23 21 (a) Worked by power 23 21 (b) Worked by bullocks 5,45 5,05	2. Buffaloes (a) Males over 3 years (b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock Total Buffaloes 3. Sheep 4. Goats 5. Horses and ponies			15.50
(a) Males over 3 years 65 68 (b) Females over 3 years 2,23 2,18 (c) Young stock 1,61 1,48 TOTAL BUFFALOES 4,49 4,34 3. Sheep 3,92 3,90 4. Goats 5,54 4,71 5. Horses and ponies 15 15 6. Other livestock** 68 64 TOTAL LIVESTOCK 30,65 29,26 B-Poultry (thousands) C-Agricultural Machinery (thousands) 1. Ploughs (thousands) (a) Wooden 3,66,15 3,18,09 (b) Iron 13,67 9,30 2. Carts 1,09,91 98,54 3. Surgarcane crushers 23 21 (a) Worked by power 23 21 (b) Worked by bullocks 5,45 5,05	(a) Males over 3 years		15,87 @	15,52
(b) Females over 3 years 2,23 2,18 (c) Young stock 1,61 1,48 TOTAL BUFFALOES 4,49 4,34 3. Sheep 3,92 3,90 4. Goats 5,54 4,71 5. Horses and ponies 15 15 6. Other livestock** 68 64 Total Livestock 30,65 29,26 B-Poultry 947 735 C-Agricultural Machinery (thousands) (thousands) 1. Ploughs 3,66,15 3,18,09 (b) Iron 13,67 9,30 2. Carts 1,09,91 98,54 3. Surgarcane crushers 23 21 (a) Worked by power 23 21 (b) Worked by bullocks 5,45 5,05	(b) Females over 3 years (c) Young stock Total Buffaloes 3. Sheep 4. Goats 5. Horses and ponies		65	68
Total Buffaloes	(c) Young stock TOTAL BUFFALOES 3. Sheep 4. Goats 5. Horses and ponies			
Total Buffaloes 4,49 4,34	TOTAL BUFFALOES 3. Sheep 4. Goats 5. Horses and ponies			
3,92 3,90 4. Goats 5,54 4,71 5. Horses and ponies 15 15 6. Other livestock** 68 64 TOTAL LIVESTOCK 30,65 29,26	3. Sheep 4. Goats 5. Horses and ponies		. 1,01	1,40
3,92 3,90 4. Goats 5,54 4,71 5. Horses and ponies 15 15 6. Other livestock** 68 64 TOTAL LIVESTOCK 30,65 29,26	3. Sheep 4. Goats 5. Horses and ponies		4 49	4.34
4. Goats 5. Horses and ponies 6. Other livestock** TOTAL LIVESTOCK B—Poultry C—Agricultural Machinery 1. Ploughs (a) Wooden (b) Iron (b) Iron (c) Surgarcane crushers (a) Worked by power (a) Worked by bullocks (b) Worked by bullocks (c) S,54 (d) 4,71 (d)	4. Goats			
4. Goats 5. Horses and ponies 6. Other livestock** TOTAL LIVESTOCK B—Poultry C—Agricultural Machinery 1. Ploughs (a) Wooden (b) Iron (b) Iron (c) Surgarcane crushers (a) Worked by power (a) Worked by bullocks (b) Worked by bullocks (c) Signature Signatur	4. Goats		3.92	3,90
5. Horses and ponies 6. Other livestock** TOTAL LIVESTOCK 30,65 8—Poultry C—Agricultural Machinery 1. Ploughs (a) Wooden (b) Iron 2. Carts 3,18,09 (b) Iron 13,67 2,030 2. Carts 3. Surgarcane crushers (a) Worked by power (b) Worked by bullocks (a) Worked by bullocks (a) Worked by bullocks	5. Horses and ponies			4,71
6. Other livestock** Total Livestock				
Total Livestock 30,65 29,26	6. Other livestock**		60	64
B—Poultry C—Agricultural Machinery 1. Ploughs (a) Wooden (b) Iron 2. Carts 3. Surgarcane crushers (a) Worked by power (b) Worked by bullocks (a) Worked by bullocks (b) Worked by bullocks (c) 947 (thousands) (thousands) (3,18,09 (13,67 (9,30 (1,09,91 (10,991 (23 (21 (5,05) (5,05)				
C—Agricultural Machinery 1. Ploughs (a) Wooden (b) Iron 2. Carts 3. Surgarcane crushers (a) Worked by power (b) Worked by bullocks (a) Worked by bullocks (b) Worked by bullocks (c) (thousands) (thousands) (3,18,09 (13,67 (9,30 (1,09,91 (1,09,91 (23 (21 (5,45 (5,05)			30,65	29,26
1. Ploughs (a) Wooden (b) Iron 2. Carts 3. Surgarcane crushers (a) Worked by power (b) Worked by bullocks 3,66,15 13,67 9,30 1,09,91 98,54 21 5,05	B—Poultry		947	
1. Ploughs (a) Wooden (b) Iron 2. Carts 3. Surgarcane crushers (a) Worked by power (b) Worked by bullocks 3,66,15 13,67 9,30 1,09,91 98,54 21 5,05	C—Agricultural Machinery		(thousands)	(thousands)
(b) Iron				
(b) Iron			. 3.66.15	3,18,09
2. Carts 3. Surgarcane crushers (a) Worked by power (b) Worked by bullocks 1,09,91 98,54 23 21 5,05			. 13,67	9,30
3. Surgarcane crushers (a) Worked by power (b) Worked by bullocks 23 21 5,05				98,54
(b) Worked by bullocks 5.45 5.05	3. Surgarcane crushers			
(b) Worked by bullocks 5.05	(a) Worked by power		. 23	
	(b) Worked by bullocks			
4. Oil-engines (with pumps for irrigation purposes) 1,22 82	4. Oil-engines (with numps for irrigation nurposes)		1 22	82
5. Electric pumps (for irrigation purposes) 55 25	J. Electric pumps (for irrigation purposes)		55	25
o. Tractors (used for agricultural purposes only)	o. Tractors (used for agricultural purposes only)			9
7. Ghanies	7. Ghanies			
	(a) Five seers and more		The same of the sa	
(b) Less than five seers 2,12 2,04	(b) Less than five seers			2,42

*Figures are subject to revision.

@ Includes 86,200 for which details are not available. *Comprises mules, donkeys, camels and pigs.

Key Village Scheme

The All-India Key Village Scheme, initiated during the First Plan period with a view to increasing milk production and raising the productive efficiency of cattle in the country, has been continued with an expanded scope during the Second Plan. During this period 114 artificial insemination centres established during the First Plan have been expanded, as against the revised target of 134, while 237 new artificial insemination centres have been established against the target of 275. As against the target of 72 extension centres, 67 have been started, while 22,478 superior calves have been taken up for subsidised rearing as against the target of 31,166.

Under the programme for the development of feed and fodder resources, pasture development has been taken up in 21 State farms and 75 pasture demonstration plots have been established in Key Village Blocks. Production of seeds and roots of improved varieties of grasses and legumes has been taken up on 25 farms. Fodder and grazing committees have been set up in 6 States for reviewing and stepping up feed and fodder development

work.

Gaushala Development Scheme

During 1960-61, 25 new Gaushalas were taken up for development. bringing the total number of gaushalas developed to 233 against the revised Second Plan target of 246. It is expected that the remaining 13 Gaushalas will also be taken up for development before the end of the Second Plan. These institutions are serving as cattle breeding-cum-milk production centres.

Gosadan Scheme

The Gosadan Scheme aims at the removal and segregation of old, infirm and unproductive cattle. Under this scheme, 35 Gosadans are expected to be established against the revised target of 38 during the Second Plan. Charmalayas have been set up in 11 of these Gosadans for the economic and scientific utilisation of the hides and end-products of the carcasses.

The scheme for catching, taming and disposal of wild stray cattle is being implemented in Punjab, U.P. Madhya Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Delhi. Of the 24,403 wild stray cattle caught during the year, 2,030 productive cattle have been distributed in various States for breeding purposes

while 1,500 unproductive cattle have been sent to Gosadans.

Construction of buildings and installation of equipment have completed at the Model Training-cum-Production Centre, established in 1959-60 at Bakshi-Ka-Talab, Lucknow, with assistance from the Nether-Government. The Institution provides training in hide-flaying, curing and carcass utilisation, vegetable and mineral tanning and footwear and leather utilisation. Training in two sections viz. hide-flaying and tanning was started during the year, 28 trainees having already completed training in hide-flaying. In the Central Training Centre at Delhi, 58 persons completed their training in hide-flaying.

Nomadic Cattle Breeders Scheme

A scheme for rehabilitating nomadic cattle breeders has been started in four States. In Andhra Pradesh, U.P. and Rajasthan the programme aims at providing breeders with better bulls and veterinary aid while in Gujarat, they are being settled on wasteland on co-operative basis. For this purpose 128 co-operative cattle breeding-cum-farming societies have been formed with a membership of 2,236 breeder families and allotted 25,105 acres of land.

Dairy Schemes

A provision of Rs. 309.29 lakhs was made for dairy development schemes during 1960-61, including Rs. 34.29 lakhs for the Delhi Milk Scheme.

The Delhi Milk Scheme which was started in November 1959 is now distributing about 1,800 maunds of milk daily through 328 depots. Four rural milk collection and chilling centres have been established. At the Madras Dairy, three new cattle units were completed and occupied in addition to the one built in the preceding year. The total number of animals at the end of the year was 1,000. The Haringhata Dairy near Calcutta maintained about 5,000 milch animals and handled about 1,400 maunds of whole and toned milk daily. Construction of cattle units at Kalyani had been completed. The Aarey Milk Colony near Bombay had 15,000 milch animals and distributed about 5,000 maunds of milk daily. A second dairy in Bombay was under construction at Worli.

The dairy factory of the Kaira Co-operative Milk Union, Anand, was expanded to manufacture cheese, tinned cream and baby foods in addition to butter, ghee, condensed milk and skimmed milk powder already being produced. The Union also supplied about 1,050 maunds of milk daily to the Aarey Colony for distribution. The construction of the milk products factory at Amritsar had been completed while a similar factory at Rajkot and creameries at Junagadh, Barauni and Aligarh were under construction.

In addition to the milk distribution schemes functioning in Poona, Ahmedabad, Guntur, Kurnool, Kodaikanal and Kudigi, pilot milk schemes have been operating in Bangalore, Bhopal, Nagpur, Karjat, Rajkot and Junagadh, the latest having been started at Hyderabad. Dairy buildings have been completed at Chandigarh, Gaya, Bhopal, Trivandrum, Coimbatore, Agartala, Patna and Hissar while those at Cuttack Nellore, Agra and Srinagar are under construction. Installation of equipment at the Lucknow dairy has been undertaken.

Technical training in the handling of dairy plants is being imparted at Aarey, Haringhata and Anand. A three-month course in dairying organised by FAO in association with the Governments of India and Denmark, at the Aarey Colony, was attended by trainees from Pakistan, Ceylon, Philipp-

The table below shows the production of milk, ghee and butter at the time of livestock censuses held since 1940.

TABLE 144 PRODUCTION OF MILK, GHEE AND BUTTER

(in lakh mds.)

		Productio	n of Milk	(in lakh mds.)		
Year	Cow milk	Buffalo milk	Goat milk	Total	Ghee	Butter
1940 1945 1950 1956	 2013·95 2062·44 2074·66 2191·50	2435·35 2619·71 2460·54 2940·63	134·46 133·53 128·30 150·44	4593·94 4815·50 4663·50 5282·57	103·08 106·00	19·37 20·08

Poultry

As envisaged under the Second Five Year Plan, five regional poultry. farms have been set up in Maharashtra, Orissa, Mysore, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi. The production of eggs at these farms during 1960-61 was estimated at 4.5 lakhs as against 2.67 lakhs in 1959-60. These farms will also develop quality birds and distribute them for breeding purposes. In addition, sixty poultry extension-cum-development centres were also set up during 1960-61, bringing the total number of such centres to 269. These centres are intended to distribute eggs for breeding and impart training in

A survey conducted by all the State Governments in two to four villages around each poultry extension centre and covering a total number of 112 villages and 5 NES-CD blocks has revealed an increase of 139 per cent in the number of poultry. Similarly, an increase of 88 per cent was indicated as a result of the survey carried out in two to four villages outside but adjoining poultry extension areas.

Piggery Development Scheme

The Piggery Development Scheme initiated during 1957-58 envisages the establishment of (i) 2 or 3 regional pig breeding station-cum-bacon factories, (ii) 10 pig breeding units and (iii) 51 piggery development blocks. One regional pig breeding station-cum-bacon factory has been established at Haringhata, West Bengal; 13 pig breeding units have been established against the target of 10 and 27 blocks have so far been established against the target of 51.

Fisheries

now

Four

the

ıddi-

mals cutta

ls of

had

ilch

airy

was

eing

1 to

icts

kot

n.

na.

nes

ngs

band

ow

at ed at p-

he

18

The production of fish which stood at about 10 lakh tons at the end of the First Plan increased to over 12 lakh tons in 1957. During the two subsequent years there was a decline in production, especially in 1959, when there was a complete failure of certain varieties of fish. The following table shows the production and disposal of fish in 1951 and 1955-59.

TABLE 145
PRODUCTION AND DISPOSAL OF FISH

(in thousand tons)

Year		Total		I				
		catch and landings		Fresh market-	Cur	Reduction		
	.50	ing	Sun-dried	Salted				
1951 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959				740·1 825·8 996·3 1213·5 1064·4 822·8	315·6 352·7 425·5 518·2 454·5 351·3	191·5 213·9 258·1 314·3 275·6 213·1	183·3 204·8 247·0 301·0 264·0 204·1	49·7 54·4 65·7 80·0 70·3 54·3

There is a sizable foreign trade in fish and fish products amounting to about Rs. 9 crores per annum. During 1959, 32,900 tons of fish and fish products valued at Rs. 6.2 crores were exported and 16,160 tons valued at Rs. 3 crores imported.

Fisheries development programmes fall into two parts, marine fisheries and inland fisheries. Schemes for the former consist of mechanisation of fishing craft, exploratory and experimental fishing to locate new grounds, improvement of fishing methods, increasing the supply of fishery requisites and provision of facilities for landing, preservation, transport and marketing of fish. Schemes relating to the development of inland fisheries aim at increasing production through surveys, introduction of fish culture in fallow areas, establishment of fish farms, introduction of new culture techniques, investigation of fish seed resources and development of reservoir fisheries.

Mechanisation of fishing craft and the development of suitable designs of mechanised crafts for different coastal regions was undertaken during the First Plan and about 650 boats had been mechanised by the end of 1955-56. By the end of the Second Plan the number of mechanised fishing boats has increased to 1,500

With a view to developing fishing harbours at suitable centres a survey was conducted in some of the coastal States with the assistance of FAO experts. The survey of centres in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Mysore, Kerala and Madras has been completed and construction undertaken at some of these centres.

The fish marketing organisations in the country are being gradually strengthened to meet the growing needs of the fish industry. As an experimental measure six refrigerated railway wagons have been introduced on

three important routes.

Research in inland fisheries is carried out at the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Calcutta and in sea fisheries at the Central Marine Fisheries Research Station at Mandapam Camp. The Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay and the off-shore stations at Tuticorin, Cochin and Visakhapatnam conduct exploratory surveys for charting grounds. Studies on fishing gear pertaining to gear materials and their preservation, gear designs and fishing methods are conducted at the Central Fisheries Technological Research Station at Cochin.

With the establishment of a unit at Raipur there are now ten fisheries extension units functioning in the country. The programme of these units has been re-orientated, greater emphasis being laid on the training of inland workers and field staff of the CD and NES blocks and State Fisheries

Departments.

AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

The first Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1950-51 in 800 villages covering a sample of 11,000 agricultural labour families. The reports of the enquiry were published in 1954-55. The second Agricultural Labour Enquiry was conducted in 1956-57 in 3,600 villages and data on employment, unemployment, wages and earnings, income, expenditure and indebtedness were collected from 28,560 sample agricultural labour households. One of the main objects of the enquiry was broadly to assess the impact of developmental schemes undertaken during the First Plan on the condition of agricultural labourers.

The all-India report of the second enquiry was published in 1960. A summary of the main results of the second enquiry along with a comparison*

with the corresponding data of the first enquiry is given below.

Occupational Structure

(i) The estimated number of agricultural labour households was 1.63 crores in 1956-57 as against 1.79 crores in 1950-51, i.e. a fall of 16 lakhs. This reduction might be mainly due to conceptual difference in the definition of the term "agricultural labour households" adopted during the two enquiries.

(ii) The landless agricultural labour households in 1956-57 accounted

for 57 per cent of the total as against 50 per cent in 1950-51.

(iii) The proportion of attached and casual agricultural labour households was 10:90 in 1950-51. In 1956-57 attached labour households accounted for about 27 per cent of the all-India total, the remainder being casual labour households. The increase may, to some extent, be due to resumption of personal estates for self-cultivation by the erstwhile intermediaries like zamindars, jagirdars, talukdars, etc., in the different States.

(iv) The average size of the agricultural labour households rose slightly to 4.40 in 1956-57 from 4.30 in 1950-51. The average number of wage earners was 2.03 per household, comprising 1.13 men, 0.74 women and 0.16 children. The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 2.0 wage earners,

comprising 1.1 men, 0.8 women and 0.1 children.

(v) The estimated number of agricultural labourers during 1956-57 was 3.3 crores composed of 1.8 crore men, 1.2 crore women and 30 lakh children.

^{*}Certain changes, in the light of improved international standards, were made in concepts, definitions and procedures adopted in the second enquiry as compared with those in the first. For a properly comparative study of the results of the two enquires, especially those relating to the number of agricultural labour households, employment and wage rates, reference must be made to the Report of the Second Enquiry in which these changes have been explained at relevant places.

The corresponding figures for 1950-51 were 3.5 crores consisting of 1.9 crore men, 1.4 crore women and 20 lakh children.

Employment and Unemployment

(i) Casual adult male workers were employed, on an average, for wages for 200 days in 1950-51 and for 197 days during 1956-57. They were selfemployed for 75 days in 1950-51 and for 40 days in 1956-57.

(ii) Casual adult female workers were employed on wages for 134 days

during 1950-51 and for 141 days during 1956-57.

(iii) The wage-employment of children increased from 165 days in 1950-

51 to 204 days in 1956-57.

(iv) Casual adult male workers were unemployed for 128 days in 1956-57, as compared to 90 days in 1950-51.

(i) About 76 per cent of the average income of agricultural labour households was derived from wage-employment in agricultural operations as well as from non-agricultural occupations during 1950-51 as against 81 per cent during 1956-57. About 56 per cent of the man-days worked were paid for in cash in 1950-51 and 48.7 per cent in 1956-57. Payments made entirely in kind accounted for 31.3 per cent in 1950-51 and 40.5 per cent in 1956-57. Wage-payments made partly in cash and partly in kind related to 9.8 per cent of the total man-days worked in the first enquiry and formed 10.8 per cent in the second enquiry.

(ii) The average daily wage rate of adult male workers decreased from 109 nP in 1950-51 to 96 nP in 1956-57, and the average daily wage-rate of adult women also fell from 68 nP. in 1950-51 to 59 nP in 1956-57. Child labour received an average wage of 70 nP. in 1950-51 and 53 nP in 1956-57.

(iii) The estimated wage-bill in agriculture worked out to roughly Rs. 520 crores in 1956-57 as against Rs. 500 crores in 1950-51. The increase was mainly due to the proportion of attached labour households being considerably higher (above 27 per cent) in 1956-57 as compared with 1950-51 (about 10 per cent) and the average annual income per attached labour household as also of all households taken together from agricultural wageemployment in 1956-57 being higher than in 1950-51. Household Income

(i) The average annual income of an agricultural labour household in 1950-51 was Rs. 447, while in 1956-57 it was Rs. 437.

(ii) The average income derived from different sources during the first and second enquiries by agricultural labour households is given in the following

TABLE 146 SOURCES OF INCOME*

					1950-51 Rs. nP.	1956-57 Rs. nP.
Cultivation of land					 59.90	30.07
Agricultural labour					(13·49) 286·97	(6.87
Non-agricultural labour		••	•••	•••	(64.2)	319.55
	 14pp. 3			• •	 53.19	34.94
Others		••			 11·9) 46·94 (10·51)	(7·99 52·9) (12·10

Income from farming and non-agricultural labour declined during 1956-57 but that from agricultural labour had increased.

^{*}Figures in brackets are percentages to total income from all sources.

Consumption and Cost of Living

(i) The averge annual consumption expenditure of agricultural labour households increased from Rs. 461 in 1950-51 to Rs. 617 in 1956-57. The percentage expenditure on different consumption groups is given below.

TABLE 147
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

(percentage to total)

Consumption group								1956-57	
Food							85.3	77.3	
Clothing and footwear							6.3	6.1	
Fuel and lighting	• •						1.1	7.9	
Miscellaneous and service			10000				7.3	8.7	

(ii) The average income per household during 1956-57 was Rs. 437 while average consumption expenditure was Rs. 617. The deficit was thus Rs. 180. This deficit, to a considerable extent, would seem to have been met from past savings, sale of stocks, remittances received and loans.

Indebtedness

- (i) About 64 per cent of agricultural labour households was indebted during 1956-57 as against 45 per cent in 1950-51. The average accumulated debt per household increased from Rs. 47 in 1950-51 to Rs. 88 in 1956-57.
- (ii) The average debt per indebted household also rose from Rs. 105 in 1950-51 to Rs. 138 in 1956-57. One of the reasons for the higher percentage of indebted households as also the higher volume of debt in 1956-57 was the higher proportion of attached labour households, some of whom were under debt bondage and/or tie-in-allotment.

(iii) The total estimated volume of indebtedness of agricultural labour households in 1956-57 was Rs. 143 crores as against Rs. 80 crores in 1950-51.

- (iv) Of the total debt, about 46 per cent was incurred for meeting the consumption expenditure. Social purposes accounted for 24 per cent and productive purposes for 19 per cent, the remaining 11 per cent of the total debt being incurred for meeting the expenditure on other miscellaneous items.
- (v) Of the total loan, 34 per cent was taken from money-lenders, 44 per cent from friends and relatives, 15 per cent from employers, 5 per cent from shop-keepers and one per cent from co-operatives.

Minimum-Wage Fixation in Agriculture

One of the protective measures to improve the income of agricultural labourers is the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 which inter alia applies to employment in agriculture. Under this legislation, minimum wages for agricultural workers have been fixed throughout the States of Kerala, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Delhi and Tripura and for specified areas in the States of Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Minimum wages have also been fixed by the Central Government in certain agricultural demonstration farms and military farms under the Central Ministries of Food and Agriculture and Defence respectively.

CHAPTER XXI

LAND REFORM*

The First Five Year Plan recognised that the pattern of land ownership and cultivation was a fundamental issue in national development. It made certain recommendations for bringing about a gradual transition from a land system based on the exploitation of the cultivator to one in which the actual tiller would receive the maximum return from his labour and have the requisite incentive to raise productivity in agriculture. The policy was restated in the Second Plan with certain shifts in emphasis and direction necessitated by the experience gained during the First Plan period. The objectives aimed at were, firstly, to remove such impediments in the way of agricultural production as arise from the character of the agrarian structure and to create conditions for evolving as speedily as possible an agrarian economy with high levels of efficiency and productivity and, secondly, to establish an egalitarian society and eliminate social inequalities.

The draft outline of the Third Plan envisages as the main task during this period the completion, as early as possible, of the implementation of policies evolved during the Second Plan and embodied in legislation which States have undertaken in pursuance of the accepted policies. The reconstituted Panel on Land Reform set up four committees to deal with problems relating to tenancy reform, ceiling on holdings, settlement of landless agricultural workers and consolidation of holdings. The reports of these committees are expected to be submitted soon.

ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

Most of the work relating to the enactment of laws for the acquisition of intermediary tenures has been undertaken and intermediaries have almost entirely been abolished; the occupants have been brought into direct contact with the State and uncultivated lands, forests, etc., have been acquired and are being administered directly by the States or through local agencies such as the village panchayats.

The progress made in the implementation of the programme of abolition of intermediaries in the States is shown below.

State	Present Position
Andhra Pradesh	Zamindari and inam estates have been acquired in the area covered by the former State of Andhra. Steps are also being taken for conversion of minor inams into ryotwari holdings. In the Telangana area, jagirs have been abolished. Legislation for abolition of inams was enacted in 1954. It has not yet been implemented.
Assam	Acquisition of rights of the intermediaries has been completed throughout Goalpara district. In Karimganj sub-division survey and settlement is in progress.
Bihar	 Intermediaries have been abolished except in a few estates which could not be taken over due to legal difficulties.

^{*}For a brief account of the genesis and growth of the agrarian problem, see Chapter XXI of 'INDIA 1958'.

State				Present Position
Gujarat		••		The abolition of non-ryotwari tenures has been completed with the exception of certain inams.
Jammu & Ka	shmir			Legislation for abolition of intermediary interests in land held by occupancy tenants and inferior owners is under consideration of the State Government. A ceiling has, however, been imposed and no intermediary holds more than 22 ³ / ₄ acres.
Kerala		••		Legislation has been enacted for abolition of jenmi tenure in the former Travancore area. Edavagai tenure has also been abolished.
Madhya Prado	esh	••		Intermediary tenures have been abolished. Legislation has been enacted to abolish muafis and inams in the former Madhya Bharat area.
Madras	•			Intermediaries have been abolished with the exception of post-1936 <i>inams</i> and minor <i>inams</i> .
Maharashtra				The abolition of non-ryotwari tenures has been completed with the exception of certain <i>inams</i> .
Mysore		••		In the area of the former Mysore State, abolition of personal and miscellaneous <i>inams</i> is nearing completion. In the Karnatak area, <i>jagirs</i> have been resumed and legislation for abolition of <i>inams</i> is under implementation.
Orissa	••	•••	••	Superior rights in permanently settled and temporarily settled zamindari estates have been abolished. Abolition of inams and subordinate tenures of intermediary nature is in progress.
Punjab	/	••	•••	Intermediary tenures have been abolished.
Rajasthan	•••			Jagirs have been resumed with the exception of some held by charitable institutions, where resumption is in progress. Legislation for abolition of zamindari and biswedari tenures is under implementation.
Uttar Pradesh			I	ntermediaries have been abolished except in the Ku- maon Division, Jaunsar Bawar and urban areas, where implementation is in progress.
West Bengal		••	••	All intermediary interests have been acquired.
Delhi		••	••	All intermediary interests have been acquired.
Himachal Prad	esh		••	Provision has been made in law for abolition of intermediary interests but has not been enforced.
Tripura	••	••		Legislation has been enacted for abolition of intermediary tenures.

The following table gives the State-wise break-up of the estimates of the compensation payable and amount already paid to intermediaries.

TABLE 148

COMPENSATION PAYABLE AND PAID FOR ABOLITION OF INTERMEDIARIES

(in crores of rupees) Compensation and Amount rehabilitapaid State tion grant payable 17.59 11.53 Andhra Pradesh 0.20 5.00 Assam 238.98 6.47 . . 7.96 28.70 Gujarat and Maharashtra ... 0.20 Kerala 22.10 13.57 Madhya Pradesh 6.76 4.46 Madras 3.90 1.07 Mysore 7.81 1 - 37 . Orissa 63 - 12 8-12 Rajasthan .. Rajastnan Uttar Pradesh 179.00 98.85 .. 5.14 70.00 West Bengal .. 648 - 68 TOTAL* 164.26

TENANCY REFORM

The principal objectives of tenancy reform recommended by the Planning Commission are: (i) reduction of rents, (ii) security of tenure and (iii) ownership for tenants. The progress made in these directions is outlined below.

Andhra Pradesh

In the former Andhra area, tenants in possession on June, 1, 1956, were given a minimum term of three years. It has been extended for another year. Tenants admitted after June 1956 got a minimum term of six years. The rent is not to exceed 50 per cent of the gross produce for lands under government irrigation sources, 45 per cent in the case of dry lands and 28\frac{3}{3} per cent in the case of irrigation by baling.

In the Telangana area, tenants have security of tenure subject to owner's right to resume before 4-2-1959 land for personal cultivation up to three family holdings. Tenants are generally entitled to retain a basic holding or half the area. In the non-resumable area protected tenants have a right to acquire ownership up to one family holding provided the owner's holding is not reduced below two family holdings. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth or one-fifth or 3 to 5 times the land revenue, depending upon the class of land.

Legislation for a uniform tenancy law applicable throughout the State has been introduced and is under consideration of the Select Committee.

Assam

A landlord may resume land from tenants for personal cultivation up to $33\frac{1}{3}$ acres subject to a minimum of $3\frac{1}{3}$ acres to be retained by the tenant until alternative land is provided. The crop-share rent is not to exceed one-fourth where the cost of cultivation is met by the landlord, and one-fifth in other cases. The cash rent payable by a tenant in permanently settled areas is not to exceed 100 per cent of rent payable by his landlord; it is 50 per cent in temporarily settled areas.

^{*}Includes Rs. 5.52 crores in respect of former Hyderabad areas.

Bihar

Right of occupancy accrues to an under-ryot after 12 years of continuous possession. Cash rent is not to exceed by more than 50 per cent of the rental value, if the land is held under a registered lease, and 25 per cent in other cases. The produce rent is not to exceed 7/20ths of the gross produce excluding chaff.

Legislation has been undertaken for extending the regulation of ten-

ancies.

Gujarat

In the area of the former State of Bombay, a landlord is permitted to resume one-half of the area, provided that, together with the land held under his personal cultivation, it did not exceed three economic holdings (12 to 48 acres). In the non-resumable area, with effect from April 1, 1957, tenants were deemed to have acquired ownership. The law was amended in 1960 to enable the tenants of small holders also to become owners with effect from April 1, 1961.

In the Kutch area, provision has been made for fixity of tenure subject to landlord's right to resume land up to three family holdings for personal cultivation. Provision has been made for enabling the State Government to transfer ownership to tenants with effect from April 1, 1961. Tenants have meanwhile an optional right to purchase, provided the landlord is left

with one family holding.

Jammu and Kashmir

The limit of resumption of land for personal cultivation is 2 acres of wet land or 4 acres of dry land in Kashmir Province and 4 acres of wet land or 6 acres of dry land in Jammu Province. In the non-resumable area, tenants have fixity of tenure. The rent payable by tenants of owners of more than 12½ acres is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce for wet land and one-third for dry land.

Kerala

The Kerala Agrarian Relations Act provides for fixity of tenure for cultivating tenants and crop sharers. Persons owning more than the ceiling area are not permitted to resume any land, while others can resume for personal cultivation an area not exceeding 5 acres of double crop paddy land or equivalent land. Small owners are permitted to resume half the area. Resumption is not permitted in the Cochin and Malabar areas where most tenants have already acquired full security of tenure under previous laws. Tenants of non-resumable land can acquire ownership rights with effect from a date to be notified. The maximum rent varies between one-fourth and one-twelfth of the gross produce for paddy lands.

Madhya Pradesh

Legislation has been enacted for providing a uniform revenue administration and land tenure throughout the reorganised State of Madhya Pradesh. It provides for fixity of tenure for tenants. The landlord is permitted to resume up to 25 acres of land subject to the condition, however, that the tenant is left with 25 acres if he has more than 5 years' possession and 10 acres in other cases. The rent is not to exceed 2 to 4 times the land revenue. Provision has also been made for transfer of ownership to tenants in respect of non-resumable area. Madras

An interim measure for protection of tenants from eviction was adopted in 1955. Rent is not to exceed 40 per cent of produce for irrigated lands (35 per cent where irrigation is supplemented by lift irrigation) and 33\frac{1}{3} per cent in other cases. A Bill is before the Select Committee which provides

fi

for conferment of security of tenure on tenants subject to the landlord's right of resumption of land not exceeding 5 standard acres (5 to 20 ordinary acres).

Maharashtra

In the former Bombay area, the tenant is generally entitled to retain half the area, the other half being resumable by the landlord for personal cultivation. Tenants in the non-resumable areas have been deemed to have acquired ownership.

In the Vidarbha and Marathwada regions, the provisions are similar

to those applicable to the Telangana region of Andhra Pradesh.

Mysore

In 1959, an interim measure was adopted for staying ejectment of tenants, regulating surrenders and maintaining the status quo. Rents in Coorg were fixed at one-third of the produce. In other parts, rent continues to be regulated under earlier laws varying from one-sixth of the produce in the former Bombay area to two-fifths of the produce for wet lands in the former Madras area.

A comprehensive Land Reform Bill applicable to the entire reorganised State of Mysore was introduced in 1958. It is now under the consideration

of the Select Committee.

Orissa

Ejectment of tenants has been further stayed for a period of two years, that is, up to June 30, 1961. The maximum rent has been fixed at one-fourth of the gross produce but not exceeding 4 to 6 maunds of paddy per acre. A comprehensive Land Reforms Bill has been introduced in the State Legislature and referred to a Select Committee. It provides for fixity of tenure subject to the landlord's right to resume two-thirds to three-fourths of the area leased subject to a maximum of 25 standard acres. Tenants in non-resumable ones are to be provided with ownership rights.

Punjab

Tenants have been given fixity of tenure subject to landlords' right to resume up to 30 standard acres. The tenant thereby is, however, not to be left with less than 5 standard acres. The rent is not to exceed one-third of the gross produce or value thereof. Provision has also been made for an optional right of purchase by tenants, if they are in possession for six years or more.

Rajasthan

A tenant is entitled to retain an area which yields a net annual income of Rs. 1,200. The excess land held by a tenant can be resumed by the land-lord. Ownership rights have been conferred on tenants in the non-resumable areas. Rent is not to exceed one-sixth of the gross produce or twice the land revenue.

Uttar Pradesh

All tenants and sub-tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State. 15 lakh sub-tenants and tenants holding 20 lakh acres have thus been brought into direct contact with the State.

West Bengai

All rent-receiving interests have been acquired by the State and the under-ryots and tenants have been brought into direct relationship with the State. Crop sharers (bargadars) do not get tenancy status but have fixity of tenure subject to owner's right to resume two-thirds of the areas leased. Crop share is not to exceed 50 per cent of the produce if

the landlord contributes the cost of cultivation, and 40 per cent if he does not.

Union Territories

In Delhi, tenants have been brought into direct contact with the State. Rent is not to exceed one-fifth of gross produce or four times the land revenue.

In Himachal Pradesh, tenants of owners paying more than Rs. 125 as land revenue have been brought into direct contact with the State. Occupancy tenants have optional rights to acquire ownership on payment of compensation, while in regard to non-occupancy tenancy the landlord can resume for personal cultivation one-fourth of his tenancy subject to a maximum limit of 5 acres. The rent is not to exceed one-fourth of the gross produce.

In Manipur and Tripura comprehensive legislation has been enacted providing for fixity of tenure to tenants, subject to landlords' right to resume and conferring ownership rights in non-resumable areas. Rent is not to exceed one-fourth to one-fifth of the produce or four times the land revenue.

CEILING ON HOLDINGS

The principle that there should be a ceiling on land holdings was accepted in the First Plan. It was suggested that a census of land holdings and cultivation should be held to make available the data relevant to the determination of the ceiling limit. The census was held in most of the States. The Second Plan reiterated the recommendation that there should be a ceiling at three family holdings and recommended that steps should be taken in each State to impose ceiling at existing holdings during the Second Plan period.

Ceiling has two aspects, namely (i) ceiling on future acquisition, and (ii) ceiling on existing holdings. Ceiling on future acquisition has been imposed in the following States.

Andhra Pradesh			18 to 216 acres
Assam			30 acres
Gujarat		Bombay area (former)	12 to 48 acres
		Saurashtra area	60 to 120 acres
		Kutch area	36 to 135 acres
Jammu & Kashm	nir	Araton area	
Kerala			22¾ acres
Madhya Pradesh	••		15 to 37½ acres
Maharashtra			28 to 84 acres
Manarashira		Bombay area (former)	12 to 48 acres
		Marathwada area	12 to 180 acres
		Vidarbha area	21 to 120 acres
Mysore		Bombay area (former)	12 to 48 acres
		Hyderabad area (former)	12 to 180 acres
Orissa		January (Colliner)	25 to 100 acres
Punjab			
Rajasthan			30 standard acres
Uttar Pradesh			30 standard acres
West Bengal	••		12½ acres
Delhi	••		25 acres
	••		30 standard acres
Himachal Pradesh	n		30 acres in Chamba district and
			land assessed at Rs. 125 in
			other areas.
Manipur			25 acres
Tripura			
			25 to 75 acres

Legislation has been enacted in the following States for ceiling on existing holdings.

Andhra Pradesh	1.0	27 to 312 acres
Assam	••	50 acres
Jammu & Kashmir		223 acres
Orissa		25 to 100 acres

Punjab	Pepsu area	30 standard acres (in case of displaced persons 40 standard acres)
Rajasthan		30 standard acres
Uttar Pradesh		40 to 80 acres
West Bengal		25 acres
Delhi		30 standard acres
Himachal Pradesh		30 acres in Chamba district and land assessed at Rs. 125 in other areas.
Manipur		25 acres
Tripura		25 standard acres

In the former Punjab area, Government have been authorised to settle tenants on land under personal cultivation by landlords in excess of 30 standard acres.

<

The implementation of legislation for imposition of ceiling on existing holdings has been completed in Jammu & Kashmir where 2.5 lakh acres have been distributed. In West Bengal, the State Government have come into possession of 1.3 lakh acres of agricultural land which is being leased out to landless workers at present on a yearly basis. More area will become available as implementation proceeds. In the Pepsu area of Punjab and in Asssm rules have been framed and declarations by land-owners as to the extent of land held by them are being submitted.

Legislation has been undertaken for imposition of ceiling on holdings in the following States.

State	Future acquisition	Existing holdings		
Bihar (Bill as introduced)	30 to 90 acres	30 to 90 acres		
Gujarat (Bill as introduced)	14 to 132 acres	14 to 132 acres		
Madras (Bill as introduced) Maharashtra (Bill as introduced) Mysore (Bill as introduced)	30 to 120 acres 16 to 156 acres Land yielding net income of Rs. 3,600	30 to 120 acres 16 to 156 acres Land yielding net income of Rs. 3,600		

CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

Both the First and Second Plans have emphasised the need for the consolidation of holdings. The Planning Commission recommended that the consolidation of holdings should be undertaken in Community Development areas as a task of primary importance to the agricultural programme. A study of the methods evolved so far for consolidation operations has been made available to State Governments to assist them in tackling the problem.

Consolidation operations were completed in 230 lakh acres and operation in 132 acres were in progress till the end of March 1960. The tentative target for the Third Plan is 380 lakh acres.

The following table shows the progress of consolidation of holdings in different States up to March 31, 1960.

TABLE 149
CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS

					(in lakh acres)
State/Union	Territ	ory		*Work completed up to 31-3-1960	@ Work in progress as on 31-3-1960
Andhra Pradesh				 0.05	3.80
Assam				 Nil	**
Bihar				 0.12	1.46;
Gujarat				5.87	6.70
Jammu & Kashn	nir			 Nil	**
Kerala		150/62		 Nil	**
Maharashtra				 11.71	12.80
Madhya Pradesh				 35.43	2.46
Madras				 Nil	**
Mysore				 7.98	5.45
Orissa				 Nil	10 10
Punjab			Z	 1,21.08	49.55
Rajasthan				 7.79	6.36
Uttar Pradesh				 37.30	43.55
West Bengal				 Nil	**
Delhi		• •		 2.04	††
Himachal Pradesl	1			 0.82	0.14
Manipur		777 L		 Nil	4:4:
Service Party				2,30.19	1,31.87

SUB-DIVISION AND FRAGMENTATION

The operation of the laws of inheritance and unregulated transfers and leases have resulted in the sub-division and fragmentation of holdings to the detriment of agricultural production. The policy is to restrain this tendency by regulating transfers, partitions and leases.

Legislation has been enacted for this purpose in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur, Tripura and in the former Hyderabad areas of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore. It has, however, not yet come into force in Assam Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal. Bills are under consideration in Andhra, Pradesh, Assam and Mysore.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

The ultimate solution of the land problem, as envisaged in the First and Second Plans, is co-operative village management. In the First Plan, co-operative farming was viewed as a method by which small and middle farmers could bring into existence sizeable farm units which would facilitate the application on a wider scale of scientific knowledge, increase in capital investment and rise in the productivity of land. During this period, almost all States issued bye-laws for co-operative farming societies and framed rules for assisting them. Efforts during the Second Plan period were directed towards providing a sound foundation for the development of co-operative farming.

^{*}The expression "work completed" in the above table refers to areas where, after finalising the consolidation schemes, the possession of new holdings has actually been transferred.

[@]The expression "work in progress" means areas where the consolidation schemes are in various stages of implementation.

^{**}Not yet taken up.

[†]On 30-6-60.

^{††}Scheme suspended since 31-8-55.

The Government of India set up a Working Group on June 11, 1959, to help the formulation of a programme to ensure the availability of financial and other facilities, technical knowledge and guidance to those who voluntarily decide to establish joint farming societies in the country. The report of the Group which was released on February 15, 1960, outlined a programme indicating the preparatory work and other requirements regarding the formation of co-operative farming societies.

The report of the Working Group was discussed and its recommendations were generally endorsed at the conference of State Ministers of Cooperation in June 1960, and by the National Development Council in September 1960. On the basis of these policy decisions, the pattern of organisation, management and financial assistance, etc., has been communicated

to the State Governments.

nd

to

n-

at,

h,

ra m

a,

st

le

te

al

st

d

d

1e

The programme of co-operative farming in the Third Plan period envisages organisation of 320 carefully planned pilot projects of co-operative farming at the rate of one per district in selected community development blocks. Each project will consist of 10 co-operative farming societies. These projects would serve as catalytic agents for further expansion and it is expected that about 4,000 societies would come into being outside the pilot areas. The emphasis in the implementation of the programme would be on quality.

The societies, to be organised voluntarily, will draw the bulk of their membership from small cultivators or landless persons or both. Land would be pooled for a minimum period of five years, but ownership would continue with the members. Conditions of withdrawal are to be prescribed by the societies themselves and withdrawal during the minimum period may

also be allowed in exceptional circumstances.

Assistance by way of loans and subsidies for purposes of land development, godown-cum-cattle shed, share capital and managerial subsidy will be provided on the basis of a schematic pattern. Additional assistance from the schematic budget of community development works and the Khadi and Village Industries Commission for land development, cottage and village industries will also be provided for the production plan of each society.

Fifteen training centres are expected to be established during 1961-62 in selected Extension Training Centres which have farms attached and with successful co-operative farms near about. These centres will train secretaries of co-operative farming societies, conduct orientation courses for the extension staff and assist in organising village camps for education of

members and prospective members.

A National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board has been set up for planning and promoting the programme of co-operative farming on voluntary basis. Its executive committee will ensure effective supervision and guidance and a periodical review of the programme. The formation of similar advisory boards at the State level has been commended to the State Governments.

Co-operative farming societies have since 1945 been classified into four categories: (i) better farming, (ii) tenant farming, (iii) joint farming and (iv) collective farming. There were 5,409 such co-operative farming societies at the end of June 1960 as shown in table 150. These included 2,934 better and tenant farming societies in which land is cultivated individually. Better farming and tenant farming societies which do not fulfil the conditions of pooling of land and joint management are not classified as co-operative farming societies. The classification of joint and collective farming societies is based on the nomenclature incorporated in the byelaws at the time of registration. There are, however, many societies in this category in which lands are cultivated individually. A careful scrutiny

of the working of these societies and their membership is being undertaken by the State Governments. Financial assistance would be available only to those co-operative farming societies in which the large majority of members are engaged in joint farm operations and other approved production activities.

TABLE 150
CO-OPERATIVE FARMING SOCIETIES
(June 30, 1960)

State/Union Territory	Joint	Collective	Better	Tenant & Others	Total
Andhra Pradesh Assam Bihar Gujarat Jammu and Kashmir Kerala Madhya Pradesh Madras Maharashtra Mysore Orissa Punjab Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh West Bengal Andaman & Nicobar Islands Delhi Himachal Pradesh Manipur Tripura	11 39 147 22 777 59 13 99 20 22 613 116 299 40 5 14 —	13 160 ———————————————————————————————————	1 2 56 36 326 11 46 47 	986* 54 50† 184 2 11 143 44 54 3 30 439 1 4 3 4 2	1,010 254 199 377 4 123 529 169 383 147 29 817 679 408 203 5 28 7 16
TOTAL	1,597	878	962	1,972	5,409

BHOODAN

The Bhoodan or voluntary land gift movement owes its inspiration to Acharya Vinoba Bhave. Describing the aims of the movement, Acharya Bhave says: "In a just and equitable order of society, land must belong to all. That is why we do not beg for gifts but demand a share to which the poor are rightly entitled. The main objective is to "propagate the right thought by which social and economic maladjustments can be corrected without serious conflicts".

In its practical application, it takes the shape of asking for voluntary donations of one-sixth of the land for redistribution among the landless. In the non-agricultural sector, the movement assumes various forms such as Sampattidan (donations of money or other resources), Buddhidan and Jivandar (dedication of one's mental abilities and life to the achievement of the Bhoodan ideals), Sadhandan and Grihdan.

The movement which began on a modest scale on April 18, 1951, now covers the length and breadth of India. The target is to obtain 500 lakh acres of land so that it may be possible to provide some land for cultivation to every rural family. The movement has now widened out into Gramdan, i.e., donations of entire villages, the ideal being that all land should belong to the village community as a whole.

The Second Plan recognised that the practical success which is achieved in the development of *Gramdan* villages will have great significance for co-

^{*}Includes 42 land colonisation societies and 944 tenant and field labour cooperative societies.

[†] These are Sarvodaya Sahyog Samitis organised on the lands donated by the Bhoodan Yagna Committee.

operative village development. At a conference convened by the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh in September 1957, at Yelwal (Mysore State), the desirability of the closest co-operation between the community development programme and the *Gramdan* movement was emphasised. The matter was discussed by a working group in the Ministry of Community Development and after further consideration at the Development Commissioners' conference held at Mt. Abu in May 1958, certain decisions were arrived at for closer co-operation between *Bhoodan* and *Gramdan*. *Gramdan* villages will now receive preference in the matter of opening community development blocks and starting of other community development activities.

16

04974399379798358752

Legislation has been adopted for facilitating donation and distribution of *Bhoodan* lands in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi and Himachal Pradesh. Administrative instructions have been issued in Bombay and Kerala. Special legislation for management of *Gramdan* villages has been passed in Rajasthan. It is under consideration in other States.

Financial assistance given by the State Governments to the movement since 1955-56 is shown below.

TABLE 151 ASSISTANCE TO BHOODAN

				(in	thousand	rupees)
State/Union Territory	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Andhra Pradesh Bihar Gujarat	33·0 25·3 65·0 — 35·4 — 10·0	100·0 25·3 80·0 — 3·6 — 25·0 —	3·0 186·0 16·9 6·9 55·0 20·0 335·0 5·0 30·0 5·0	2·0 150·0 25·0 28·0 31·2 1·0 20·0 20·0 5·0 5·0	31·5 200·0 16·0 38·2 13·8 15·0 15·0 50·0 5·0	50·0 40·0 20·0 355·2 10·0 50·0

Rs. 11.92 lakhs in 1956-57, and Rs. 10 lakhs in 1957-58, were sanctioned by the Government of India. During 1960-61, a sum of Rs. 6.79 lakhs was proposed to be spent. A scheme for the resettlement of landless workers in *Bhoodan* lands in Bihar on a co-operative basis costing Rs. 2.50 lakhs was also sanctioned in 1957-58. Another scheme for financial assistance to agricultural landless families settled on *Bhoodan* lands in Bihar costing Rs. 30 lakhs has been sanctioned. The Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation has been supplying *Bhoodan* literature to community development blocks. Rs. 1.82 lakhs were spent on this scheme in 1958-59 and Rs. 2.65 lakhs were expected to be spent during 1959-60. The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has sanctioned a scheme during 1959-60 for financial assistance for development of village and small-scale industries in *Gramdan* and *Gramsankalp* villages. In 1959-60, Rs. 3.4 lakhs were spent and in 1960-61, Rs. 5.1 lakhs were proposed to be spent.

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Madras and Maharashtra have also made provision for advancing loans for development work in *Gramdan* villages and subsidising special Sarvodaya co-operative societies in such villages.

The region-wise break-up of land collection and distribution and donation of villages under the movement up to August 1960 is as follows.

272

TABLE 152
BHOODAN AND GRAMDAN DONATIONS

	:	State	e/Union	Terri	Bhoodan donations (in acres)	Bhoodan land distributed (in acres)	Gramdan (numbers)		
Andhra Prae	desh						2,41,950	95,278	400
						250.	23,196	225	483 172
							21,06,932	2,50,048	152
						1	78,723	19,711	132
Kerala .							29,002	2,554	543
Madhya Pra	desh						4,05,102	92,806	74
Madras .							70,823	2,349	252
Maharashtra	1	• •					1,58,504	66,177	603
	•					3	19,973	2,527	66
			1.0				3,96,466	1,18,335	1,946
Punjab .							22,150	4,217	19
Rajasthan .	:	• •					4,32,569	87,396	242
Uttar Prades		• •	**				4,11,484	1,27,835	61
West Bengal Delhi		• •					12,353	2,973	26
Himachal Pr		• •		• •			396	157	
Timacnal Pr	adesn		•••	••	••	••	1,568	21	4
				T	OTAL		44,11,191	8,72,609	4,643

CHAPTER XXII

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The idea of co-operation took concrete shape in India for the first time in 1904 when the Co-operative Credit Societies Act—a measure designed to combat rural indebtedness and provide for credit societies—was passed. Non-credit forms of co-operation in such activities as production, purchase, sale, insurance, housing, etc., and the creation of unions of primary co-operative societies for mutual control and audit, and of central and provincial banks to help the primary societies with credit were statutorily provided for in 1912. The Maclagan Committee, appointed by the Government of India in 1914, recommended greater non-official participation in the movement.

Although co-operation became a "Provincial" subject under the 1919 Act, the Government of India continued to take interest in the growth of the movement and established the Agricultural Credit Department in the Reserve Bank of India in 1935. The Co-operative Planning Committee appointed in 1945 recommended that primary societies should be converted into multi-purpose societies and that efforts should be made to bring 50 per cent of the villages and 30 per cent of the rural population within the ambit of the reorganised societies within a period of 10 years. It was also urged that the Reserve Bank should provide greater assistance

to co-operatives.

·s)

83 72 52

26

4

The Committee of Direction appointed by the Reserve Bank of India in 1951 surveyed the rural credit structure of the country and its report was published in December 1954. The survey revealed that co-operatives supplied only 3 per cent of the total borrowings of the agriculturists and the Government an equally insignificant proportion. The Committee recommended an "integrated scheme of rural credit," the salient features of which are (a) State partnership in co-operative institutions at all levels; (b) full co-ordination between credit and other allied economic activities, especially marketing and processing; (c) development, at the base, of viable primary agricultural credit societies; (d) establishment of a network of warehousing organisations; and (e) facilities for the training of co-operative personnel at all levels. The Committee also recommended the conversion of the Imperial Bank into the State Bank of India which, through its branches, could provide vastly extended remittance facilities for co-operative and other banks and endeavour to be responsive to the needs of co-operative institutions, especially those connected with credit, marketing and processing. Suitable amendments to the Reserve Bank of India Act and the establishment at the centre of a National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board were also recommended. financial help for the reorganisation of the credit structure by such means as State participation in the share capital of co-operative credit institutions was to be given by the Reserve Bank, the planned development of cooperative activities in the sphere of production, processing, marketing and storage was to be the responsibility of the Central and State Governments.

The State Bank of India came into existence on July 1, 1955, as the result of the taking over, under an Act of Parliament, of the Imperial Bank of India. In pursuance of a statutory obligation requiring it to open not less than 400 branches within five years, the Bank had opened 427 branches up to November 30, 1960.

(Long-term Operations) Fund The National Agricultural Credit set up in February 1956 (by an amendment to the Reserve Bank of India Act carried out earlier in May 1955) with an initial contribution of Rs. 10 crores was augmented by further annual contribution of Rs. 5 crores in the years 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and Rs. 10 crores in 1959-60. This Fund is to be used for (a) grant of long-term loans to State Governments to enable them to contribute to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions; (b) provision of medium-term agricultural loans to state cooperative banks; (c) grant of long-term loans to central land mortgage banks; and (d) purchase of debentures of central land mortgage banks. The National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund set up at the same time with an initial allotment of Rs. 1 crore during 1955-56 received a further contribution of Rs. 1 crore each in 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60. The Fund can be drawn upon for the purpose of giving medium-term loans to state co-operative banks to enable them to convert short-term credit into medium-term credit, wherever necessary, because of drought, famine or similar calamities. Loans amounting to Rs. 5.04 crores were sanctioned from the Long-term Operations Fund of the Reserve Bank to 13 State Governments to enable them to contribute to the share capital of co-operative credit institutions, of which Rs. 4.93 crores were availed of by them by the end of June 1960. No occasion has so far arisen for operating upon the Stabilisation Fund.

The Central Committee for Co-operative Training, constituted jointly by the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India, has drawn up a comprehensive scheme of co-operative training covering all ranks of co-operative staff. There is a Co-operative Training College at Poona for the training of senior officers of the co-operative departments and institutions; there are five regional training centres for the training of the intermediate grade personnel; and eight institutions for the training of block level co-operative officers working in the Community Development Blocks. Special courses on co-operative marketing are organised at the five regional training centres and a special course in land mortgage banking at one of them. Sixty training schools also exist in the States

for the training of junior co-operative officers.

An integrated programme of co-operative development was drawn up for the Second Five Year Plan period incorporating the important recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee. The co-operative movement, which was till then virtually restricted to the provision of credit, was extended so as to encompass other spheres of economic activity such as marketing, processing, warehousing, storage, etc. In November 1958, the National Development Council resolved that co-operatives should be organised on the basis of the village community as the primary unit and that responsibility and initiative for social and economic development at the village level should be placed fully on the village co-operative and the village panchayat.

The Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act which came into force on August 1, 1956, envisaged the setting up of a Central Warehousing Corporation and a State Warehousing Corporation for each State. A National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board was constituted on September 1, 1956, under the Act to promote the development of co-operative activities in general and particularly to assist the progress of warehousing, processing and marketing. The Central Warehousing Corporation, intended to set up warehouses at strategic centres such as ports and railway junctions, was established with an issued share capital of Rs. 10 crores and had set up 27 warehouses till the end of September 1960. Fourteen State Warehousing Corporations, intended for the construction of warehouses at other important centres, have so far been

set up and the number of warehouses constructed by them up to the end of September 1960, was 181.

In November 1958, the National Development Council indicated that the co-operative movement should be developed so as to bring within its fold all rural families by the end of the Third Plan. The programmes for the Third Plan are generally based on the policy set out by the Council. The targets tentatively suggested for achievement by the end of the Third Plan period are:

Number of primary village societie	es	••			2.5 lakhs
Membership					4 crores
Coverage of villages					100%
Coverage of rural population	••				55%
Coverage of agricultural population					74%
Loans to be issued through co-opera	tives	M	edium-ter	m: Rs. 40 rm: Rs. 1 rm: Rs. 1	00 crores 60 crores

Provision has also been made for starting 400 primary marketing societies and 100 regional or district marketing societies and for constructing 10,000 rural godowns at Rs. 10,000 each, 200 medium-sized godowns at district centres at Rs. 50,000 each and 17 large-sized godowns at the State level at Rs. 1.5 lakhs each.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Conference of State Ministers for Co-operation, held in July 1959, a Committee on Co-operative Credit under the Chairmanship of V. L. Mehta, was appointed to consider different aspects of the questions of expanding agricultural credit, including standards for credit limits, loan policies and practices of co-operative credit institutions, measures necessary for increasing the borrowing power of primary credit societies and the desirability of share capital participation by the State in the village societies. The report of the Committee was submitted to the Government of India in May 1960.

The recommendations of the Committee were discussed at the Conference of the State Ministers for Co-operation held in Srinagar in June 1960. The Government of India have since issued fresh directives on co-operative policy to State Governments, the more important of which are given below:

(i) In organising village societies the aim should be to ensure viability with the inclusion of the smallest number of villages necessary, so that the co-operative society achieves both viability and the essential characteristics of co-operation, namely, voluntary basis, close contact, social cohesion and mutual obligation. The extension should, however, be subject to the maximum limits of a population of 3,000 (i.e. 600 families, or about 500 cultivating families) and a distance of not more than 3 or 4 miles from the headquarters village.

The broad test of viability should be the ability on the part of a co-operative society to meet the requisite expenses without depending upon financial assistance from Government except for a limited period.

(ii) The State may participate in the share capital of viable primary agricultural credit societies on a matching basis from the initial stage to an optimum level over a period of 5 to 8 years. Such contribution should ordinarily be limited to Rs. 5,000 and could go up to a maximum of Rs. 10,000 in exceptional cases. After the optimum level of share capital is reached, the process of retirement should start and might be completed during the next 5 to 8 years.

(iii) The Government may make an outright contribution to the funds of each primary credit society at 3% of the additional loans made during a year over those advanced by it in the preceding year. Similar contribution to the extent of 1% may be made to central co-operative banks in respect of the additional finance provided by them. Such contributions should be credited to "Special Bad Debt Reserves" which will be in addition to the normal bad debt reserves created from out of the profits.

During the year 1959-60, short-term credit limits sanctioned by the Reserve Bank to 19 state co-operative banks for financing seasonal agricultural operations and marketing of crops at 2 per cent below the Bank Rate amounted to Rs. 93.55 crores as against the preceding year's total of Rs. 65.43 crores to 18 state co-operative banks. The outstandings against the state co-operative banks at the end of 1959-60 stood at Rs. 78.19 crores as compared to Rs. 56.27 crores at the end of 1958-59 and Rs. 40.47 crores at the end of 1957-58. Medium-term loans for agricultural purposes amounting to Rs. 4.50 crores were sanctioned to 7 state co-operative banks at 2 per cent below the Bank Rate in 1959-60 as against Rs. 4.52 crores sanctioned to 9 state co-operative banks during the previous year. The outstandings at the end of 1959-60 in this regard stood at Rs. 6.71 crores as compared to Rs. 5.77 crores at the end of 1958-59. Apart from this, for financing the production and marketing activities of weavers' co-operative societies, credit limits aggregating Rs. 2.45 crores at 1½ per cent below the Bank Rate were sanctioned during the year to 12 state co-operative banks. Credit limits aggregating Rs. 45.00 lakhs were also sanctioned during the year to 2 state co-operative banks on behalf of apex weavers' societies at Bank Rate for financing bona fide commercial or trade transac-

In addition to providing financial accommodation to state co-operative banks, the Reserve Bank also purchased, during 1959-60, rural debentures worth Rs. 53.77 lakhs floated by 5 central land mortgage banks as compared to Rs. 45.38 lakhs subscribed in 1958-59 to rural debentures floated by 3 central land mortgage banks. The rural debentures are floated by the central land mortgage banks as a method of mobilising rural savings through the agency of the co-operatives. Two sets of debentures are issued by the land mortgage banks; one set for seven-fifteenths of the total for seven years and made available to individuals in the rural areas and the other part for fifteen years and offered to the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Bank's contribution is related to the subscriptions received from individuals and would be slightly more than the total of these subscriptions.

The salient features of the movement and the main operations of the societies in 1951-52 and 1958-59 are indicated in the table below.

NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

				1951-52	1958-59
Number of societies				1.05.650	2,83,971
Membership of primary societies	-		 • •	1,85,650	2,83,971
or printary societies			 	1,37,91,687	2,47,61,132
Working capital				(in lakhs o	f rupees)
(a) Share conital	4.7		 	306,34	879,59
(a) Share capital (b) Reserve & other funds				49,08	148,92
(c) Loans from	• •		 	43,51	71,25
(i) Co-operative institutions			293	SEER STREET	00
(ii) Reserve Bank			 	49,77	232,82
(iii) Government		100	 	6,85	63,96
(iv) Other sources			 	14,12	45,80
(11) Other sources			 	9,73	51,93

TABLE 153-(concld.)

	•		1951-52	1958-59
(d) Deposits from			(in lakhs of	(rupees)
(i) Co-operative institutions			 4,76	23,80
(ii) Primary societies			 15,86	44.28
(iii) Individuals & other sources			 96,44	155.14
(e) Borrowings of land mortgage banks	s and so	cieties		
(i) Debentures			 7,91	24,46
(ii) Other sources			8,28	17.22

Taking the average size of an Indian family as five, it may be estimated that by the end of June 1959 roughly 12.40 crores or a little more than 30 per cent of the population was served by the co-operative movement, allowance being made for individuals being members of more than one society.

The net results of the operations of the different types of co-operative societies during 1951-52 and 1958-59 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 154
PROFITS EARNED BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Type of Society			(in lakhs	of rupees)
Type of Society		Same 1	1951-52	1958-59
State & central banks			81.60	2,84,57
Land mortgage banks			6.86	31 - 18
Primary agricultural credit societies			91.67	2,65-10
Grain banks			15.13	20.31
Primary non-agricultural credit societies			1,12.89	2,02.06
State and central non-credit societies			1,26.38	91.07
Primary non-credit societies			95.43	92-10

CREDIT SOCIETIES

The earliest co-operative societies formed in India were credit societies, which even today constitute the most important class of societies, both in number and membership. The structure of the credit societies is three-tiered consisting of the state co-operative banks at the State level, central co-operative banks at the district level and primary agricultural credit societies at the village level. In some States, grain banks give loans in kind to agriculturists. Long-term credit for agricultural purposes is provided by central and primary land mortgage banks while the banking and credit needs of urban people are met by urban banks and employees' credit societies.

State Co-operative Banks

The number of state co-operative banks, their membership and financial transactions during 1951-52 and 1958-59 are given below.

TABLE 155
STATE CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

	SIAI	E CO	-OPER	AIIV	E BAL	NKS		
							1951-52	1958-59
Number			7				16	22
Memberchin		4 .		-	••	••	23,272	32,037
					***			32,031
Shara as-'4-1								of rupees)
Share capital					3.		1,90	10,56
Reserve and othe	r funds						2,36	4,36
Deposits							21,18	58,44
Other borrowings							11,27	74,40
Working capital	•						36,72	147,77
Cash in hand &	:		• •		•			1507
Investments	with bai	iks					2,81	15,07
Comments						200		
Government & o	ther trus	tee seci	urities				10,52	19,84
Others							78	12,12
Loans advanced							55,27	153,40
Loans Outstandin		• •				1	20,01	101,22
Loans overdue	ug	• •	••		••			
overtue							3,22	5,90

Central Co-operative Banks

The principal function of central co-operative banks is to act as the balancing centre of their affiliated societies and to channel funds to the primary societies. The following table gives details relating to central co-operative banks.

TABLE 156
CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

						1951-52	1958-59
Number	••	••		••	 	509	402
Membership	••	••			••	 2,31,318	3,41,144
Loans advance	d (in la	akhs of	Rs.)		 	 105,64	210,16
Working capita	al (in la	akhs of	Rs.)			60,11	189,62

Their share capital and reserves amounted to Rs. 4.62 crores and Rs. 5.18 crores in 1951-52 and Rs. 23.14 crores and Rs. 8.54 crores in 1958-59. The composition of their working capital is shown below.

TABLE 157
COMPOSITION OF WORKING CAPITAL OF CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

				Percentage capit	of working
				1951-52	1958-59
Owned funds	 		 • •	 16.3	16.7
Deposits	 • •	••	 	 63.6	41 · 1
Other borrowings	 • •	• •	 	 20.1	42.2

The outstandings at the end of June 1959, against individuals and against banks and societies, totalled Rs. 3.37 crores and Rs. 127.46 crores respectively. The percentage of overdues to outstandings was 11.4. The total investments of central co-operative banks amounted to Rs. 35.95 crores at the end of 1958-59, of which Rs. 17.82 crores represented investments in Government and other trustee securities.

Agricultural Credit Societies

At the end of June 1959, there were 1,82,905 agricultural credit societies with a membership of 1,19,01,000. The working capital of these societies stood at Rs. 170.94 crores. During 1958-59, the societies the end of June 1959 amounted to Rs. 125.50 crores. Loans outstanding at at Rs. 26.90 crores. Loans from central financing agencies and Governat Rs. 51.73 crores and Rs. 9.88 crores respectively. A State-wise analysis was less than 6 per cent in the case of as many as eleven States. The following capital of agricultural credit societies.

TABLE 158

AVERAGE MEMBERSHIP, SHARE CAPITAL, DEPOSITS AND WORKING CAPITAL OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

				1	1951-52	1958-59
Membership per society		••			44 (in -	upees) 65
Share capital per society					827	2.033
Share capital per member					19	31
Denosits per society	• • •		 	4:.	408	540
Denosits per member			 		9	8
Working capital per society			 		4,190	9,346

The rates of interest charged by agricultural credit societies on advances to members ranged between $3\frac{1}{4}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Grain Banks

At the end of June 1959, there were 9,740 grain banks with a membership of 11.51 lakhs and a working capital of Rs. 3.89 crores. Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Mysore and Orissa accounted for 97.2 per cent of the total number of grain banks. The grain loans advanced by them during 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 1,02.73 lakhs.

Central Land Mortgage Banks

The central land mortgage banks, which are the pivot of the structure of long-term finance to agriculturists through the primary land mortgage banks, raise their funds mainly by the issue of debentures. The debentures are guaranteed by the State Governments in respect of the repayment of principal and the payment of interest. Out of 15 banks, 6 banks floated debentures of the value of Rs. 3,77.66 lakhs during 1958-59. The Reserve Bank of India contributed Rs. 36.33 lakhs to the debentures issued during the year. Debentures of the value of Rs. 24.46 crores were in circulation at the close of 1958-59. The table below indicates the progress made by central land mortgage banks between 1951-52 and 1958-59.

TABLE 159
CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

							1951-52	1958-59
Number							6	15
Membership		• •	• •	••			34,579	1,85,291
Memociship	• •	• •			• •	• •		
~.							(in lakhs of	rupees)
Share capital							 44	2,91
Reserve fund							25	2,91 50 32
Other funds	• •	• •	• •		• •	• •	 12	32
Della Tunds								21.16
Debentures							 7,83	24,46
Borrowings							 1,53	, 2,64
Working capital	• •	• • •					10,17	31 35
Sinking Capital					• •	••	 1 27	31,35 7,00
Sinking fund inve	estme	ents					 1,27	1,00
THE Stments inch	ding	cash a	nd banl	c bala	nces		 77	2,45 6,01
Loans advanced							 2,51	6.01
Loans recovered	• •	• •	• •				44	2,39
Todais recovered								2,39
Loans due							 8,05	22,64

Primary Land Mortgage Banks

Of the 363 primary land mortgage banks in the country at the end of 1958-59, as many as 258 or 71 per cent were concentrated in Andhra Pradesh, Madras and Mysore. The membership stood at 4,40,217 and working capital at Rs. 16.50 crores. Loans advanced by the banks amounted to Rs. 3.27 crores. The table below indicates the progress made by primary land mortgage banks between 1951-52 and 1958-59.

TABLE 160
PRIMARY LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

(in lakhs of rupees)

						1951-52	1958-59
Share capital					 	58	1,25
Reserve fund				 	 	13	25
Other funds					 	5	18
Debentures and o	ther	borrov	vings		 	6,84	14,58
Working capital					 	7,60	16,50
Loans advanced					 	1,30	3,27
Loans repaid			-	 	 	48	1,21
Loans due		-		 	 	6,96	15,14

Non-agricultural Credit Societies

The non-agricultural credit societies include, among others, urban banks and employees' credit societies. At the end of June 1959, there were 11,084 societies with a membership of 40.22 lakhs. Deposits, which stood at Rs. 75.81 crores at the end of 1958-59, accounted for 62.41 per cent of the working capital. Some of these societies also did noncredit business. Goods worth Rs. 3.63 crores were received while sales amounted to Rs. 3.28 crores. The table below indicates the progress made by them during the period from 1951-52 to 1958-59.

TABLÉ 161
OPERATIONS OF NON-AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

(in lakhs of rupees)

In

Su

soc wh inc

cen 195 at fro

bar

Go

Soc

unc

into

off

resp

					1951-52	1958-59
Share capital					13,36	26,49
Reserve fund		 			3,78	6,49
Cash in hand & with	banks				5,65	8,65
Investments in						
Land and buildings			 	6	73	1,28
Trustee securities					6,67	12,20
Others			 		4.68	10,57
Loans advanced		 	 		50,97	110,18
Loans recovered		 			47.01	99,32
Loans due					44.36	90,48
Loans overdue		 	 		4,16	6,53

NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

The number, membership and working capital of different types of non-credit societies, as at the end of June 1959, are given in the following table. Comparative data for 1951-52 are not available as the detailed classification of the societies was adopted for the first time in 1957-58.

TABLE 162 NUMBER, MEMBERSHIP AND WORKING CAPITAL OF NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES

Type of Soc	iety				Number	Membership	Working capital (in lakhs of rupees)
Marketing so	cieties			-			
State					19	3,954	6.49.28
Central			-		454	1,63,064	6,49·28 9,18·29 14,47·28
Primary					2,380	9,68,239	14 47 . 28
Sugarcane sup	oply soc	ieties			2,000	7,00,237	17,77
Central					192	18,46,808	6,17.97
Primary	• •				8,190	4,22,614	1,00.50

TABLE 162—(concld.)

Type of Society		Number	Membership	Working capital (in lakhs of rupees)
Milk unions		77	15,172	1,63-17
Milk supply societies		2,257	1,95,959	1,20.20
Farming societies		4,193	2,23,350	4,12.01
Irrigation societies		1,603	51,667	1,94.18
Sugar factories		50	1,30,819	35,07.72
Cotton ginning and pressing societies.	/· · · ·	88	39,903	3,02.71
Other processing societies		740	35,806	94.36
Weavers' societies				
State		21	7,592	6,43.28
Central		99	9,266	1,12.80
Primary		10,352	11,75,663	16,36-33
Spinning mills		14	7,025	2,93.08
Other industrial societies		14,806	8,02,624	10,36.34
Consumers' societies				
Wholesale		62	23,128	4,90.23
Primary		6,857	13,76,033	8,26.90
Housing societies				
State		5	1,717	4,00.53
Primary		4,739	2,79,925	41,33 - 21
Fishermen's societies		1,934	2,00,402	1,12.94
Insurance societies		6	7,306	43.04
Other non-credit societies		19,334	12,91,643	15,91 - 35

OTHER SOCIETIES

Supervising Unions

In 1958-59 there were 939 supervising unions with 38,140 affiliated societies. The income of the unions amounted to Rs. 14.08 lakhs, of which Government grants amounted to Rs. 2.21 lakhs. The expenditure incurred by the unions amounted to Rs. 12.16 lakhs.

State Unions and State Institutes

There were 29 state unions and institutes with 43,449 primary and 522 central affiliated societies and 1,141 individual members at the end of June 1959. Their total income stood at Rs. 90.72 lakhs and total expenditure at Rs. 85.41 lakhs. Their income was derived from fees or subscriptions from affiliated societies, contribution from central and state co-operative banks, Government grants and other sources. During 1958-59 they received Government grants amounting to Rs. 70.83 lakhs.

Societies under Liquidation

At the beginning of 1958-59, there were 14,493 co-operative societies under liquidation. During the same year 2,607 societies were brought into liquidation. The value of the assets realised and liabilities paid off during 1958-59 amounted to Rs. 64.61 lakhs and Rs. 46.48 lakhs-respectively.

CHAPTER XXIII

IRRIGATION AND POWER

IRRIGATION

India's water resources have been provisionally estimated at 1,35,60 lakh acre-feet, of which approximately 45,00 lakh acre-feet are believed to be utilisable for irrigation. Only 8,80 lakh acre-feet representing about 6.5 per cent of the total and about 19.5 per cent of the utilisable water had been made use of up to 1951. The table below gives the approximate position of the total resources in the different basins and their utilisation up to 1951 and during the First and Second Plans.

TABLE 163
WATER RESOURCES AND THEIR UTILISATION

(in lakhs of acre-feet)

G

an p

oj er

Ir

ge

al

SO

SO

River sy	ystem			Estimated average flow	Utilisa- tion up to 1951	Additional utilisation by projects in First Plan (on full de- velopment)	utilisation by projects in Second Plan (on full de-
Indus Ganga Brahmaput Godavari Mahanadi Krishna Narbada Tapti Kaveri	ra			16,80 40,00 30,00 8,40 8,40 5,00 3,20 1,70 1,20	3,80 23 1,20 31 90 2 2 80	1,10 2,15 Nil 10 1,05 1,56 Nil 7	12 1,45 Nil 15 2 26 1,01 35 6

The possibilities of diverting the normal flow of rivers into irrigation canals have been almost exhausted. The plans for the future development of irrigation, therefore, aim at impounding by dams the surplus river-flow during the monsoon for use in dry weather. In areas unsuitable for flow-irrigation, the construction of minor irrigation works, such as tanks and wells, and the installation of water-lifting devices have been planned.

The Central Board of Irrigation and Power, constituted in 1927 is

The Central Board of Irrigation and Power, constituted in 1927 is responsible for the initiation of fundamental research in the country in the field of irrigation and power and the co-ordination of the work of 16 research stations established in different parts of the country.

The Central Water and Power Commission is charged with the responsibility of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country for the purpose of flood control, irrigation, navigation and water power generation. It is also responsible for schemes of thermal power development and of transmission and utilisation of electrical energy throughout the country.

FLOOD CONTROL

Following the disastrous floods in different parts of the country during the 1954 monsoon season, the Government of India formulated a compre-

hensive national programme of flood control in September 1954. Divided into three phases, the programme was devoted during the first two years mainly to intensive investigations, collection of data, and execution of some emergent works, while the second phase, covering the next four or five years. roughly corresponding to the Second Plan period, envisaged flood control measures such as embankments, channel improvements, raising of the level of villages, etc. These two phases are now practically over and the flood control programme is to enter the third phase, which envisages longterm measures, like the construction of reservoirs and additional embankments, where necessary, on the basis of comprehensive and integrated plans for flood control in each river basin. Special attention is being paid to drainage and anti-waterlogging measures.

Flood Control Boards, assisted in technical matters by Technical Advisory Committees, exist in 13 States, with a Central Flood Control Board at the Centre. Four River Commissions (Floods) also assist the Central Flood Control Board in technical matters. On the recommendation of the Flood Wing, which has been functioning in the Central Water and Power Commission, 66 major schemes, each costing Rs.10 lakhs or above, and 607 minor schemes, each costing less than Rs.10 lakhs, have been approved for Central loan assistance since 1954-55, involving an outlay of Rs. 36.55

crores and Rs. 14.74 crores respectively.

Out of a total programmed area of 49,555 sq. miles of aerial photography, an area of 49,307 sq. miles has been surveyed by the Survey of India. The progress in regard to photo-mosaics was 63,358 sq. miles out of a programmed area of 63,578 sq. miles. About 3,000 miles of embankments and 600 miles of drainage channels were completed in various States. These works, together with other flood control works and the embankments on the Kosi, have benefited an area of about 62 lakh acres. addition, 51 towns have been afforded protection against floods and/or erosion, and the level of 4,282 villages has been raised above flood level. flood forecasting unit, set up in the Central Water and Power Commission, issued fairly accurate daily forecasts of the level of the Yamuna river at Delhi, two days in advance, during the last two flood seasons.

A High Level Committee on Floods, which was set up by the Government of India in April 1957, in order to assess the flood problem in the country and advise on measures that should be taken to tackle it, submitted the second volume of its report in November 1958. The recommendations contained in the first volume of the Committee's Report, submitted to Government in 1957, were accepted by the Central Flood Control Board in May 1958. The second volume of the Committee's report has been circulated to the State Governments. The recommendations contained in this volume and the comments of the State Governments thereon will be examined by the various River Commissions and then considered by the Central Flood

Control Board.

n

d

n

it)

d

n

6

n

r-

le

1-

ıt

ne

Expert committees set up after the devastating floods of 1959 by the Governments of Orissa and West Bengal, to enquire into the causes of floods and to formulate suitable remedial measures, have since submitted their preliminary reports and are now working on their final reports. The terms of reference of the Orissa Committee have been enlarged by the State Gov-

ernment to include the river systems affected by the floods of 1960.

During 1960, as a result of heavy and concentrated rainfall, parts of Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh experienced severe floods. In Assam, West Bengal and Bihar, there were medium to high floods. In general, the flood control works, executed so far, stood well against the floods, although in a few places in Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, some works suffered damage. But for the flood control schemes executed so far, the damage would have been far more than was actually experienced.

284

INLAND NAVIGATION

Some of the multi-purpose schemes completed or under construction include inland navigation as one of the objectives. The Damodar Valley Corporation envisages the construction of a navigation canal 85 miles long, linking up the lower Raniganj coal-fields with the Hooghly at Triveni, 30 miles above Calcutta. With the completion of the Hirakud Dam and availability of constant discharge, it will be possible to introduce navigation in the reach from Dholpur to Cuttack (a distance of about 106 miles) after necessary conservancy work. The Tungabhadra Project includes a navigation-cum-irrigation canal on the Andhra Pradesh side.

POWER

The progress of power production was very slow up to the midtwenties; the aggregate installed capacity in 1925 was only 1,62,341 kw.; by 1945, the installed capacity had increased more than five-fold to 9,00,402 kw. The installed capacity of power plants in the public utilities in March 1960 was 38,73,166 kw.—an increase of nearly 152 per cent over the past ten years. During the same period, the generation of electricity increased from 490,93 lakh kwh. to 1,499,12 lakh kwh. showing an increase of 206 per cent. The growth in steam, diesel and hydro plant capacity during the period was 141, 137 and 173 per cent respectively. The progress of electricity supply in India during the period from 1939 to March 1960, is illustrated below in terms of index numbers.

TABLE 164
INDEX NUMBERS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

				1939	=100
				1948	March 1960
Installed Generating Capacity Steam plant Oil plant Hydro plant Index of total generating capac	ity	 	••	145·8 123·3 116·9 131·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 378.5 \\ 341.0 \\ 347.0 \\ \hline 362.1 \end{array} $
Generation of Electricity Steam plant		 		197·3 159·9 181·5 187·3 204·8 154·2	$ \begin{array}{r} 740 \cdot 1 \\ 332 \cdot 2 \\ 534 \cdot 6 \\ \hline 613 \cdot 7 \\ \hline 610 \cdot 3 \\ 274 \cdot 6 \end{array} $
Sale of Electricity Domestic or residential Commercial, light & small pow Industrial Traction Irrigation Public lighting Water works Index of total sale	ver			249 · 9 266 · 8 180 · 7 137 · 6 188 · 3 109 · 2 171 · 0 182 · 9	836·2 864·5 625·4 207·0 1,130·0 374·1 415·0 597·5

Table 165 indicates the progress of electricity supply during 1939-60.

TABLE 165

y s , i n r -

-; o - rf gt .9

h

PROGRESS OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY

						Installe	Installed capacity of generating plants (thousand kw.)	of generating nd kw.)	plants	Aggregate of	Energy generat-	Energy	Average load factor	Average demand
						Steam	Diesel	Hydro	Total	demand during the year (thousand kw.)	(crore kwh.)	kwh.)		Cols. (5) and (6) (per cent)
	(1)		2.54			(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(7)	(8)	(6)	(10)
1939	:	:	:	:	12	5,41	87	4,42	10,70	5,76	244	203	48.4	53.8
1947	•	•		•		7,57	86	5,08	13,63	8,83	407	336	52.7	64.8
1951			:			10,97	1,63	5,75	18,35	12,05	586	479	55.5	65.7
1956						15,96	2,28	10,62	28,86	19,90	996	962	. 55.4	6.89
1957-58*						17,63	2,46	1,214	32,33	22,79	1,132	931	26.7	7.07
*65-8561	:	:	:			18,79	2,70	13,62	35,11	26,19	1,299	1,071	9.99	74.6
1959-60*			9.			20,47	2,96	15,30	38,73	29,31	1,499	1,232	57.7	75.8

*Figures are for the years ending March 1958, 1959 and 1960.

Resources

Power potential studies of the river basins of India indicate an aggregate hydro-electric potential of the order of 4 crore kw. at 60 per cent load factor, as follows:

West Services of Western Class			lakh kw.
West-flowing rivers of Western Ghats			42
East-flowing rivers of Southern India			80
Central Indian Rivers			41
Ganga Basin (excluding the potential in Nepal)			
Brahmaputra, Manipur and Tyao (excluding the	pot	ential	46
in Sikkim)			1,25
Indus			66
TOTAL			4,00

The pattern of power development in India, at present, is as follows:

Mysore, Kerala, Punjab, Orissa, Jammu & Kashmir mainly hydro
Bihar, West Bengal and Gujarat mainly thermal
Maharashtra, Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh partly thermal
and Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan . . partly hydro

As at present visualised, power development in India will eventually be one of inter-connected hydro-electric and thermal power stations in various regions. It is conceivable that the regional systems will, in due course, be inter-connected so as to form an all-India grid, alongside the development of some of the large power resources which are capable of providing adequate capacity to meet the needs of outlying areas.

Organisation for Power Development

The generation and distribution of electricity in India was for a long time governed by the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. The Electricity (Supply) Act passed in 1948 provided for the setting up of a Central Electricity Authority for the entire country as well as regional organisations known as State Electricity Boards. Accordingly, the Central Electricity Authority was constituted in 1950 and State Electricity Boards have been set up in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

Ownership

Until 1925, the development of electric power was confined mainly to private companies that took out licences under the Indian Electricity Act of 1910. It was only in the late twenties that schemes for the development of power were launched by some of the States. In March 1960, private companies owned 79.8 per cent of the public utility undertakings and 33.6 per cent of the total installed capacity, as shown in the following table.

TABLE 166 OWNERSHIP: PUBLIC UTILITY INSTALLATIONS (MARCH 1960)

Ownership						undertakings (reckoned on the basis	ting
State governments or Power corporations	State	electric	city bo	ards	 	 19	22,01,120
Municipalities					 	50	2,76,500
Private companies					 	 50	94,782
Tirrate companies	••		••		 		13,00,764
			100	TOTAL	 7	 350	38,73,166

Consumption

te

r,

w.

30 41

46

66 00

n ie ie

of

ie

ct

)-

s

p

1, 1

ottited

ed

ty .)

20 500 182

164

66

The table below shows the demand for electricity from different classes of consumers during 1959-60.

TABLE 167
•CLASSES OF CONSUMERS

	No. of c	onsumers	Connecte	ed load	Energy	sales
Nature of use	In thou- sands	Percentage to total	Total (thou- sand kw.)	Percen- tage	Crore kwh.	Percentage to total
Domestic Commercial Industrial (including water works	31,00·3 6,35·0	77·0 15·7	18,63·9 5,04·8	26·7 7·2	1,368·9 759·0	11.1
ding water works & traction) Public lighting Irrigation	1,50·8 7·4 1,36·2	3·7 0·2 3·4	39,92·6 57·9 6,01·4	56·8 0·8 8·5	9,298·0 175·4 727·0	75·4 1·4 5·9
TOTAL	40,29.7	100.0	70,20 · 6	100.0	12,328 · 3	100.0

Rural Electrification

A few large power systems serve the needs of rural areas. Rural electrification has so far made some progress in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Kerala, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The following table shows the number of electrified towns and villages at the end of March 1960.

TABLE 168
TOWNS AND VILLAGES WITH ELECTRICITY SUPPLY
(MARCH 1960)

50,000 to 1,00,000		Number of towns and villages in this group	Number of towns and villages with public electricity supply	Percentage of towns & villages with public electricity supply
10,000 to 50,000		73	73	100.0
Below 10,000		111	111	100.0
		1,257	1,042	84.0
		5,59,665	20,168	3.4
Тота	AL	5,61,106	21,396	3.8

Power Schemes under the Plans

There were 142 power development schemes in the public sector in the First Plan. Of these, the major multi-purpose river valley projects were Bhakra Nangal, Hirakud, Damodar Valley, Chambal, Rihand, Koyna and Kosi.

The principal power schemes completed and brought into service during the First Plan were:

								Insta capac (kw.
Nangal (Punjab)								
Bokaro (Bihar)								48,
Chola (Kalyan, Mahara	shtra)					7		1,50,
Khaperkheda (Maharasl								54,
Moyar (Madras)						•	• •	30,
Madras city plant exten		Madras	100					36,
Machkund (Andhra Pra						17.		30,
Pathri (Uttar Pradesh)							• •	34,
Sarda (Uttar Pradesh)					 			20,
				• •	• •			41,
Sengulam (Kerala)				••				48,
Jog (Mysore)		• •		• •	 			72,0

The following table shows the progress of installed capacity and generation of electricity during the First Plan and the development envisaged during the Second Plan.

TABLE 169 POWER GENERATION UNDER PLANS

	1950-51	1955-56	Percentage increase during First Plan	1960-61	Percentage increase during Second Plan
Installed capacity (in lakhs of kw.) Public utility undertakings (a) State-owned (b) Company-owned Self-generating industrial establishments	6 11 6	14 13	133 18	32 15	120 15 43
TOTAL	23	34	48	57	67.7
Energy generated (in crores of kwh.) Public utility undertakings (a) State-owned (b) Company-owned Self-generating industrial establishments	210 300 147	450 430 220	114 43 50	1,200 560 300	167 30 36
TOTAL	657	1,100	67	2,060	87

The principal features of the power generation schemes in the Second Plan both in the public and private sectors are shown in tables 170 and 171.

TABLE 170 PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATION SCHEMES IN SECOND PLAN (PUBLIC SECTOR)

	Total cost	Second Plan provision for power (Rs. lakhs)	Benefits (in thousands of kw.)				
	(Rs. lakhs)		On completion	In Second Plan period			
1	2	3	4	5			
Continuing Schemes Tungabhadra (Stage I) (Andhra Pradesh							
Bhakra Nangal (Punjab & Rajasthan) Hirakud (Stage I) (Orissa) D.V.C. (W. Bengal & Ribar)	6,000* 170,00* 70,78* 105,38*	5,07 21,83 7,62·8 @	45 6,04 1,23 2,54	36 3,18 1,23 1,00			
Chambal (Stage I) (Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan)	63,60*	37,88*	92	92			

^{*}Cost includes outlay on irrigation portion also.

@ Rs. 27,98 lakhs for both continuing and new DVC schemes in the Second Plan.

289

TABLE 170-(concld.)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		
Machkund (Stage I) (Andhra Pradesh						
& Orissa)	27,32	3,64	93.50	59.50		
Umtru (Assam)	2,12.00		8.4	8.4		
Koyna (Maharashtra)	37,75	29,00	2,40	_		
Periyar (Madras)	10,48	7,23	1,05	1,05		
Madras thermal station extension (Madras)	9,56	0.71				
(Madras)	46,05†	2,71 26,00	60	30		
Ramagundam (Andhra Pradesh)	4,06	1,37	2,50 37·5	1,00		
Thermal power station (Rajasthan)	3,48	2,16	24.2	37.5		
Neriamangalam (Kerala)	2,90	2,74	45	22.4		
Poringalkuthu (Kerala)	3,99	75	32	32		
Kandla steam station (Gujarat)	1,12	63	6	6		
Tungabhadra Left Bank (Stage I) (Mysore)	6 40 00					
New Schemes	6,42.9*	* 4,22.48	18	9		
Upper Sileru (Andhra Pradesh)	9,28	3,50	1 20			
Machkund extension (Andhra Pradesh	7,20	3,30	1,20	_		
& Orissa)	2,10	2,10	21.25	21-25		
Tungabhadra-Nellore scheme (Andhra				21 23		
Pradesh & Mysore)	7,70	2,00	57			
Umiam H.E. project (Assam) Barauni steam station (Bihar)	7,05	89.5	27	_		
South Gujarat electric grid (Stage II)	3,09	2,99	30	-		
(Gujarat)	4,00	4,00	45			
Korba thermal station (Madhya	.,00	4,00	40	45		
Pradesh)	12,04	11,48	90	90		
Development of southern grid (Maha-rashtra)	0.15					
Kundah (Stages I & II) (Madras)	8,17 35,44	7,38	60	60		
Hirakud (Stage II) (Orissa)	15,59	20,00	1,80	1,45		
Yamuna hydel scheme (Stages I & II)	13,39	11,88	1,47	-		
(U.P.)	42,44	17-5	3,20			
Ramganga hydel scheme (U. P.)	26,62		1,27			
Harduaganj steam station extension (U.P.)			1 -,			
Matatila hydel scheme (U.P.)	7,64	62.83	60	100		
Kanpur power station extension (II P)	6,45 1,70	2,24	30	-		
Jaidnaka hydel scheme (W. Rengal)	4,45	1,30 1,94	15	-		
Duigabur thermal station (DVC)	7,75	1,74	18			
W. Bengal and Bihar)	12,50	@	1,50	1,50		
Bokaro extension (DVC, W. Bengal & Bihar)				1,50		
Chandrapura (Dugda) thermal station	4,56	@	75	75		
(DYC, W. Bengal & Dibar)	34,95		250			
Tungabiladra extension (Mysora)	**	@ 47·5	2,50			
Ganderbal power house (Jammu & Kashmir)						
Mohora power house (Jammu & Kash-	73	42	9			
	1.40					
Bhadra (Mysore)	1,40	71	9	-		
Snaravathy hydro-elec asham or	3,80 36,60	13,00	33.2	2 - 2 2 2		
Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	30	30	1,78			
Rajkot power station extension (Gujarat)	60.83	34.8	3	3		
Porbandar steam novement						
(Guiarat)	2.00	1.60				
Sikka steam nower atati	2,00	1,68	15	15		
Shahpur steam station (Gujarat) Panniar (Kerala)	1,00	95	8	8		
Panniar (Kerala)	3,24	2,80	30			
Sholayar (Kerala) Pamba (Kerala)	4,32	2,62	54			
Amarkantak thornal	24,91	2,20	3,00			
(Madhya Pradesh)						
†Includes Rs. 6.59 crores for 1:	10,63	4,93	60	=		
The state of the s			Company of the Party of the Par			

ed

ige e

lan

d

v.)

[†]Includes Rs. 6.59 crores for distribution.
**Includes cost of Stage II under New Schemes.

TABLE 171

PRINCIPAL POWER GENERATION SCHEMES IN SECOND PLAN (PRIVATE SECTOR)

	,			Generating plant to be added (kw.)	Cost of generating plant (Rs. lakhs)
Ahmedabad Electricity Co., Ltd., (Gujarat)				45,000	2,78
Tata Power System, Trombay (Manarashua)	• •	• •		1,50,000	21,35
Thermal Station Sholanur (Manarashua)		• •		3,000	30
Ranaras Flectric Light and Power Co. (U.F.)	••	• •	•••	6,000	39
Lucknow Electric Supply Co. (U.P.)	n			10,000	1,00
United Provinces Electric Supply Co., Alianabad	(U.P.	.)	••	6,000)
Rareilly Flectricity Co. Ltd. (U.P.)				4,000	22
Bhavnagar Electric Co. Ltd. (Gujarat)				8,000	50
Minor Schemes				5,000	23
TOTAL			•••	2,37,000	26,77

RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS*

India's natural waterways are more or less evenly distributed over the entire country. The ultimate goal of the development of irrigation is the doubling of the irrigated area within 15 to 20 years. The additional food production resulting from this extension of irrigation will not only cover the present deficit but also provide, to some extent, for the future growth of the population.

The First Five Year Plan provided for the execution of nearly 300 big and small schemes to extend irrigation facilities to nearly 2,20 lakh acres of

land on full development.

Particulars of the principal irrigation works in the country and the principal irrigation schemes included in the Second Plan are given at the end of this chapter in tables 173 and 174. The major river valley projects are described briefly in the following paragraphs.

Bhakra Nangal Project

The Bhakra Nangal Project, the largest multi-purpose project in India, estimated to cost Rs. 170 crores, consists of a 740-ft. high dam, with about 652 miles of canals and over 2,200 miles of distributaries and minors. The Bhakra dam is being constructed across the Sutlej river in a mountain gorge just before the river enters the plains. The Nangal dam is located 8 miles down-stream and will serve as a balancing reservoir to take up the diurnal variations of water released from Bhakra and thus ensure steady supplies. The construction of the project was started in 1946. All works, except the Bhakra dam and its power houses, which are in progress, have almost been completed. The dam has risen to a height of over 600 ft. and the concreting is expected to be completed by December 1961.

In 1959-60 an area of about 25 lakh acres was irrigated by the Bhakra canal system in Punjab and Rajasthan. The canal system commands a gross area of about 67.6 lakh acres. Of this, the cultivable commanded area will be 58.6 lakh acres and 36 lakh acres will be annually irrigated on full development. In addition, an area of 37 lakh acres will get increased water supply. It is anticipated that, on full development, there will be an additional out-turn of 8.5 lakh tons of wheat and other foodgrains, 5.9 lakh bales of cotton, 1.5 lakh tons of sugarcane and 0.3 lakh tons of pulses and oilseeds.

There will eventually be two power houses at Bhakra, one on each side of the dam. In addition, there are two other power houses on the Nangal

^{*}A description of only selected projects is given.

hydel channel. The power house at Ganguwal with two units of 24,000 kw. each was commissioned in January 1955. The power house at Kotla, having the same capacity, was put into operation in July 1960. An additional unit of 29,000 kw. is under erection in each of these power houses and will be completed by the end of July 1961. The left bank power house at Bhakra will have 5 generating sets of 90,000 kw. each. The first generating unit was commissioned on November 14, 1960. Most of the generating sets are at various stages of erection and are expected to be commissioned in 1961. With the addition of these units and one unit each of 29,000 kw. at Ganguwal and Kotla, there will be an installed capacity of 6,04,000 kw. and a firm capacity of 3,66,000 kw.

Partial storage of water above the Bhakra dam started in mid-1958

when a limited supply of water for perennial irrigation was released.

Hirakud Dam Project

of

ting

Rs.

(;

78 35 30

39

00

22

50

23

77

ne

1e

bo

er

th

ig

of

he

he

ets

ia,

ut

he

in

ed

he

dy

cs,

ve ft.

cra

ids

ed

ed

nre

d-

kh

de

al

The project harnesses the river Mahanadi and will provide irrigation to 5.7 lakh acres of land in Sambalpur and Bolangir districts in Orissa. The power house at the base of the dam has an installed capacity of 1,23,000 kw. The main dam—the world's longest main stream dam is 15,748 feet long; it is flanked by 13 miles of dykes on both sides and impounds 66 lakh acre-feet of water. The revised estimated cost of the

project is Rs. 70.78 crores.

The main dam and dykes have been completed in all respects. Up to the end of November 1960, irrigation facilities had been provided for 3,76,843 acres. The entire net-work of the canal distribution system was completed in March 1960. In the power house, all the four generating units, with an installed capacity of 1,23,000 kw., have been commissioned and power is being supplied at present to the Indian Aluminium Factory at Hirakud, the cement factory at Rajgangpur, the steel plant at Rourkela, the ferro-manganese plant at Joda, the paper mills at Brajarajnagar and the textile and other industries in and around Chowd-The towns of Cuttack, Puri, Sambalpur, Sundergarh, Bargarh

and several other places are also getting power from Hirakud.

A scheme costing Rs. 14.92 crores has been sanctioned for delta irrigation and will, on completion, supply perennial irrigation to 15.95 lakh acres annually in Cuttack and Puri districts. This scheme is being

executed by the Government of Orissa.

To meet the increasing load demand, the Chiplima Power House Scheme (Hirakud Dam Project—Stage II) costing Rs. 14.32 crores was sanctioned in July 1956. The Scheme provides for the installation of 3 units of 24,000 kw. each at the power house at Chiplima, 15 miles downstream of Hirakud Dam and two additional units of 37,500 kw. each at the main power house at Hirakud. The former three units are expected to be commissioned between April 1962 and March 1963, while of the latter two, one unit each will be commissioned by the end of 1961 and 1962.

Rajasthan Canal Project

The Rajasthan Canal Project estimated to cost Rs. 66.47 crores was sanctioned in July 1957. It envisages the construction of a canal taking off from the Harike barrage across the river Sutlej and has been divided into two parts:

(a) Rajasthan feeder: 134 miles long, of which the first 110 miles lie

in Punjab.

(b) Rajasthan Canal: 291 miles long, lying entirely in Rajasthan. To begin with, the Rajasthan canal will be fed by flow supplies from the Ravi and the Beas rivers. Later, the flow supplies will be supplemented by stored waters from dams proposed to be constructed on these two rivers. The flow supplies will provide irrigation to about 16.84 lakh acres in the

districts of Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Sriganganagar. The production of foodgrains is expected to be of the order of 5.7 lakh tons valued at Rs. 15.6 crores.

A Committee of Direction and the Rajasthan Canal Board have been set up to ensure efficient, economic and expeditious execution of the Rajasthan Canal Project including all connected works in Punjab and Rajasthan territories and colonisation of the areas covered by the project. The project report, which is being revised in the light of further surveys and investigations, provides for annual (perennial) irrigation of 36·29 lakh acres out of the total culturable commanded area of 67·37 lakh acres.

It is proposed to line the entire length of the Canal and the feeder to save

water losses through seepage.

Damodar Valley Project

The project comprises four storage dams at Tilaiya, Konar, Maithon and Panchet Hill with hydel power houses, of a total capacity of 1,04,000 kw. attached to all the dams except Konar; three thermal power stations at Bokaro, Durgapur and Chandrapura with a total capacity of 6,25,000 kw.; an extensive power transmission grid and an irrigation barrage at

Durgapur with canals and distributaries.

The all-concrete Tilaiya dam on the river Barakar, with earthen extension on either side, was completed in 1953. The Konar dam was completed in September 1955. The Maithon dam on the river Barakar stores 11.04 lakh acre-feet of water, and the underground hydro-electric station near the dam has a capacity of 60,000 kw. The dam was completed in September 1957; in the power house three generating units of 20,000 kw. each have been commissioned.

Designed primarily for flood control, the Panchet Hill dam, recently completed, will impound 12·14 lakh acre-feet of water. A 40,000 kw. hydro-electric station has been built near the dam which was commissioned

in September 1959.

The 2,271 ft. long and 63 ft. high barrage at Durgapur in West Bengal was opened in August 1955. It will irrigate over 9.73 lakh acres of land through a network of canals and distributaries. Nearly 85 miles of the main left bank canal will be navigable, and provide an alternative means of

communication between Calcutta and the coalfields of Raniganj.

The Bokaro Thermal Power Station with an installed capacity of 1,50,000 kw. was commissioned in February 1953. An additional unit of 75,000 kw. at this station is expected to be commissioned shortly. The Durgapur Thermal Power Station with an installed capacity of 1,50,000 kw. is also expected to be commissioned very soon. Work has also started on the third thermal station at Chandrapura with an installed capacity of 2,50,000 kw. which will mainly supply power for railway electrification and other demands in Bihar.

Tungabhadra Project

This joint undertaking of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Mysore comprises a 7,942 ft. long and 162 ft. high dam on the Tungabhadra river at Mallapuram and a system of canals and power stations on either side.

The dam was inaugurated in July 1953. The reservoir has a water-spread of 146 square miles. The two canals on either side will irrigate nearly 8.3 lakh acres in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States. There will be two power stations on the right side, one below the dam and the other at the tail end of a 14-mile long hydel channel at Humpi. Two generating units of 9,000 kw. each in the dam power house and two units of the same capacity out of three units in the canal power house have been commissioned. A power station will also be constructed below the dam on the left side

where three generators of 9,000 kw. each will be installed in the first inscance and another unit of 9,000 kw. will be added at a later date.

Kosi Project

The three-unit Kosi scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 44·76 crores, will, besides affording protection against floods, irrigate about 14 05 lakh acres annually in Bihar. Unit I of the scheme includes a barrage (scheduled for completion by June 1962) across the river Kosi about three miles above Hanumannagar in Nepal. Unit II consists of embankments (completed), about 152 miles in length, along both the banks of the river. Unit III comprises the Eastern Kosi Canal (work in progress) which will take off from the Hanumannagar Barrage. It will have four branches, viz., Murliganj Branch, Jankinagar Branch, Banmankhi Branch, and Araria Branch.

Chambal Project

0

t

n

n

d

e

of

of

le 10

0

1-

1-

d

·a

n

te

11

er

ig ie

d.

The first phase of the project, which is being jointly executed by the Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan Governments, consists of the Gandhi Sagar Dam, Gandhi Sagar Power Station, transmission lines, Kotah Barrage and canals on either side of the barrage. The reservoir to be formed by the Gandhi Sagar Dam will have a gross storage capacity of 68.5 lakh acre-feet of water. The canal system will irrigate 11 lakh acres in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. Besides, 80,000 kw. of power, at 60 per cent load factor, will be generated from the four generating sets which are being installed (three of them already commissioned) at the Gandhi Sagar Power Station. Though the project as a whole is expected to be completed by 1963-64, power generation was started from November 19, 1960 and water for irrigation released at Kotah Barrage the following day.

The Project (Stage I) is estimated to cost Rs. 63.59 crores.

Nagarjunasagar Project

The Nagarjunasagar Project, which is a scheme of the Andhra Pradesh Government, comprises the construction of a masonry dam on the Krishna river near Nandikonda village, about 100 miles from Hyderabad, and two canals one on each side of the river. The right bank canal, 135 miles long, and the left bank canal, 108 miles long, will together irrigate an area of 20.6 lakh acres, resulting in the production of 8 lakh tons of foodgrains on the completion of the project. The reservoir will have a storage capacity of 54.4 lakh acre-ft. and its water spread will be 73.66 sq. miles. The dam will be provided with eight pen-stocks of 14 ft. diameter for the generation of power in the final stage of the project.

A nine-member control board, with the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh as Chairman, has been set up for the execution of the project.

Koyna Project

The first stage of the project, estimated to cost Rs. 38.28 crores and inaugurated in January 1954, envisages the construction of a 208 ft. high dam across the river Koyna and a tunnel which will divert the waters of the river to ensure a drop of about 1,570 feet. The underground power house will have four units of 60,000 kw. each. About 2.3 lakh kw. of power will be supplied to Bombay and Poona and the remaining 10,000 kw. to the adjoining areas in Maharashtra.

Rihand Dam Project

The Rihand Project, estimated to cost Rs. 46.05 crores, includes the construction of a concrete gravity dam about 300 ft. high and 3,065 ft. long across the river Rihand near the village of Pipri in the Mirzapur district

of Uttar Pradesh, about 29 miles south of the confluence of the Rihand and the Sone rivers. The reservoir, 180 square miles in area, to be created by the dam, will store 86 lakh acre-feet of water. A power station with an initial installed capacity of 2·5 lakh kw. and ultimate installed capacity of 3 lakh kw. is also under construction at the toe of the dam. A net-work of transmission lines with the necessary transmission and switching substations will cover the entire eastern and south-eastern region of Uttar Pradesh. Power from the project will be used for the industrial and agricultural development of this economically backward region, with a population of over 2·5 crores, by providing cheap power for cottage industries as well as for medium and major industries and pumping schemes for irrigation. This power station will also supply power to the aluminium industry which is the first of its kind in the State. The project will further provide irrigation benefits to about 14 lakh acres in Uttar Pradesh and about 5 lakh acres in Bihar.

The project is scheduled for completion by 1961-62.

Bhadra Reservoir Project

This multi-purpose project, estimated to cost Rs. 33.53 crores (revised) and scheduled for completion by 1961, across the river Bhadra in Mysore State, will irrigate 2.45 lakh acres of land in Shimoga, Chikmagalur, Chitradurga and Bellary districts and will have a power station with an installed capacity of 33,200 kw.

Kakrapara Project

This project may be regarded as the first phase of the development of the Tapi valley. The weir, 2,038 ft. long and 45 ft. high, on the rocky river-bed near Kakrapara, 50 miles upstream of Surat, was completed in June 1953. Canals are scheduled to be completed in 1963. The project will irrigate 6.54 lakh acres in the Surat district.

Machkund Project

A joint venture of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Orissa, this hydro-electric project harnesses the river Machkund which forms the boundary between the two States. A dam 176 ft. high above foundations and 1,345 ft. long has been constructed at Jalaput across the Machkund river to store 6,25,000 acre-feet of water. Three generating units of 17,000 kw. each and three units of 21,250 kw. each have been commissioned. The total installed capacity of the power station is now 1,14,750 kw.

16

N

a

th

a

be

in

es

er

Mayurakshi Project

This project of the West Bengal Government is mainly an irrigation scheme though it also provides for the installation of a 4,000 kw hydroelectric plant. Power from the project will be supplied to the Birbhum and Murshidabad districts in West Bengal and Santhal Parganas in Bihar. The first stage of the project was completed in 1951 with the construction of a diversion barrage at Tilpara near Suri, 20 miles below the dam in West Bengal. The 155 ft. high and 2,170 ft. long Massanjore Dam, now named Canada Dam, was completed in June 1955. The canals will irrigate 7·2 lakh acres annually. The Canada Dam will have a capacity of 5 lakh acre-feet of water and will provide *rabi* irrigation for nearly 1·2 lakh acres. The first 2,000 kw. generating set was commissioned in December 1956 and the second in February 1957.

Project for the Preservation of the Port of Calcutta

The alarming deterioration of the Hooghly and the consequent threat of the extinction of the Port of Calcutta have reached a stage which requires

immediate remedial measures. With the continuing reduction of upland supplies, the river has lost its capacity to transport the silt coming from the top to the sea. This has caused a serious bottleneck in navigation over the bars and crossings in the Upper Hooghly.

Moreover, the waters of the Hooghly have become increasingly saline, to an extent that the water supply of Calcutta City and its environs is

no longer potable or suitable for industrial use.

There has also been an increase in the intensity and frequency of the bore tides with consequential increased damage to vessels and jetties.

The problem of the Calcutta Port has been engaging the attention of experts for over a century. The only technical solution of the problem is to restore the upland supply by the construction of a barrage on the Ganga. The Ganga Barrage Project envisages the following principal components:

(i) a barrage across the Ganga at Farakka;

- (ii) a barrage across the Bhagirathi at Jangipur above the outfall of the canal;
- (iii) a Feeder Canal, 26½ miles long, taking off from upstream of the Ganga Barrage on the right bank and outfalling into the Bhagirathi, downstream of the Jangipur Barrage.

By a judicious operation of these components, it will be possible not only to prolong the upland supplies into the Hooghly but also to even out the sharply-fluctuating hydrographs in the river, thus counteracting the

deteriorating effects of the preponderance of tidal flow.

While the principal objective of the Project is the preservation of the Bhagirathi-Hooghly and the Port of Calcutta, a number of incidental benefits will also accrue, namely, improvement of the city water supply and the drainage of the region, improvements in communications and inland navigation, etc.

The project is estimated to cost Rs. 56.4 crores and is programmed to be completed in 7 to 8 years.

Gandak Project

n

ıt

ct

ne

18

d

0

ne

n

0-

1d

IT.

of

st

ed

.2

ch

es.

1d

at

An International Agreement on the Gandak Irrigation and Power Project between the Government of Nepal and the Government of India was signed on December 4, 1959. It is an inter-State project in which Bihar

and Uttar Pradesh are the participating States.

The project envisages the construction of a barrage with a road-cumrailway bridge across the river Gandak at Bhaisalotan, about 2,749 ft. in length and 1,000 ft. below the existing Tribeni Canal Head Regulator. There will be two canal systems—the Eastern Canal System and the Western Canal System. The Main Eastern Canal System will feed the Don Branch Canal, the Nepal Eastern Canal, the Tribeni Canal and the Tirhut Canal. The Western Canal System will comprise the Nepal Western Canal, the Main Western Canal and the Saran Canal. It is also proposed to construct a power house with an installed capacity of 15,000 kw. at the eighth mile of the Main Western Canal, which will be subsequently handed over to Nepal as a gift.

Detailed investigation of the project is nearing completion and work has been undertaken on the construction of access roads, landing ground, buildings at the barrage site at Bhaisalotan and at other work sites. The total

estimated cost of the project is about Rs. 52 crores.

The project will improve communications and provide additional employment opportunities and better trade facilities for the people of Nepal and India.

THE INDUS WATERS TREATY, 1960*

The Indo-Pakistan boundary, drawn in 1947, cut across the Indus system of rivers, the areas irrigated from these rivers, and two of the canals. Of about 260 lakh acres of land annually irrigated in the Indus basin, about 210 lakh acres came to lie in Pakistan and only 50 lakh acres in India. Most of the irrigation canals lay in Pakistan and only a few in India. Extensive desert lands in India were awaiting to be developed when the new political boundary was drawn. All these problems attracted attention soon after the partition. After 12 years of negotiations, for 8 years with the help of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, a settlement has now been reached.

A treaty fixing and delimiting the rights and obligations of India and Pakistan with regard to the use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers was signed by the Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan on September 19, 1960, in Karachi. The Indus Waters Treaty, 1960, as it is called, came into force upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification between the two Governments on January 12, 1961, in New Delhi.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Irrigation

The area irrigated from all sources at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan (1950-51) was 5·15 crore acres, of which about 2·2 crore acres were irrigated by major and medium irrigation projects. An additional area of about 30 lakh acres was brought under irrigation during the First Five Year Plan by the major and medium projects.

The irrigation benefits accruing from the First and Second Plan schemes at the end of the First Plan and during the Second Plan are given in the table below.

TABLE 172
IRRIGATION BENEFITS DURING SECOND PLAN

(lakh acres)

					Potential at channel outlets for gross irrigation	Utilis	sation
					outlets for gross	Gross	Net
1955-56				 	65	33	29
1956-57					 73	41	34
1957-58					81	57	49
1958-59		Barrier P.			96	64	59
1959-60 (estima	ted)			117	86	49 59 74
1960-61 (anticir	ated)			140	105	90

Power

At the beginning of the First Plan, the total installed capacity of power generating plants amounted to only 23 lakh kw. Half of this was in the electricity companies in the bigger towns. About a quarter of the installed capacity was in the public sector, the balance being in the private sector and industrial establishments which generated their own power. In the First Plan period, the installed capacity increased by about 11 lakh kw., bringing the total installed capacity to 34 lakh kw. In this, the share of the public sector increased from 6 lakh kw. to 14 lakh kw.

^{*}For an outline of the main provisions of the Indus Waters Treaty, 1960, see Appendices.

It is estimated that by the end of 1960-61 the total installed capacity will increase to 58 lakh kw. Thus the energy generated during the Second Plan period will be of the order of 24 lakh kw., of which 19 lakh kw. will be in the public sector, 2 lakh kw. in electricity supply companies and the remaining 3 lakh kw. in industrial establishments which generate their own power. An additional generating capacity of about 60 lakh kw. is likely to be added during the Third Five Year Plan.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd.

The National Projects Construction Corporation Ltd. which was incorporated under the Companies Act in January 1957, with a nominal capital of Rs. 2 crores, has at present a paid-up capital of Rs. 113 lakhs, contributed by the Central Government and the State Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, Kerala, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab and Assam. During 1958-59, the Corporation declared a dividend of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent less taxes. The Corporation is executing works on the Chambal Project (in

The Corporation is executing works on the Chambal Project (in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh), Badua Dam and Kosi Barrage (in Bihar). The Corporation has recently been entrusted with the construction of a submersible bridge on the Tawa River in Madhya Pradesh.

TABLE 173
PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION WORKS*

					Year of comple- tion	Total outlay (Rs. lakhs)	Area irrigated (thousand acres)
	1)				(2)	(3)	(4)
Andhra Pradesh							
Godavari Delta System					1890	2,20	11,11
Nizam Sagar		••		••	1931	3,92	2,75
Romperu Drainage Rallapad	• •	• •	• •	••	1956 1957	1,28	8 8
Unner Dennar	• •		••	••	1957	1,03 1,52	10
K. C. Canal			•		1958	4,28	2,78
Godavari (Stage I)					1958-59	6,01	65
Prakasam Barrage					1959-60	2,37	11,70
Bhairavani Tippa					1960	1,42	10
Bihar							
Cone Conela					1874	260	8,58
Kamala Canal	• •	••	• •	• •	1951	2,68	38
Mayurakshi Left Bank Ca	nal	•			1958	81	25
Tribeni Canal extension	ilai	•			1958-59	1,13	62
Gujarat							
Rangola					1952	62	10-
Brahmani					1954	91	27
Δii		• •		••	1955 1957-58	96 80	15
Machbu I	• •		••	••	1962-63	1,48	22
Maciniu 1	• •	••	••	••	1902-03	1,40	22
Jammu and Kashmir							
Sind Valley		Nº			1956	1,24	18
Kerala							
Kuttanad					1956	60	1214
Peechi	• •		••		1956	2,35	1,21†
Chalakudy (Stage I)		••	• •		1957-58	1,53	28
Walayar Reservoir					1958-59	1,17	8
Wadakkancheri (Vezhani)					1958-59	1,08	9
Nayvar					1959-60	2,10	19
Malampuzha					1959-60	5,32	48

^{*}This is not an exhaustive list, but contains only selected works.

298

TABLE 173—(concld.)

					-	
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)
Madhya Pradesh						
Tandula Canals				1925	34	1,65
Mahanadi Canals				1927	1,59	2,10
Madras				1897	1,08	1,43
Periyar System Kayeri Mettur				1934	6,63	3,01
Perinchari				1956	44	6
Lower Bhavani				1956	9,51	2,07
Mettur Canals				1957 1957	1,93 1,06	45
Araniar Reservoir	••		••	1958	2,02	12
Krishnagiri Sathanur	• • •			1959	2,89	21
Amaravathy				1959	3,24	54
Kattalai High Level Canal Scheme				1959	1,57	21
Pullambadi Canal Scheme				1959	1,42	22
Maharashtra						
Nira Left Bank Canal				1906	1,06	83
Pravara River Works	. :			1911	1,53	84
Nira Right Bank Canal				1938	6,02	81
Gangapur Reservoir	• •		••	1959	3,96	45
Mysore						
Krishnaraja Sagar Canal				1930	4,50	1,00
Tunga Anicut				1958-59	2,31	22
Nagu	••	• •		1958-59	3,11	1,20
Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal	••	•••	• •	1958-59	5,45	1,20
Orissa						
Rushi-Kulya Canal System				1895	28	1,40
Durich						
Punjab Upper Bari Doab Canal				1878-79	2,27	8,28
Western Yamuna Canal				1886	2,02	10,18
Sirhind Canal				1886-87	2,65	14,83
Eastern Canal extension				1933	8,38	3,49 1,21
Western Yamuna Canal extension		••		1944-45 1954	1,58 3,95	27,50*
Nangal Barrage		••		1954	3,93	2.,00
Rajasthan				,		10
Jawai Project				1958-59	2,46	. 46
Parbati Project	• •	••		1959-60 1960-61	1,06	30
Meja Project (Gudha)	• •		• •	1900-01	03	
Uttar Pradesh						17.07
Ganga Canal	• •			1891	4,65	17,27
Agra Canal	• •	••	• •	1891 1891	1,29 4,69	11,52
Lower Ganga Canal Betwa Canal	••	•		1891	1,22	2,06
Gavai and Ghagar Canal	• •	•	•	1918	1,20	55
Sarada Canal				1930	11,37	19,72
Sarada Canal extension	••	••		1955-56	1,37	1,76 2,65
Mata Tila (Stage I) Sarada Canal Reservoir		••	••	1957-58 1960-61	4,88 4,79	1,67
Sarada Canai Reservoir	• •	••		1300-01	4,77	
West Bengal						172
Damodar Canals				1935	1,30	1,72 6,50
Mayurakshi	• •		••	1961-62	16,11	0,50

^{*}Including Bhakra.

299

TABLE 174
PRINCIPAL IRRIGATION PROJECTS IN SECOND PLAN

	Total cost (Rs. lakhs	Provision in Second Plan for irriga-	Annual (thou	sand
	appro- ximate)	tion (Rs. lakhs)	On completion	During Second Plan period
Continuing Schemes Bhakra-Nangal (Punjab and Rajas-	170.00*	22.24	26.00	22.50
than)	170,00*	23,24	36,00	22,50
Rihar)	131,71*	9,43	13,44	9,85
Hirakud (Stage I) including Mahanadi delta (Orissa)	93,34	28,47	15,58	2,50
Madhya Pradesh)	61,99*	21,39	11,00	3,75
Tungabhadra (Andhra Pradesh & Mysore)	60,36*	5,70	8,30	4,48
Mayurakshi (West Bengal)	20,46	2,00	7,20	4,45
Bhadra (Mysore)	33,53*	10,44	2,45	32
Kosi (Bihar)	44,76	16,15	14,05	
Nagarjunasagar (Stage I) (Andhra Pradesh)	91,12	32,30	20,60	
Kakrapara canal (Lower Tapi)	31,12	32,30	20,00	
(Gujarat)	18,65	7,00	6,54	3,49**
N. C.I.				
New Schemes Tungabhadra high level canal				
(Stage I) (Andhra Pradesh & Mysore)	13,00	3,95	1,87	
Ukai (Gujarat)	61,64*	3,00	3.92	
Tawa (Madhya Pradesh)	27,50	3,04	7,50	
Purna (Maharashtra)	12,84†	5,00	1,55	15
Vamsadhara (Andhra Pradesh)	12,56	85	3,10	
Narmada (Gujarat)	43,10	1,00	9,63	_
Banas (Gujarat)	9,11	3,55	1,10	15
Mula (Maharashtra)	9,40	1,00	1,31	_
Girna (Maharashtra)	9,92	4,00	1,43	52
New Khadakvasla (Maharashtra)	11,61	4,00	77	-
New Kattalai (Madras)	1,57	1,30	21	12
Salandi (Orissa)	4,66	2,50	3,27	
Gurgaon canal (Punjab)	1,69	1,07 4,75	56 9,50	10
(handrakechan (Madhua Badaala)	25,26	85	12	
Kahini (Mycoro)	3,20	2,50	30	
Panas (Rajasthan)	7,76	2,00	2,00	
Bhadar (Gujarat)	2,95	1,03	45	_
Boothathankettu (Kerala)	3,48	2,01	63	-
Lidder canal (Jammu & Kashmir)	2,44*	40	7	2
Barna (Madhya Pradesh)	4,77	2,19	1,64	
Laxmanathirtha (Mysore)	31	23	3	-
Upper Ken (Madhya Pradesh)	1,25	0.1	40	-,
Vidur (Pondicherry & Madras)	62	89	3	3
		1		

^{*}Includes outlay on power portion.

^{**}Single crop.

[†]Cost of irrigation portion only.



In transmission of electrical power SIL electroporcelains are now shouldering the carriers right across the country and into many interior areas also. H.T. or L.T., there is a SIL Unit for every insulator requirement of the power engineer

OUR LINES INCLUDE

H.T. L.T., Insulators (Pin, Post and Strain types). Solid Core Long Rod Insulators. Transformer Bushings Prestressed Porcelain-Ware and Allied Hard-Ware

SESHASAYEE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

Works: VADALUR (near Neyveli) South Arcot Dt.

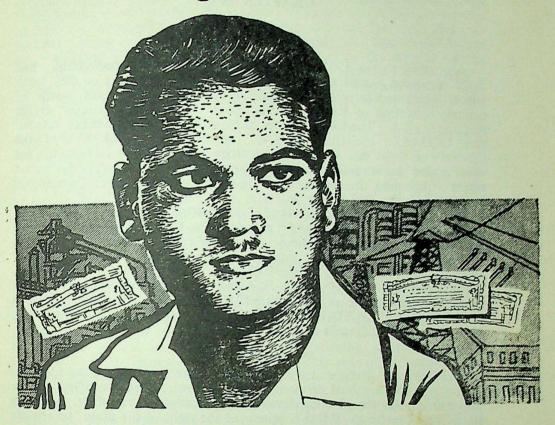
Regd. Office:

1, Alexandra Road, TIRUCHIRAPALLI

Managing Agents:

SESHASAYEE BROS. (PRIVATE) LTD. BUILDERS OF NEW INDIA

saving for the PLAN



Bhikhalal K. Baxi, a college student of Rajkot in Gujarat State, hit upon a method of earning while learning which will not only benefit him but will also help the nation's progress

Baxi became an agent for Small Savings. By regularly spending a few hours in this work and by making the best of the summer vacation, Baxi was able to earn a commission of Rs. 1,800 in six months' time!

By popularising the saving habit, workers like Baxi are playing a vital part in building a New India.

THE PLAN MEANS
PLENTY AND SECURITY
Work for it-Save for it

DA |60 |202

CHAPTER XXIV

INDUSTRY

According to the 1957 Census of Indian Manufactures*, India had 7,727 registered factories.† Of these 6,780 or 88 per cent of the total, which submitted returns, employed in all Rs. 1,144 crores worth of capital, consisting of Rs. 544 crores fixed capital and Rs. 600 crores working capital. The total number of persons employed in these factories including 16,76,431 workers. The total value of the was 18,95,653 products of these manufacturing industries was Rs. 1,729 crores, the net value added by manufacture amounting to Rs. 468 crores. Salaries and wages (including the money value of other benefits) paid to employees amounted to Rs. 269.8 crores.

The total profits earned by 311 joint-stock companies during 1956, according to another estimate,** amounted to Rs. 39.58 crores as against Rs. 40.52 crores in the previous year. The revised index of industrial profits (gross profits before deduction for depreciation) during 1958 all industries, with 1950 as the base year, was 168.7 compared to 151.7, 165.0 and 150.8 during 1957, 1956 and 1955 respectively. The index numbers of industrial profits during 1958 for certain important industries were as follows: jute 131.9; cotton 81.5; tea 89.4; sugar 218.2; paper 271.9;

iron and steel 242.7; coal 151.4; and cement 177.0.

INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Independent India's industrial policy was first announced in 1948. This envisaged a mixed economy with an overall responsibility of the Government for the planned development of industries and their regulation in national interest. While it reiterated the right of the State to acquire an industrial undertaking in the public interest, it reserved an appropriate

sphere for private enterprise.§

A fresh statement of industrial policy, necessitated by the acceptance of a socialistic pattern of society as the national objective, was announced on April 30, 1956. Under this, industries specified in Schedule A will be the exclusive responsibility of the State, while Schedule B industries will be progressively State-owned, but at the same time private enterprise will be expected to supplement the efforts of the State in these fields. (The two schedules are enumerated below.) Future development of industries falling outside these Schedules will, in general, be left to private enterprise. withstanding this demarcation, it will always be open to the State to undertake any type of industrial production.

Schedule A Industries

Arms and ammunition and allied items of defence equipment; atomic energy; iron and steel; heavy castings and forgings of iron and steel; heavy plant and machinery required for iron and steel production, for mining,

tl

C

^{*}The following States and Union Territories were not covered by the Census: Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar

[†]Those employing 20 or more workers on any day and using power.

^{**}By the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Company Law Adminis-

[§]See 'INDIA 1957', p. 289.

for machine tool manufacture and for such other basic industries as may be specified by the Central Government; heavy electrical plant including large hydraulic and steam turbines; coal and lignite; mineral oils; mining of iron ore, manganese ore, chrome ore, gypsum, sulphur, gold and diamonds; mining and processing of copper, lead, zinc, tin, molybdenum and wolfram; minerals specified in the Schedule to the Atomic Energy (Control of Production and Use) Order, 1953; aircraft; air transport; railway transport; shipbuilding & telephones and telephone cables; telegraph and wireless apparatus (excluding radio receiving sets); generation and distribution of electricity.

Schedule B Industries

All other minerals except "minor minerals" as defined in Section 3 of the Minerals Concession Rules, 1949; aluminium and other non-ferrous metals not included in Schedule A; machine tools; ferro-alloys and tool steels; basic and intermediate products required by chemical industries such as the manufacture of drugs, dyestuffs and plastics; antibiotics and other essential drugs; fertilisers; synthetic rubber; carbonisation of coal; chemical pulp; road transport; sea transport.

REGULATION OF INDUSTRY

Consistently with the policy first announced in 1948, the Constitution was amended and the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, was enacted. Under the Act, all new and existing undertakings and any substantial expansion of existing undertakings were required to be lincensed. The Government were authorised to examine the working of any industrial undertaking and to issue such directions as they considered necessary. If the undertaking continued to be mismanaged, the Government were empowered to take over its management or control. A Central Advisory Council consisting of the representatives of industry, labour, consumers and primary producers was to be constituted to advise the Government on all matters concerning the development and regulation of industries. Development Councils for individual industries were also to be set up.

By exercising these powers, the Government aim at securing a proper utilisation of the country's resources, a balanced development of large and small industries, and a proper regional distribution of the various industries. At present, 162 industries come within the scope of the Act. Besides the Central Advisory Council of Industries, Development Councils have been set up for the following industries: (i) heavy chemicals (acids and fertilisers), (ii) internal combustion engines and power-driven pumps, (iii) bicyles, sewing machines and instruments, (iv) sugar, (v) light electrical, (vi) heavy electrical, (vii) drugs and pharmaceuticals, (viii) alkalis and allied industries, (ix) woollen textiles, (x) art silk textiles, (xi) machine tools, (xii) non-ferrous metals and alloys, (xiii) oils, soaps and paints, (xiv) food processing, (xv) organic chemicals, (xvi) automobiles, automobile ancillaries and transport vehicles, (xvii) paper, pulp and allied industries, and (xviii) leather, leather goods and pickers. A number of panels and expert committees have been appointed from time to time to study various industries. Between October 1959 and September 1960, 1,349 new licences (including 536 relating to the establishment of new undertakings) were approved under the Act. It was decided in 1959 that for industrial machinery as well as a number of other items firms concerned might apply straightaway for import licences for capital goods and once these are granted the Industries Act licence would follow as a matter of course. Small and medium industries employing less than 100 workers and having fixed assets of not more than Rs. 10 lakhs, have been exempted from licensing.

For the development of important industries for which sufficient capital has not been forthcoming in the private sector, the Government give financial assistance either by granting loans on special terms or by participating in equity capital. The Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, the central purchase organisation of the Government of India, have been encouraging indigenous industry through their stores purchase policy. The total purchases during 1959-60 (Rs. 183 crores) contained only 16 per cent imported stores against 37 per cent in 1955-56.

PRODUCTIVITY

Following the recommendations of a Productivity Delegation which visited Japan in October-November 1956, a National Productivity Council was set up in February 1958 as an autonomous body with representatives of Government, employers, labour and others. The object is to inculcate productivity consciousness in the country and apply the latest techniques of increasing productivity in industry, by promoting the setting up of local productivity councils in industrial centres and of five regional productivity directorates manned by specialists. So far 41 local councils have been set up; five regional directorates at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kanpur and Bangalore have also been established.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India, established in July 1948, has been giving assistance in the form of advances and long-term loans to industrial concerns. Up to March 1960, loans sanctioned by the Corporation amounted to Rs. 72.18 crores including Rs. 7.84 crores during 1959-60; about two-thirds of the loans sanctioned were in respect of new undertakings which went into production after independence. Loans worth Rs. 47.48 crores were actually disbursed. A sum of Rs. 13.5 crores was provided in the Second Plan for Central Government loans to the Corporation; the amount was later raised to Rs. 22.25 crores.

The Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1957 seeks further to strengthen the resources position of the Corporation and widen the scope of its activities. A larger number of industries, including new concerns, which are not in a position to offer adequate security, but deserve encouragement from the point of view of the national economy, may now receive loans from the Corporation if some guarantees are given by the Central Government or a State Government, a scheduled bank or a State co-operative bank. The State Financial Corporations* assist medium and small-scale industries which do not fall within the scope of the all-India corporation. The total amount of their outstanding loans and advances stood at Rs. 14.17 crores at the end of 1959-60.

By the end of 1959, the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, set up in January 1955 to assist industrial enterprises in the private sector, approved financial assistance for a total amount of Rs. 20.40 crores† covering a wide range of industries: paper, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, electrical equipment, textiles, sugar, metal ores, lime and cement works, glass manufacture, etc. Actual disbursements amounted to Rs. 9.01 crores.

The Refinance Corporation for Industry Private Ltd. was set up in June 1958 to provide re-lending facilities against loans given by banks to industrial concerns for the purpose of increased production primarily in industries included in the Plan. Loans to be eligible for rediscount must be for periods between 3 and 7 years and of a medium-sized amount,

^{*}With the setting up of the Jammu and Kashmir State Financial Corporation in December 1959, the number of the State Financial Corporations rose to 14.

not exceeding Rs. 50 lakhs. These facilities will be available only to those industrial concerns whose paid-up capital and reserves do not exceed Rs. 2.5 crores. Refinance assistance sanctioned till March 1960 amounted to Rs. 4.16 crores.

The National Industrial Development Corporation, set up in 1954, also acts as an agency of the Government for the grant of special loans for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the cotton textile and jute industries and for expansion of machine tool units. Till March 1960, loans amounting to Rs. 14.79 crores were sanctioned by the NIDC to these industries.

The Government assist the private sector by facilitating the import of essential raw materials and basic intermediates, offering tax concessions and protecting new industries in the first few years. The statutory Tariff Commission, established in January 1952 in place of the previous non-statutory Tariff Board, have been reviewing the progress of protected industries and examining new cases for protection.

Efforts have been made to secure technical help from the industrially advanced countris either under the international technical assistance schemes or through direct negotiations. (See chapter on 'India and International Organisations').

Foreign Capital

e

a

1

a

0

d

n

S

t

er

In order to supplement the capital resources for rapid industrial development, the Government have invited foreign assistance in cases where sufficient capacity for the manufacture of a particular item does not exist in the country and where it is desirable to secure the know-how from leading foreign firms. The policy in regard to foreign capital was enunciated in the Industrial Policy Resolution of April 1948, and in the Prime Minister's statement in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, which laid down that:

- (i) the participation of foreign capital and enterprise should be carefully regulated in the national interest by ensuring that major interest in ownership and effective control should, save in exceptional cases, always be in Indian hands and that the training of suitable Indian personnel for the purpose of eventually replacing foreign experts will be insisted upon in all such cases;
- (ii) there will be no discrimination between foreign and Indian undertakings in the application of the general industrial policy:
- (iii) reasonable facilities will be given for the remittance of profits and repatriation of capital consistent with the foreign exchage position of the country;
- (iv) in the event of nationalisation, fair and equitable compensation will be paid.

According to a study by the Economic Department of the Reserve Bank of India, the book value of the private foreign business investments in India at the end of 1957 totalled Rs. 555.6 crores (inclusive of IBRD loans). Net of capital repatriation, the flow of foreign business investments (inclusive of IBRD loans) during 1957 amounted to Rs. 48.8 crores against Rs. 36.8 crores during 1956 and an annual average of Rs. 17.6 crores during 1954-55. India's foreign liabilities at the official sector during 1957 amounted to Rs. 451 crores and those at the banking sector Rs. 48 crores. Private (non-banking), banking and official foreign liabilities during 1958 amounted to Rs. 590 crores (tentative estimate), Rs. 52 crores and Rs. 652 crores respectively.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRIES

Early Stages

Although the first cotton mill in India was built at Calcutta in 1818, the real beginnings of the industry were made in Bombay in the year 1854, with predominantly Indian capital and enterprise. The foundations of the jute industry were laid near Calcutta in 1855, mostly with foreign capital and enterprise. These, along with coal mining, were the only major industries which had developed substantially before World War I. The War gave a further impetus to industrial development. The policy of discriminating protection, adopted in 1922 on the recommendation of the Indian Fiscal Commission, did much to help the growth of Indian industries. Between 1922 and 1939, the production of cotton piecegoods more than doubled, that of steel ingots increased 8 times and of paper 2½ times. The protected sugar industry progressed so speedily between 1932 and 1936 that the country became self-sufficient in sugar. About the same time the cement industry also began to grow, and by 1935-36 it was able to meet about, 95 per cent of the total needs of the country. The production of matches, glass, vanaspati, soap and several engineering industries recorded large increases during this period. An electrical goods industry came into being.

World War II created conditions favourable for the maximum utilisation of capacity in Indian industries. Several new industries came into existence such as ferro-alloys, non-ferrous metals, diesel engines, pumps, bicycles, sewing machines, soda ash, caustic soda, chlorine and superphosphate. The manufacture of machine tools and simple machinery, cutlery

and pharmaceuticals also commenced.

In the immediate post-war period, a new range of industries grew up; ball and roller bearings, carding engines, ring frames and locomotives. The fertiliser, cement, sheet glass, caustic soda and sulphuric acid industries expanded.

During First Plan

The emphasis in the First Five Year Plan was on agriculture, irrigation and power; only about 8 per cent of the total investment was allocated for industries and minerals. It set comparatively modest targets for new investment in the industrial field, the emphasis being on the fuller utilisation of existing capacity. This objective was more or less achieved. Some idle capacity, however, still existed in the superphosphate, soap, vegetable oils, vanaspati and paint industries and in some engineering industries, such as the diesel engine and radio, and in the re-rolling sector of steel and non-ferrous metals industries.

New investment in industries in the public sector during the First Plan was of the order of Rs. 60 crores as against the target of Rs. 94 crores. The investment, installed capacity and the level of production of the industries in the public sector under the First Plan are shown in table 177. Investment in the private sector on new projects and expansion programmes during the First Plan was expected to be about Rs. 233 crores and this target was attained. Expenditure on the replacement and modernisation of plant and machinery in the private sector was, however, considerably lower than anticipted—about Rs. 105 crores as against Rs. 230 crores. In all, new investment on industries (excluding investment on replacement and modernisation) amounted to about Rs. 293 crores as against the projected outlay of Rs. 327 crores.

Targets of production, as distinct from capacity, were more or less reached in the case of cotton textiles, sugar, vegetable oils, cement, paper, soda ash, caustic soda, rayon, electric transformers, bicycles, sewing machines and petroleum refining. The expected levels of production were not

reached in the case of iron and steel, aluminium, machine tools, fertilisers, diesel engines and pumps, automobiles, radios, batteries, electric motors, electric lamps, electric fans, jute textiles, paints and varnishes, plywood,

superphosphate, power alcohol and glass.

diversification of production was achieved. Among Appreciable the new products manufactured for the first time were: staple fibre and cellulose acetate filament, calcium carbide, hydrogen peroxide, rare earth compounds, caustic soda and ammonium chloride, penicillin, DDT, newsprint, carding engines, automatic looms, steel wire ropes, jute spinning frames, deep well turbine pumps and motors and transformers of higher ratings.

The industry-wise break-up of the total outlay of Rs. 293 crores on industrial expansion in the public and private secotors during the First Plan, compared to the original estimate of Rs. 327 crores, is shown in table 175.

Capacity and level of production in different industries at the end of the First Plan are given in table 179 along with the targets for the Second

TABLE 175 OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES (FIRST PLAN)

(in crores of rupees)

	Estimate under First Plan	Invest- ment actually incurred
Metallurgical industries (iron and steel, aluminium, lead, etc.) Petroleum refining Chemical industries (heavy chemicals and fertilisers, drugs and	85·0 64·0 26·0	61·0 45·0 27·0
pharmaceuticals, dyestuffs and plastics) Engineering industries (heavy and light)	53·0 9·0 0·1	46·0 20·0* 5·0
Sugar Rayon textiles (including staple fibre and chemical pulp) Cement Paper and paperboard including newsprint	16·5 17·7 7·4	8·0 17·5 12·0
Electric power generation and distribution (in the private sector) Others	$ \begin{array}{ c c c } \hline & 16.0 \\ & 32.3 \\ \hline & 327.0 \\ \hline \end{array} $	32·6 18·9 293·0

During Second Plan

New investment in the organised industries during the Second Plan (original allocation)** would amount to Rs. 1,094 crores—Rs. 524 crores in the public sector (besides Rs. 35 crores to be invested by the National Industrial Development Corporation) and Rs. 535 crores in the private sector. The proposed outlay in the public sector was mainly accounted for by iron and steel (Rs. 350 crores), fertilisers (Rs. 37 crorest), the heavy electrical plant (Rs. 20 crores), besides the South Arcot Lignite Project (Rs. 52 crores) and the expansion of the Hindustan Shipyard (Rs. 9.8 crores). The programme of the National Industrial Development Corporation provides for assistance to the cotton and jute textile industries in modernisation and also includes projects for heavy foundries and forgeshops, structural fabrication, refractories, chemical pulp for rayon and

^{*}Overall outlay inclusive of minor expansions, replacements and modernisation, is estimated at Rs. 80 crores.

**The increased costs of some of the projects in the public sector, owing to rise in price-levels, interested to the projects of the projects in the public sector, owing to rise in price-levels, interested to the projects of the projects in the public sector, owing to rise in price-levels.

levels, internal as well as external, are shown in table 177 along with the original esti-

[†] This is exclusive of expenditure on the fertiliser plant under the South Arcot Lignite Project and on capacity for by-product ammonium sulphate in connection with the new steel plants.

newsprint and intermediates for dyestuffs and drugs. The NIDC would also foster the establishment of a new unit for aluminium and the manufacture of heavy machinery and equipment for earth moving, mining, etc., and also of rollers and rolling equipment required in ferrous and nonferrous metals industries.

The programme of development under the Second Plan in the public sector of industry in terms of investment, capacity and estimated production is shown in table 177. More details about the State-owned industrial undertakings appear under relevant heads in the section on 'Principal Industries'.

The main emphasis in the Second Plan was on the expansion of capital and producer goods industries with a view to laying firm foundations of industrial progress. The following order of priorities was laid down:

(i) increased production of iron and steel and heavy chemicals, including nitrogenous fertilisers, and development of the heavy engineering and machine building industries;

(ii) expansion of capacity in respect of other developmental commodities and producer goods such as aluminium, cement, chemical pulp, dyestuffs and phosphatic fertilisers, and of essential drugs;

(iii) modernisation and re-equipment of important national industries such as jute and cotton textiles and sugar;

(iv) fuller utilisation of the existing installed capacity in industries where there are wide gaps between capacity and production; and

(v) expansion of capacity for consumer goods industries keeping in view the requirements of common production programmes, and the production targets for the decentralised sector of industry.

The industry-wise break-up of the total outlay of Rs. 1,094 crores in the public and private sectors during the Second Plan is shown below.

TABLE 176
OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES (SECOND PLAN)

							Amount (in crores of rupees)	Percentage of total investment
Metallurgical industries							502.5	45.9
Engineering in Just :	•		• •			• •	502.5	
Chemical industries							150.0	13.7
Coment electric							132.0	12.0
Cement, electric porcelain and	retra	ctories					93.0	8.5
Petroleum refining							10.0	0.9
Paper, newsprint and security	pape	r					54.0	5.0
Sugar							51.0	4.7
Cotton, jute, woollen and silk	varn	and clo	ath	••			36.3	3.3
RAVOR and stania these			Juli	••		• •		
Others					• •		24.0	2·2 3·8
			• •				41.5*	2.0

^{*}Includes an investment of Rs. 29.0 crores in respect of mining and power generation under the South Arcot Lignite Project.

INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, EXCLUSIVE OF SCHEMES OF NIDC) TABLE 177

d 1-3,

c :- il

ul of

8, e

1

s.

-f

S

f

nit

9705907323

As at the	Name of the Scheme Invest- Care (19)	crores)	Three steel plants (Rourkela, 7.75 Bhilai and Durgapur)	South Arcot Lignite Project 0.5	Sindri Fertiliser Factory 28 70,000 tons	m-Heavy —	Hindustan Shipyard 6.0	Rourkela Fertiliser Factory Heavy Electric Plant	Hindustan Machine Tools 4.4	Hindustan Insecticides 0.5 700 tons
As at the end of March	Capacity Pro (1955-56)						50,00	E II	N.A. Lath com wort	ns 284 tons
	Production (1955-56)	O	36	1	66,000 tons	or mirogen	50,000 GRT	(00-100)	Lathes and components worth Rs.0-25	tons
	Investment (Rs. crores)	Original R	350.00 43 120 thc	52.00 shi	7.00	22.00	08.6	8.00	2·00 2·00	1.00
	ent res)	Revised	439.0 (plus 120.0 for the town-	ships, etc.). 61.00	8 · 40	27.11	08.6	16.00	2.36	1.20
Second Five Year Plan (1956-61)	Capacity (1960-61)	Control of the contro	Finished steel 23 lakh tons and pig iron 6.8 lakh tons for foun-	dries. 35 lakh tons of lignite, 7·14 lakh tons of lig- nite briquettes, 2·1	lakh KW of power, 70,000 tons of nitrogen.	70,000 tons of nitrogen	1	16.00 80,000 tons of nitrogen 16.65	2.36 865 lathes, milling and drilling machines.	1.20 2,800 tons
	Estimated production	(10-00-01)	20 lakh tons of finished steel and 4.5 lakh tons of pig iron for	foundries. 35 lakh tons of lignite, 7·14 lakh tons of lig- nite briquettes, 2·1 lakh	KW of power, 20,000 tons of nitrogen (b). 1.17 lakh tons of ni-	urogen. 40,000 tons of nitrogen(c)	75,000—90,000 GRT	70,000 tons of nitrogen(d) Will commence pro-	duction in 1961. Equipment worth over Rs. 3 crores.	2,500 tons

The total cost of the project on completion was estimated about Rs. 68.85 crores.

Expected to be in full production by December 1960.

Expected to be in full production by 1960.

Expected to be in full production by the end of 1959. The total cost of the project is estimated at Rs. 16.0 crores and the provision now made would be reviewed at the appropriate stage.

The total cost of the project on completion is estimated at about Rs. 45.5 crores (excluding the cost of the township).

TABLE 177—(concld.)

							308						
		Estimated production (1960-61)		2,40 lakh mega units and 15,000 kg. of strepto-	1,000 miles of cable and 300 miles of co-axial cable	N.A.	1,000 lakh maunds (public and private sectors)	300 locomotives	350 coaches 200 coaches	N.A.	Telephones 1,20,000; Exchange lines 88,900	N.A. 1,500 tons	
Conned Divis Vone Blos	(1956-61)	Capacity (1960-61)		2,40 lakh mega units and 15,000 to 20,000 kg.	1,000 miles of cable and 300 miles of co-axial cable.	N.A.	I	300 locomotives	350 coaches 200 coaches	N.A.	Telephones 1,20,000; Exchange lines 88,900	N.A. 1,500 tons	
		Investment Rs.crores)	Revised	1.00	09-0	0.65	2.0	I	ا	1	* I		
		Investmen (Rs.crores)	Original	1.00	0.50	0.65	2.0	5.0	7 10.0	0.7	1	0.75	501.7
Manni	March	Production (1955-56)		66.4 lakh mega units	525 miles of cable	Instruments worth Rs.14·2	846 lakh mds. (public and private sec-	125 locomo-	20 coaches Nil	IIN	Telephones 48,695; Exchange lines	29,400	
of the ord of	As at the end of March 1956	Capacity (1955-56)		48 lakh mega units	470 miles of cable (single shift)	Instruments worth Rs. 40		120 locomo-	3	1	Telephones 50,000; Exchange	lines 35,000	
A	A.	Invest- ment	crores)	2.1	1.6	9.0	0.3	14.6	5.2	liz	4	11	75.8
	Name of the Scheme			Hindustan Antibiotics	Hindustan Cables	National Instruments Factory (including optical	Salt development	Chittaranjan Locomotive	Integral Coach Factory New Metre Gauge Coach	Engineering shops for spare	Indian Telephone Industries	Teleprinter Factory Security Paper Mill	

N.A.—Not Available.

N.A.—Not Available,

Percentage increases in capacity and production proposed during the Second Plan for (i) representative capital and producer goods industries and (ii) a number of important consumer goods industries, are shown below in table 178.

TABLE 178
PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN INDUSTRIES IN 1960-61 OVER 1955-66

							Capacity	Production
Capital and Producer Goods I.	ndusi	tries						1
Finished steel							260	231
Aluminium							300	233
Ferro-manganese							514	
Nitrogenous fertilisers							349	277
Phosphatic fertilisers							243	500
Soda ash							181	188
Caustic soda							241	275
Plastic moulding powders							986	1,362
Dyestuffs							309	450
Power alcohol							33	100
Cement							224	183
Refractories							125	186
Structural fabrication							121	178
Locomotives							135	125
Electric transformers							128	116
Industrial machinery—cot	ton,	jute, cer	nent, s	ugar ar	nd pape	er		471
Benzol							567	900
Consumer Goods Industries								
Sugar							44	24
Rayon and staple fibre	••						162	246
Cotton textiles					*			
(a) Yarn					• •		13.0	19.6
(b) Cloth	• •		••				Negligible	29.2
Woollen textiles								
(a) Yarn	• •				• •		19.7	25·0 34·2
(b) Cloth	• •		••	••	••	••	4.2	60.0
Glass and glassware	••		••	••	••	••	16.2	
Bicycles			••		• •	••	17.8	81.8
Soap	••				••	••	5.0	50.0
Vanaspati	• •	••	••	••	••	••	Nil	48.1
Paper and paperboard	• •			••	• •	••	114	75

Table 179 shows, for some selected categories of industries, the installed capacity and production in 1955-56 and the targets set under the Second Plan.*

^{*}For details, see 'INDIA 1958' pp. 338-43. Figures here are as in the *Programme of Industrial Development* 1956-61 (Planning Commission, July 1956).

		Remarks			(a) 1955 (b) 1954		(c) Of the value of Rs. 1.0 crore.	(d) Of the value of Rs. 3.0 crores.	(e) Entire Plan period		(g) 1956-61	
	tion	Target for 1960-61		7,50 43,00 25,000	1 2	2.04.0 0.50 0.50			400	25,000	57,000	11,000
DITCTION	Production	Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56		3,80 13,00 7,500	649 (a) 863 (a) 2,787 (a) 0.06 (b)	0.56 (b) 0.28 (b) negligible negligible	(o)		500 (e)	41,966 (e)	25,000	1,500
9 CITY AND PRO		Target for 1960-61		9,80 46,80 30,000	1111	1111	1		400	25,000	29,000	11,000 1
TABLE 179 PROGRESS OF INDISTRY: CAPACITY AND PRODUCTION	Rated capacity	Levels estimated to have been achieved by 1955-56		3,80 13,00 7,500	792 1,596 4,980				170	15,000	29,000	11,000
PROGRESS OF		Unit		Thousand tons Do. Tons	Number Number Number Value in crores	DOO. OO.	Number		Do.	Do. Do. GRT	Number	
		Industries	1. Iron and Steel	(i) Pig iron for foundries (ii) Finished steel (main producers only) 2. Aluminium (i) Cotton fextile	Carding engines Spinning ring frames Looms	8000	machine tools]—Machine tools (graded)	4. Railway rolling stock	(i) Locomotives	(ii) Wagons 5. Shipbuilding	6. Automobile and allied industries (i) Automobiles (manufacturing only) (ii) Motor cycles and scooters	

.. | Thousand

7. Ball and roller bearings

	TO Home a complete	(i) Includes 2,50,00 bicycles by decentralised	3,00 (j) (j) Includes 80,000 domestic sewing machines by decentralised	· sector.	(k) Includes decen-			(I) Gross production	(m) 1955	
24,00	98	12,50 (i)	3,00 (/)	60,00	6,00 6,00 5,00,00 2,00-2,25 (k)	2,90	1,20	4,70 2,30 () 1,35 () 2,20	4,00 2,800 18,000 3,00 10,20	14,60 1,18,00 3,50 60,000
8,89	10,000	1,00,000 (11) 5,50	1,10	54,00 6,29	2,71 2,80 2,70,00 1,32 (k)	77	20	1,70 80 36 40	66 172 (m) 2,00 8,85	9,10 57,50 2,00 4,200
00'6	98	8,95	\$8	55,00 15,00	6,00 6,00 5,00,00 2,13	3,82	1,20	5,00 1,50 2,70	4,00 2,800 18,000 3,57	14,60 1,18,00 4,50 60,000
00'9	20,000	2,00,000 (n) 7,60	46.5	50,00 6,57	2,63 4,02 3,60,00 2,13	85	35	2,42 90 44 66	1,25 700 3,40	9,50 60,00 2,10 30,000
Thousand	Thousand Number	Thousand	Thousand	Do. Thousand KVA	Thousand HP Thousand Thousand Do.	Thousand tons	Do.	Thousand tons Do. Do. Lakh lbs.	Lakh mega units Tons Kilograms Thousand tons Lakh pairs	Thousand Do. Thousand tons Tons
chinery	; :			v and	::::	paxy J		::::	::::::	
7. Ball and roller bearings	(i) Power-driven pumps	9. Bicycles	10. Sewing machines	Hurricane lanterns Electric transformers (33 KV and	13. Electric motors (200 HP and below) 14. Electric fans 15. Electric lamps 16. Radio receivers (organised sector)	17. Fertilisers (f) Nitrogenous (in terms of fixed	(ii) Phosphatic		20. Drugs and pharmaceuticals (i) Penicillin (ii) DDT (iii) Streptomycin 21. Soap 22. Leather footwear	(i) Automobile tyres

(n) As in January 1956. (r) Production figures sector. power producdecenrelate to sugar Remarks tion. (q) Includes tralised (p) includes loom season. (0) 1955 550,00 or 550,00 300,00 or 350,00(p) 12,00 2,00 3,50 (q) for Target f 1960-61 1,30,00 2,00,000 43 195,00 22,50 1,80 Production Levels esti-timated to have been achieved by 1955-56 163,00 (0) 510,00 (0) (0) 00(8) 46,00 ,25,000 36 1,00 1,49 1,49 3,20 18,20 for 495,00 (11) 1,60,00 3,38,000 43 Target 1960-61 3,60 208,00 12,00 5,00 3,53 25,00 Rated capacity ŤABLE 179—(concld.) to have been achieved by 1955-56 Levels esti-184,00 (n) 495,00 (n) 1,5049,31 2,91,000 36.25 mated Lakh tons (of crude processed) Lakh yards Lakh gross boxes Thousand tons Thousand tons Thousand tons Unit Lakh gallons Lakh yards Lakh yards Lakh Ibs. Tons : : Power and industrial alcohol Industries • (i) Power alcohol
(ii) Industrial alcohol Handloom Jute manufactures 30. Jute manufactur 31. Woollen cloth 32. Matches ... Matches ... (ii) Cloth (i) Yarn Sugar (r) Cotton 33. 28. 29.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Industrial production during 1958 and 1959 and the index numbers of industrial production (base 1951 = 100) for the year 1959 and for the months of October 1959 and October 1960 are given in table 180. For January-October 1960, the general index* was 167.5 (provisional) compared to 149.9 in January-October 1959. Some new engineering and chemical industries, not included in the index, have also been recording considerable progress. Shortage of foreign exchange continues but it has been possible to ensure generally that industrial production is not hampered on that account.

TABLE 180 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Actual production Index number of during tion (1951=	
Unit	100)
Octobe	October
1958 1959 1959(a) 1959	1960
Coal Lakh tons 4,53 4,70 137-1 126-2	149.4
Iron ore Lakh tons 57,12 77,52 212.2 240.0	275.9
Sugar Thousand tons 20,04(b) 19,20(b) 186.8 21.5	41.3
Tea Lakh lbs. 71,40 70,56 112.6 203.2	216.3
Salt Lakh mds. 11,25 8,52 114.6 39.9	55.5
Vegetable oil products Thousand tons 2,95 3,17 183.8 171.6	115.5
(vanaspati)	
Cigarettes Crores 29,84 32,14 149.9 140.5	157.8
Cotton textiles 111.5 114.3	111.6
Yarn Lakh lbs. 168,48 172,32 128.2 131.1	131.8
Cloth Lakh yards 492,72 492,60 103·1 106·0	101.4
Jute textiles (c) 125.4 123.6	119.2
Hessian (d) Thousand tons 4,08 4,56 142.2 135.8	123.5
Sacking Thousand tons 5,88 5,04 96.8 106.0	104.1
Footwear (leather) Lakh pairs 76 82 144.2 85.3	114.6
Paper and paper-board Thousand tons 2,53 2,94 222.9 248.1	267.5
Footwear (rubber) Lakh pairs 3,72 3,96 170.3 152.1	184.9
Tyres (e) Thousand 10,08 11,40 223.9 168.4	209.6
Sulphuric acid Thousand tons 2,27 2,81 262.6 276.8	336.7
Caustic soda (f) Thousand tons 57 70 466.3 548.6	651.4
Bleaching powder (f) Tons $65,04 51,84 142.5 102.0$	130.6
Ammonium sulphate Thousand tons 3,84 3,79 718·2 704·8	705.8
Paints and varnishes Thousand tons 48 55 162.0 171.3	123.4
Matches (g) Thousand cases-h 6,24 6,48 112.2 110.0	103.7
Soap (j) Thousand tons 1,23 1,25 149.5 161.1	146.7
Rayon (f) Thousand tons 2,88 3,70 724.5 775.1	1,008.1
Glass and glassware (k) Lakh sq. ft 7,39 8,06 214.4 206.7	237.9
Cement Lakh tons 61 68 213.6 213.6	254.8
Ceramics (1) Thousand tons 4,32 4,92 252.5 224.3	217.5
Iron and Steel 163·1 172·0	245.9
Pig iron and ferro- Thousand tons 21,00 30,60 167.7 179.2	243.9
alloys Finished steel Thousand tons 12.96 17.40 161.3 169.1	206-1
Finished steel Thousand tons 12,96 17,40 161.3 169.1	1 200-1

*Seasonally adjusted index.

(a) Average of months.(b) Figures relate to crop year (November to October) and are in respect of cane sugar only.

(c) Relating to the production by mills in the membership of Indian Jute Mills' Association and to one non-member mill.

(d) Includes canvas.
(e) Production figures are in respect of automobile tyres only.
(f) Production figures for 1959 are in terms of metric tons.

(g) Including figures for Jammu and Kashmir.
(h) 50 gross boxes of 60 sticks each.
(j) Figures relate to production of organised factories. (k) Production figures relate to sheet glass only.

(1) Production figures relate to refractories only.

TABLE 180-(concld.)

TO SERVICE MANAGEMENT OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	Unit	Actual production	roduction ing	Index n tion (1	umber of 951=100	produc-
Marie	One	1958	1959	1959(a)	Oct. 59	Oct. 60
Non-ferrous metals Aluminium (m) Copper (virgin metal)	Thousand tons Tons	1,33,44 31,56	1,59,72 26,76	207:5 443:1 107:9	219·4 479·6 119·8	462·3 462·6 130·0
Brass Gold	Thousand tons Thousand fine ounces	2,04 1,70	2,15 1,65	191·3 73·0	196·2 74·8	630.9
Hurricane lanterns Enamelware Diesel engines Sewing machines Dry cells Storage batteries Electric lamps Electric fans Domestic refrigerators	Thousand Lakh pieces Number Thousand Lakhs Thousand Lakhs Thousand Number	33,84 1,62 30 2,05 16,80 3,60 3,05 6,36 2,916	39,12 1,46 39 2,52 18,72 4,44 3,48 7,32 3,960	98·5 179·3 414·6 566·6 130·6 210·6 224·5 342·1	125·3 156·5 407·6 375·3 114·6 181·4 291·1 283·1	137·7 165·3 618·2 581·0 138·6 216·4 283·1 431·1
Automobiles Bicycles General Index	Number Thousand	2,67,96 9,12	3,63,24 9,96	163·1 867·0 151·1	162·6 819·2 155·0*	224·5 890·6 173·3*

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES

Cotton Textiles

The growth of the cotton textile industry in the pre-independence period is shown in table 181.

TABLE 181
GROWTH OF COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year		Number of mills	Number of spindles	Number of looms	Produ (lakh	
			(thousand)	(thousand)	Yarn	Piecegoods
1879-80 1889-90 1901 1911 1921 1931	::::::	58 114 178 233 249 314	14,08 29,35 48,41 60,95 72,78 90,78	13·3 22·1 40·5 85·8 133·5 175·2	57,30 62,50 69,40 96,60	12,00 26,70 40,30 67,20
1941 1947		396 423	1,00,26 1,03,54	200·2 203·0	157,70 129,60	109,30 376,20 (lakh yds.)

The production of cotton yarn and cloth since 1947 is shown in table 182.

TABLE 182

	PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARN AND CLOTH												
Year	WI .								Cotton yarn (lakh lbs.)	Cotton cloth (lakh yds.)			
1947									129,60	376,20			
1950		••		• •					117,48	366,70			
1955	• •								163,08	509,40			
1956 1957	••		• •						167,12	530,66			
1957		• •							178,01	531,74			
		••		••					168,54	492,70			
1959 1960 (Pro	ovicion	01)		• •					172,28	492,54			
1900 (PI	OVISION	ial)		••					171,00	504,40			

(m) Production figures relate to sheets and circles only.

*Seasonally adjusted index.

At the beginning of 1960, there were 483 cotton textile (191 spinning and 292 composite) mills in India, with 1,35.5 lakh spindles and about 2.0 lakh looms including about 15,000 automatic looms. The number of mills decreased to 479 (187 spinning and 292 composite) at the end of October 1959. Nearly Rs. 122 crores were invested in the industry which employed about 8.9 lakh workers.

The Government have been carrying out, since 1955, a survey of the industry both from technical and financial points of view to find out the requirements of modern equipment and machinery. The assistance of the National Industrial Development Corporation to the industry is based on these data. Loans amounting to about Rs. 11.23 crores were sanctioned till September 1960 by the NIDC.

The early development of the jute industry is shown in the following table.

TABLE 183 GROWTH OF JUTE INDUSTRY (1879-1947)

Year	Number of mills	Authoris- ed capital (Rs. crores)	Number of looms (thousand)	Number of spindles (thousand)
1879-80 to 1883-84 (average)	21 36 60 90 100 105 106	2·71 6·80 12·09 21·35 23·61 24·89	5·5 16·2 33·5 50·5 61·8 52·4 66·0	88 3,35 6,92 10,64 12,25 11,08 12,95

According to 1957 Census of Indian Manufactures, there were 112 jute mills in India out of which 103, which had submitted returns, employed total capital worth Rs. 89.53 crores (Rs. 44.30 crores fixed capital). As many as 2,50,499 persons (including 2,35,120 workers) were employed in the industry. The following table shows the production of jute goods since 1947.

TABLE 184 PRODUCTION OF JUTE MANUFACTURES

(in thousand tons)

Year*									Production †
1947	7.5				 				10,52
1950					 				8,36
1955					 				10,27
1956			 		 				10,30
1957			 		 1	• •	••	19 30	10,63
1958			 		 		••		10,52
1959			 	• •	 - • •	• •	••		10,6
1960 (pro	visiona	l)			 1 2000			• •	10,0

To encourage modernisation, licences for the import of machinery have been liberally granted to the jute mills and a start made in the manufacture of jute mill machinery in the country. Loans are also being offered through the National Industrial Development Corporation for modernisation of equipment; loans worth Rs. 6.82 crores have been approved so far. About 66 per cent of the looms are now fed by silver

*Figures relate to the period July-June, which is the jute year.

[†] Figures for 1950 onwards relate to the production of mills in the membership of the Indian Jute Mills' Association and of one non-member mill.

spun yarn. The proportion may rise to 73 per cent by the end of the Second Plan. Owing to two successive seasons of shortage and fall in production of raw jute and violent fluctuations in the prices of raw jute as well as jute goods, the industry is in an unhappy state. The industry is now working with 17 per cent of the loomage sealed and also a reduction of working hours from 48 to 45 has been effected.

Sugar

The rapid development of the sugar industry under protection in the early thirties and thereafter is shown below.

TABLE 185
GROWTH OF SUGAR INDUSTRY

Year						Number of mills	Production of sugarcane (thousand tons)
1931-32				 	 	32	1,60
1938-39		• •	 	 	 	132	6,42
1945-46			 	 	 	138	9,23
1950-51			 	 	 	139	11,16
1955-56	• •		 	 	 	143	18,56
1956-57 1957-58			 	 	 	166	20,39
1957-58	• •	••	 	 			20,06
1939	•	••	 	 	 	_	20,84

Cement

Manufacture of Portland cement started in Madras in 1904. The real beginning on a large scale took place with the formation of three companies in 1912-13 At present there are 32 factories. The installed capacity now stands at 85.7 lakh tons and is expected to rise to 93.7 lakh tons by the end of 1960-61 when the number of factories would rise to 34. The growth of the industry is traced below.

TABLE 186
PRODUCTION OF CEMENT

	Year										(th	duction ousand tons)
1914												
1918						• •	• •	• •	• •	• •		
1930					• •							84
1940		• •	• •	• •	• •							5 63
1047			• •									17,12
1050											1000	14,47
	• •						•••	• •				14,47
1955		10.0				•••	• •	• •		• •		26,12
1956				•	/ ••			• •				44,87
1957				• •	• •							49,28
1958		• •	••							W.V. HALL		56,02
1000			• •							•••	1	60,68
1959								•••	• •	• •	1	60,00
1960 (prov.	isional)			A ST			• •		• •			68,14
						• •						77,00

Paper

The production of machine-made paper in India dates back to 1870, when the Bally Mills were established near Calcutta. During World 1,03,884 tons (1944). Rapid progress has been made since 1950. The instarted in 1959.

TABLE 187
PRODUCTION OF PAPER AND PAPER-BOARD

Year		*					Production (thousand tons)
1950	1,74						1,09 1,85 1,93
1955		 	 	 	 • •		1,85
1956		 			 	••	1,93
1957		 	 	 	 	• •	2,10 2,53
1958		 	 	 	• •		2,53
1959		 		 	 	• •	2,94
1960 (prov	isional)	 	 	 • •	 		3,40

The first newsprint mill in India, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Limited, Nepanagar (Madhya Pradesh), started as a private venture in 1947 and the responsibility for its management was taken over by the Madhya Pradesh Government in 1948. After its reorganisation in 1958, the Government of India and the Government of Madhya Pradesh now hold shares of Rs. 2·55 crores and Rs. 1·70 crores respectively. Total authorised and issued capital is Rs. 5 crores. The mill went into production in January 1955. It has an installed capacity of 30,000 tons, while the present internal demand is about 80,000 tons a year. Output during the last few years was as follows:

TABLE 188
PRODUCTION OF NEWSPRINT

Year		1				Production (tons)
1955-56	 					3,455
1956-57			 		 • •	13,534
1957-58					 	14,145
1958-59	 					21,838
1959-60					 	22,411

Two additional units were licensed in 1960.

Iron and Steel

The earliest attempt at the manufacture of iron and steel by modern methods, made in 1830 in South Arcot, failed. In 1874 the Barakar Iron Works started work on the Jharia coalfields; the works were acquired by the Bengal Iron and Steel Company in 1889. Production amounted to 35,000 tons in 1900. The Tata Iron and Steel Company, established by the late Jamsetji Tata in 1907 at Sakchi, Bihar, first produced pig iron in 1911 and steel in 1913. The two other important manufacturers were the Indian Iron and Steel Company (formed in 1908 at Hirapur near Asansol, Bengal) and the Mysore State Iron Works (now Mysore Iron and Steel Works), started at Bhadravati in 1923. By 1939, the production of steel was over 8 lakh tons. World War II gave an impetus to the industry. By 1959 steel output rose to 17·11 lakh tons. Imports of iron and steel in 1959 amounted to about 7·5 lakh tons against 11·7 lakh tons in 1958 and 17·3 lakh tons in 1957.

According to the 1957 Census of Indian Manufactures, there were in that year 147 large and small iron and steel works in India, in which about Rs. 81.06 crores of fixed capital and Rs. 39.74 crores of working capital and 90,184 persons (including 73,651 workers) were employed.

The table below shows the progress of the industry since 1900.

TABLE 189
PRODUCTION OF IRON AND STEEL

(in thousand tons)

Year						Pig iron	Finished steel
1900					 	 35	92
1916					 	 _	99
1939						 1,835	8,48
1941						 - 1	11,38
1947						 13,20	8,93
1950				7		 15,62	10,04
1955						 17,57	12,60
1956	The same of					 18,07	13,38
1957		Mi Pal				 17,89	13,46
1958						 20,03	13,00
1050						31,30	17,11
1960 (pr	rovision	al)				41,62	22,15

To meet the increasing demand for steel, the Government have been helping the existing units to expand their capacity and simultaneously setting up new steel plants on their own. The output of the Tata Iron and Steel Company has been raised during the Second Plan period from 8 lakh tons (of finished saleable steel) to 15 lakh tons (capital cost Rs. 84.9 crores), and that of the Indian Iron and Steel Company from 3 lakh tons to 8 lakh tons (capital cost Rs. 42.5 crores).

The Second Plan envisaged the construction of three steel plants in the public sector at Rourkela (in Orissa), Bhilai (in Madhya Pradesh) and Durgapur (in West Bengal), each of about 10 lakh tons ingot capacity. The management of all these plants vests in the Hindustan Steel Limited (originally set up in 1953 to implement the Rourkela project), wholly owned by the Central Government. The authorised as well as paid-up capital of the company amounts to Rs. 300 crores.

Provision has also been made for the expansion of steel production by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works to 1 lakh tons. On completion of all these projects in the private and public sectors, the annual output of ingot steel in the country will rise to 60 lakh tons, to be converted into 46.8 lakh tons of finished steel. While Rourkela will produce flat products like plates, sheets and strips, Bhilai and Durgapur will concentrate on rails, heavy structurals, billets for re-rolling and light structurals and other light and medium merchant sections.

Production commenced at Rourkela with the inauguration of the first blast furnace in February 1959. The second blast furnace was commissioned in January 1960 and the third and last furnace is expected to be commissioned early in 1961. Production in 1960 at Rourkela was as follows: pig iron 5,77,000 metric tonnes; steel ingots 2,18,000 metric tonnes; slabs 80,000 metric tonnes; and plates 11,000 metric tonnes.

At the Bhilai Steel Works three coke oven batteries, several bye-product plants and three blast furnaces were commissioned between February 1959 and December 1960. The three blast furnaces will produce 11,10,000 tons of pig iron per year. Production in 1960 was as follows: pig iron 6,61,002 tons; steel ingots 3,18,301 tons; blooms 3,02,043 tons; billets 2,79,046 tons; rails 1,223 tons; and beams 6,715 tons.

The plant at Durgapur is expected to produce about 7,90,000 tons of saleable steel and 3,50,000 tons of foundry grade pig iron. The plant was switched on to production in December 1959. Production in 1960 was as follows: pig iron 3,21,868 tons; blooms and slabs 79,394 tons; billets 65,276 tons; and sleeper bars 1,460 tons.

The draft Third Plan aims at a target capacity of 102 lakh tons of steel ingots and 15 lakh tons of pig iron for sale. It is proposed to raise the capacity of the Rourkela plant from 10 to 18 lakh tons, of Bhilai from 10 to 25 lakh tons and of Durgapur from 10 to 16 lakh tons. The Mysore Iron & Steel Works will also be expanded to produce another 1 lakh tons or so. A number of small electric furnaces all over the country, which will make steel by melting locally available scrap, are expected to contribute about 2½ lakh tons. It is also proposed to establish a new integrated steel works at Bokaro with an initial capacity of at least 10 lakh tons and with facilities for future expansion.

To meet the ever increasing demand for alloy tool and special steels, it is proposed to construct an alloy and special steels plant at Durgapur at a cost of about Rs. 40 crores. Initially designed to produce about 80,000 ingot tons of alloy steels, calculated to yield about 50,000 tons of saleable finished products, the plant will be capable of expansion to 3,00,000 ingot tons per year, and will save much foreign exchange.

Engineering

Since 1947 the Government have been trying to foster the growth of the engineering industry; and India has become self-sufficient in a variety of articles such as electric motors, motor car batteries, ceiling fans, conduit pipes and metal sheets for utensils. Some of the new items manufactured for the first time in recent years are: 1957—hypodermic needles used in syringes and sewing machine needles; 1958—heavy industrial sewing machines, mercury vapour lamps and PVR insulated aluminium cables; 1959—bright steel bars, seamless steel tubes and chain pulley blocks.

There was a considerable rise in 1957 in the output of heavy and light industrial machinery and machine tools. Indigenous output could now meet a large part of the country's demand for textile machinery items like carding engines, ring frames and automatic looms. The output of machine tools almost doubled in 1957. Nineteen new items in the mechanical engineering group and 17 new items in the chemical engineering group were manufactured for the first time in 1957. The output of diesel engines, power driven pumps, electric motors, machine tools, bicycles and sewing machines rose in 1958 whereas that of automobiles, power transformers and electric lamps went down. In 1959 the output of diesel engines, machine tools, sugar machinery and electrical machinery apparatus and appliances (excepting power transformers and electric motors) went up. The output of automobiles rose by 36 per cent over 1958.

The Nahan Foundry, Himachal Pradesh, originally established in 1872 as a private organisation, was taken over by the Government of India in 1952 from the erstwhile Sirmur State and formed into a Government company (authorised capital Rs. 1 crore).

The foundry manufactures mainly agricultural implements such as cane-crushers. It also produces sleepers for the Railways and cast iron saddles and anchors for the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Production during 1958-59 amounted to 2,465 tons against 2,453 tons in 1957-58. Following the recommendation of an expert committee steps are being taken to modernise the foundry and diversify production which will include electric motors, railway stores and so on.

The first batch of predominantly Indian lathes were produced in May 1956 in the machine tool factory at Jalahalli near Bangalore, now a Government of India undertaking, the Hindustan Machine Tools (Private) Limited. The factory produced, in 1959-60, 702 machines including 240 high speed lathes. The Plan target for 1960-61 (400 machines) was already exceeded in 1957-58. In collaboration with European machine tool

manufacturers, diversification of production has been effected and a project for the construction of a second machine tool factory so as to raise production capacity to 2,000 machines per annum, has been undertaken.

The Company has also undertaken a project in collaboration with a Japanese firm, to set up a watch factory (capital cost Rs. 2.5 crores; capacity

2,40,000 watches per annum).

To meet the requirements of the Posts and Telegraphs Department of telephone cables, the Hindustan Cables Factory, established at Rupnarainpur, West Bengal, began production in 1954. It already exceeded its planned annual capacity of 470 miles of cables in 1956-57 and produced 691 miles of cables of various sizes (valued at Rs. 1·15 crores) in 1959-60. The factory has been expanded to produce 1,000 miles of cables a year and a further expansion to a capacity of 2,000 miles of dry core cables is contemplated. It is also proposed to manufacture 300 miles of coaxial trunk telephone cables; work on this is progressing and, during 1960, 120 miles of such cables were expected to be produced.

The history of the National Instruments Factory, Calcutta, dates from 1830. During World War II, it was converted into a full-fledged instruments factory. In June 1957, it was converted into a Government company called the National Instruments (Private) Ltd. It produces 250 types of scientific and precision instruments, including hydrometers, measuring cylinders, barometers and monometers. The factory is shortly to undertake the production of optical and ophthalmic glass, as part of a programme to produce 50 tons of optical glass and 250 tons of ophthalmic glass annually. In 1958-59, Rs. 42 lakhs worth of instruments were produced

in the factory.

The development programme of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works includes the establishment of a heavy steel foundry, so that the requirements of heavy castings for the railways might be secured entirely from within the country. A 7,000-ton capacity foundry is being set up accordingly. Similarly, the programme of the NIDC inleuded a provision of Rs. 15 crores for heavy foundries and forgeshops and for heavy structural shops. The heavy machinery industries provided in the public sector in the Second Plan were: manufacture of electrical equipment (Rs. 20 crores), expansion of Hindustan Machine Tools (Rs. 2 crores) and manufacture of industrial

machinery and machine tools (NIDC Rs. 10 crores).

For the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment, a consultant's agreement was reached with a British firm. A wholly Government company, the Heavy Electricals (Private) Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 30 crores) was formed in August 1956. The plant is being erected at Bhopal. Investment in about seven to eight years (first phase) is estimated at Rs. 21 crores, and may eventually go up to Rs. 45.5 crores (excluding the cost of township). Certain sections of the plant such as transformers, switchgears, thermal welders etc., have started production from July 1960. More basic items of equipment like hydraulic turbines and generators, and generators for diesel sets will be produced in the early years of the Third Plan. A training school for 3,000 apprentices has been set up. Graduate engineer trainees are being sent for training in UK. An expansion of the Bhopal factory and the setting up of two more heavy electrical plants, with USSR and Czechoslovak collaboration is contemplated.

The production of heavy industrial machinery is being specially fostered by the National Industrial Development Corporation (set up in October 1954 as a Government-owned company). The Corporation has completed examination of a number of projects relating to primary intermediates, and basic organic chemicals, cinema and X-ray film, newsprint and so on. Loans totalling Rs. 14·79 crores were sanctioned to these industries till March 1960. The Corporation also develops projects for

crucial industrial raw materials such as sulphur from pyrites. An agreement was reached in 1957 with Government of the USSR for assistance in establishing a heavy machine-building plant at Hatia near Ranchi in Bihar (capacity 80,000 tons per annum), a coal mining machinery plant (capacity 45,000 tons) and an optical glass factory (both to be located at Durgapur in West Bengal). Adjacent to the heavy machine-building plant will be set up, with Czech assistance, a foundry forge plant, to serve as its metallurgical base. A body called the Heavy Engineering Corporation (authorised capital Rs. 50 crores) was formed in December 1958 to administer these projects and also the ophthalmic glass project (capacity 300 tons). Preparatory work in respect of these projects is in progress.

Locomotives and Coaches

As part of a plan to achieve self-sufficiency in locomotives, the Government in the Ministry of Railways have established a locomotive factory at Chittaranjan in West Bengal. Originally designed to produce 120 locomotives and 50 spare boilers a year, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works have been expanded and now produce about 168 WG type locomotives a year, which is the equivalent of over 200 standard-type locomotives. In 1959-60, the factory turned out 173 locomotives. Eventually, the aim is to manufacture 300 standard-size locomotives a year. Additional capacity is being developed for producing 60 electric locomotives a year. Besides, the Government-assisted Tata Engineering and Locomotive Works delivered 105 locomotives in 1959-60 and about 100 are likely to be delivered in 1960-61. India has become self-sufficient in respect of steam locomotives and may even export. The same is true of wagons and coaches.

The State-owned Integral Coach Factory at Perambur went into production in October 1955. In 1959-60, 448 coaches were produced and 620 were expected to be delivered during 1960-61. Second shift working in the

factory has been introduced.

Shipbuilding

The Visakhapatnam shipyard was acquired by the Government from the Scindia Steamship Navigation Company in March 1952. The management was entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., with two-thirds of the capital owned by the Government and the remainder by the Scindias. Eighty-one per cent of the shares are now held by the Government. The shipyard can build four modern diesel-propelled ships a year. The first ship built in the yard was launched in March 1948. The shipyard is now

manned entirely by Indian personnel.

So far, 24 ocean-going ships and 2 small craft in addition to a mooring vessel (aggregate GRT 1,16,943) have been built here. The first and second phases of a Rs. 2.60-crore development programme of the shipyard are almost complete. During the Second Plan period 75,000 to 90,000 GRT were proposed to be produced (investment Rs. 9.8 crores) against 50,000 GRT during the First Plan period (investment Rs. 6 crores). A second shipyard is now proposed to be built at Cochin. Land is being acquired for the purpose and a sum of Rs. 30 crores has been sought in the Third Plan for the project. A Technical Mission from the UK visited the country in this connection in 1957 and submitted a project report in April 1958.

Aircraft

The Hindustan Aircraft Limited has been dealt with in the chapter on 'Defence'.

Chemicals and Drugs

World War I gave a considerable stimulus to the chemical industry in India. Yet India was largely dependent on imports of chemicals on

the eve of World War II which gave the industry further impetus. Since Independence, steady progress has been made in the development of the chemical industry. The establishment of the Sindri Factory in the public sector was a significant development in this direction. In the private sector, 60 companies dealing with chemical industries came into existence during 1946-50. In 1954, 134 items were produced in the country. Among the products manufactured for the first time in India were sheet glass, penicillin, DDT, chloromycetin, glacial acetic acid and acetic anhydride, bismuth salts, ammonium chloride and hydrogen peroxide.

The production of soda ash, caustic soda, liquid chlorine, ammonium sulphate, sulphuric acid and soap has risen considerably in recent years. 1957 saw a considerable rise in the output of superphosphate, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, all drugs and pharmaceuticals, insecticides and so on. Production of compounded electro-plating salt, activated carbon, sodium perborate and heat treatment salts commenced for the first time in 1958 and that of hyrdogen peroxide, industrial and mining explosives, ammonium nitrate and acetone in 1959. There was also considerable increase in the production of superphosphate, ferrous sulphate, antibiotics, oxygen and dissolved acetylene gases in 1959. Increase in production was recorded in 1960 in copper sulphate, ammonium chloride, caustic soda, soda ash, calcium chloride and potassium chlorate. Manufacture of sodium hydrosulphate and precipitate calcium carbonate (special grade for tissue paper) commenced for the first time in 1960.

The Government of India has set up a DDT factory in Delhi with the assistance of UNICEF and WHO. The factory, which is managed by the Hindustan Insecticides (Private) Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 1 crore), commenced production in April 1955 and produced 1,466 metric tons of technical DDT during 1959-60. Capacity of the plant was doubled in 1958 and now amounts to 1,400 tons per annum. A second DDT factory (capital cost Rs. 79 lakhs), set up at Alwaye in Kerala (capacity 1,400 tons technical DDT), went into production in April 1958, and produced, during 1959-60, 1,109 tons of technical DDT.

The Government has set up a penicillin factory at Pimpri near Poona with the help of UNICEF and UNTAA. Production began in August 1955. The management of the factory vests in the Hindustan Antibiotics (Private) Ltd., a Government undertaking with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores. During 1959-60, a rate of production of 3,31·5 lakh mega units of penicillin (in finished form for clinical use) a year was achieved including 11 lakh mega units processed from imported first crystals. The capacity of the plant has been expanded to produce 4,00 lakh mega units per annum. The company is also planning to produce, by the end of 1961, 40 to 50 thousand kgs. per annum of streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin. A pilot plant with capacity to produce 1·5 tons of tetracycline per annum is being erected. There is also a project to produce 50 tons per annum of vitamin C.

An agreement was signed in May 1959 with the Government of the USSR for assistance in setting up enterprises for the manufacture of antibiotics, synthetic drugs and special intermediates, drugs from medicinal plants, surgical instruments and so on. The USSR Government has agreed to make available a credit of 8 crore roubles in this connection.

Fertilisers

The Sindri Fertiliser Factory, built by the State at a cost of about Rs. 28 crores is under the management of the Sindri Fertilisers and Chemicals Ltd. It went into production in October 1951. In 1959-60, it produced 2,85,248 tons of ammonium sulphate. The scheme to raise the output by

about 60 per cent by utilising more gas from the coke oven plant has been completed. The expansion scheme envisages the production of 70 tons of urea and 400 tons of ammonium sulphate nitrate (double salt) per day. In 1959-60, the factory produced 4,713 tons of urea and 22,196 tons of double

salt.

A factory is being set up at Nangal (cost Rs. 30 crores) for production of 3,90,000 tons of nitro-limestone (equivalent to 80,000 tons of nitrogen) and 14 to 15 tons of heavy water per annum. The factory will go into production in 1961 and will be managed by the Hindustan Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd. (formerly Nangal Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.). Additional units are to be set up at Neyveli, Rourkela, Trombay and Assam with annual production capacities of 70,000, 80,000, 90,000 and 32,500 tons of nitrogen respectively. The factory at Neyveli will produce urea and that at Rourkela nitor-limestone. The factory at Trombay will produce urea and nitro-phosphate. The Assam factory will produce urea and ammonium phosphate.

Oil

At the beginning of the Second Plan, the country's resources of oil were still poorly developed, about 66 lakh tons out of her total annual requirement of 70 lakh tons being met from imports. The only producing oil-field is in Assam, around Digboi. Oil has, however, been found in the neighbouring areas of Naharkatiya and Moran and a number of wells drilled. The latter are expected to provide 25 lakh tons of crude oil annually rising to 45 to 50 lakh tons when full production is achieved. When this materialises, about 40 per cent of the country's oil requirements will be met from domestic sources.

The Oil India (Private) Limited (with one third participation by the Government of India) was incorporated in February 1959, for exploration and production of petroleum and crude oil (including natural gas) and for the construction of pipelines to the two refineries proposed to be set up in the pub-

lic sector. Production is expected to start in 1961.

Drilling is in progress at Jwalamukhi and Hoshiarpur regions of Assam, near Cambay, Baroda and the Punjab, near Sibsagar in Gujarat and Ujhani Ankleshwar regions in (Badaun) in under the auspices of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission which made a statutory commission in October 1959, and in the West Bengal basin where the Standard Vacuum Oil Company is executing the work with financial participation by the Government. Geological and geophysical surveys are being carried out in part of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam, Bengal, Bombay, Kerala, Rajasthan, Punjab and UP. The search for oil is being carried out with assistance from certain foreign countries. was struck at Lunej (Cambay) and at Ankleshwar where drilling operations have been intensified.

At the commencement of the First Plan, practically the entire demand of the country for petroleum products was met by imports, the output of the Assam Oil Company's refinery at Digboi having been a little more than 5 per cent of the total requirements. The establishment of three refineries was accepted as part of the First Plan: two were set up at Trombay (near Bombay) by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company of New York and the Burmah-Shell Group of London, respectively, and the third by the Caltex Company at Visakhapatnam. The annual production capacity of all the refineries at the end of 1957 was about 43 lakh tons in terms of crude processed petroleum. The pattern of production of these refineries was revised in 1958 to increase the output of kerosene and diesel oils to meet the country's urgent requirements. The present output of all these refineries amounts to about 55 lakh tons.

A Government company, the Indian Refineries Private Ltd. (authorised capital Rs. 30 crores), was incorporated in August 1958 to operate two new refineries, one at Nunmati in Assam (capacity of 7-1/2 lakh tons of crude petroleum) and the other at Barauni in Bihar (20 lakh tons of crude petroleum). By an agreement (October 1958) the Rumanian Government has offered to erect the refinery in Assam on long-term credit basis. Another agreement (September 1959) with the USSR provides for that country's technical and financial assistance for the establishment of the Barauni refinery. These two refineries are expected to be on stream in 1961 and 1962-63 respectively and will raise the refining capacity of the country to about 80 lakh tons.

Coal and Lignite

Coal mining was first started at Raniganj, Bengal, in 1814. The construction of railways gave the industry a great impetus and a number of joint-stock companies, mostly European owned and managed, came into the field. The production of coal showed rapid increases after 1868, as shown below.

TABLE 190
PRODUCTION OF COAL

Year									Production (lakh tons)
1868									5
1880				 		 			10
1890				 		 		1000	22
1900				 		 			61
1910	-			 		 			1,20
1920	-			 					1,80
1930				 					1,20 1,80 2,38 2,51
1940				 	/			1	2,51
1946				 	-	 4.00	240000		2,60
1950				 			A		3,20
1955				 					3,82
1956				 					3,94
1957									4.35
1958				 					4.53
1959				 		 			4.70
1960 (prov	visional)	• •	 					2,60 3,20 3,82 3,94 4,35 4,53 4,70 5,13

The target of coal output at the end of the Second Plan was fixed as 6,00 lakh tons, out of which about 4,40 lakh tons were in the private sector and about 1,60 lakh tons in the public sector including mines worked by the National Coal Development Corporation Ltd., and the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd. The output during 1960 was about 4,30 lakh tons in the private sector and 83 lakh tons in the public sector including the Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., making a total of about 5,13 lakh tons.

The National Coal Development Corporation Limited, a Central Government undertaking set up in 1956 to look after the production of coal in the public sector, succeeded in raising 45.2 lakh tons in 1959. Production during the first ten months of 1960 amounted to 47.8 lakh tons. The Singareni Collieries, in the public sector, increased production from 15.2 lakh tons in 1955 to 22.3 lakh tons in 1959. Several new collieries of the National Coal Development Corporation went into production during the Second Plan period.

For the supply of coking coal to the Bhilai and Rourkela steel plants, a coal washery (cost about Rs. 2.46 crores), with rated annual capacity of 22 lakh tons of raw coal was set up at Kargali in November 1958. Production of washed coal during 1959 amounted to 7,02,806 tons. During the first ten months of 1960, a total of 7,28,087 tons of washed coal was produced.

The Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project envisages the mining of 35 lakh tons of lignite per annum to be utilised as follows:

15 lakh tons 250,000 KW of thermal power.

5 lakh tons .. 1,52,000 tons of urea to be utilised as chemical fertiliser.

15 lakh tons .. 7,14,000 tons of raw lignite briquettes to yield on carbonisation 3,80,000 tons of carbonised briquettes for use as domestic and industrial fuel.

The mine is expected to commence production of lignite by the middle

of 1961.

The Neyveli Thermal Power Station is one of the industrial enterprises being set up under the Indo-Soviet 500 million rouble Credit Agreement of November 1957. The first unit of the power station is expected to be commissioned by September 1961 and the entire power station by the end of 1962. The fertilizer plant at Neyveli for the production of 1,52,00 tons of urea per annum is expected to commence full production by the middle of 1963. A Clay Washing Plant at Neyveli is expected to commence operation by September 1961.

Other Minerals

In 1959, nearly 6,18,000 persons were engaged in mining (including coal mining) and there were 2,758 working mines excluding minor minerals prescribed under the Atomic Energy Act, 1948. The more important mining centres are in Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Mysore and Andhra and the more extensively worked minerals are coal (854 mines), mica (600 mines), manganese ore (536 mines), iron ore (205 mines), gypsum (32 mines), and limestone (more than 134 mines). The total value of mineral production (including coal) in India since 1901 is given in the following table.

TABLE 191
VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA (1901-1959)

Year			(Rs. lakhs)	Year	(Rs. lakhs)
1901	French	ne system	6,70	1948*	64,00
1911			11,40	1950	71,60
1921			32,90	1955	94,30
1931			23,90	1956	108,70
1939			20,20	1957	129,33†
				1958	137,36
				1959	141,20

The quantity index in 1959 stood at 126.6 (base 1951 = 100) compared to 127.0 in 1958. Table 192 shows the output and value of the principal minerals in 1958 and 1959.

TABLE 192
QUANTITY AND VALUE OF MINERALS PRODUCED

QUARTITI AND VALUE OF MINERALS I RODUCED					
	Unit of quantity	1958		1959	
		Quantity	Value (in thousand rupees)	Quantity	Value (in thousand rupees)
Metallic minerals Ferrous			VACAL TAX		
Chromite Iron ore	Metric tons Thousand me-	6,39,57 61,30	31,86 4,84,91	852,17 79,82	49,66 5,74,61
Manganese ore Non-Ferrous	tric tons Do.	12,76	11,55,28	11,87	9,48,39
Bauxite Copper ore	Metric tons Metric tons	1,39,098 4,11,471	12,84 2,26,68	2,17,991 4,04,000	22,12 2,13,97

*From 1948 onwards the value of mineral production is calculated on the pits' mouth value basis. † Revised figure.

TABLE 192—(concld.)

	Unit		1958		1959
	of quantity	Quantity	Value (in thou- sand rupees)	Quantity	Value (in thou- sand rupees)
Gold (a)	Kilograms Metric tons Metric tons Kilograms	5,291 3,14,122 5,341 3,416	4,99,88 1,83,39 19,37 5,78	5,144 3,03,000 6,088	5,36,04 1,78,41 23,18
Zinc (concentrates) Non-metallic minerals	Metric tons	7,391	20,49	3,841 9,978	6,61 25,94
Diamond Emerald Gypsum Mica (crude) Salt (other than rock)	Carats Thousand carats Metric tons Metric tons Thousand metric tons	1,540 80 7,94,392 31,942 42,28	4,30 50 52,15 2,53,01 8,43,35	6,82 2,49 8,60,000 28,846 31,74	2,26 ' 90 62,47 2,43,76 5,98,10

PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Between 1834 and 1865, tea was cultivated in Government plantations. Since 1865, tea plantations have been mainly financed and managed by European business firms. Some data regarding the extent of tea plantation are given below.

TABLE 193
TEA—AREA AND PRODUCTION (1885-1936)

Year	ly in						,	Area under tea (acres)	Produc- tion (lakh lbs.)
1885								2,84,000	
1896								4,33,133	
1910 1935-36	••	• •		••		 		5,64,000	26,30
1755-30	••	ו•	• •	• •	• •	 		7,81,230	39,50

Systematic cultivation of coffee dates from 1830 and the industry reached its peak in 1862. Progress was hampered at this stage owing to the appearance of a destructive beetle and later by competition from Brazilian coffee. Some figures of the extent of coffee cultivation are given below.

TABLE 194
COFFEE—AREA AND PRODUCTION (1896-1939)

Year		n.							Area under coffe (acre
1896				 					2,28,0
1903					5 2		••		1,20,0
1012 14						• •		• •	1,04,8
1713-14			30 X 1	 		 			2,03,6
1913-14 1935-39	Caver	(ann							

Plantation of rubber is of comparatively recent origin. The output amounted to 10,000 tons in 1931 and 12,000 tons in 1940. The area under rubber in 1940-41 amounted to 1,38,000 acres.

⁽a) Value of metals given in the absence of the value of the ore.

Tea, coffee and rubber plantations together cover about 0.4 per cent of the cropped area and are concentrated mainly in the north-east and along the south-west coast. They provide employment to over 12 lakh persons and India earns a large amount of foreign exchange from their export, tea alone accounting for over Rs. 100 crores. Coffee and rubber, which used to be important export commodities, are now largely consumed within the country. The cropped area and the production of each of the three plantation industries in recent years are given in the table below.

TABLE 195
PLANTATION INDUSTRIES

Year								Area under cultiva- tion (thousand acres)	Production (thousand lbs.)
Tea									
1947				100				7,66	56,17,40
1950	Mary T		121-3					7,77	60,73,18
1955	444.					2 - 1		7,91	67,83,71
1956								7,92	68,06,10
1957								7,99	68,51,37
1958	it in			=				8,09	71,13,00
1959								8,09	69,57,00
1960							.,	 - Las	69,60,00
Coffee			#1 1 TO						
1947			10					2,15	3,49,71(a)
1950								2,24	5,43,22
1955								 2,53	5,86,53
1956				• •				 2,54	5,40,80
1957								 2,60	8,80,10
1958					-			 2,68	
1959		• • •	••	••	••	• •	••	 	10,05,76
Rubber							Marie William		Marie Amilia de
1947		The said				189.00		 _	3,23,67
1950								 1,44	3,18,29
1955			-					 1.74	4,95,40
1956						••		 1,84	4,90,00
1957					18		••	 2,38	T 1
1958 1959		• •		••			•	 2,73(b)	No.
1960		1.	11.00	12.8			1.	 3,00	
1900	••			••	• •	• •	• •	 3,11	

In 1954, Rs. 113 crores were invested in the tea industry which employed 9,93,594 persons (including 64,371 temporarily employed). There were in 1955-56, 13,443 coffee estates employing 2,22,793 persons (including 85,924 temporarily employed). At the end of 1956 there were 18,175 rubber estates which employed on an average 63,034 persons (including 19,660 temporarily employed).

The Plantation Inquiry Commission, appointed in April 1954 to conduct a comprehensive inquiry into the economic conditions and problems of the tea, coffee and rubber industries, submitted their reports in 1956 and made various recommendations*. It was decided in September 1958 to reduce the export duty on tea and to fix excise duty at different rates for different zones. From March 1959 the export duty was further reduced to 24 nP. per lb. From October 1959 the Indian Tea Board has been

CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar

⁽a) In terms of cured coffee.

⁽b) A large portion of the acreage was reported for the first time. *See 'INDIA 1958', p.345.

subsidising the cost of fertilizers and transport charges of the tea gardens in Cachar and Tripura. Loans are also granted to the weaker gardens for repairs and renovation of plant and machinery. An expert committee was set up in August 1958 to review the system of marketing of coffee. The committee's report was submitted to the Government in 1959. Under the Coffee Board's replanting subsidy scheme, 7,421 acres were replanted and Rs. 12.9 lakhs of subsidy disbursed till October 1959. A replanting subsidy scheme was put into operation by the Rubber Board in 1957; 10,635 acres have been replanted under the scheme so far. Conditions for the grant of subsidy to small estates were liberalised in 1958. A report, submitted by the Rubber Production Commissioner, for extension of rubber cultivation in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is under consideration of the Government. A synthetic rubber factory, being set up at Bareilly, is expected to go into production in 1962.

SMALL-SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Although there has been considerable development of large-scale industries, India remains mainly a country of small-scale production. It is estimated that there are about 2 crore persons engaged in cottage industries. The handloom industry alone employs 50 lakh people or nearly as many as are employed in all other organised industries, including large-scale industries, mines and plantations.

The work of organising these small industries is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. To supplement their effort, the Central Government has set up the following bodies: the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission; the All-India Handicrafts Board; the All-India Handloom Board; the Small-scale Industries Board; the Coir Board; and the Central Silk Board.

Financial assistance to small industries* is given both by the Government and banking institutions. Recently, measures were taken to make this assistance more effective. During 1959-60 loans and grants totalling Rs. 4.04 crores were sanctioned to State Governments and Union Territories for the development of small-scale industries. Sanction has been given so far for the establishment of 96 industrial estates, which seek to remove small industrial units from urban areas and provide them at the new sites with factory space and common facilities for efficient working. One hundred estates were to be set up by the end of the Second Plan (total cost Rs. 12.8 crores—Rs. 11.12 crores till the end of the Second Plan on 97 estates). Forty industrial estates have already come into being, and nine more have been completed. The entire cost of starting these estates is advanced as loans by the Centre to the State Governments. Rs. 8.04 crores had been spent on the development of the industrial estates till the end of 1959-60.

A programme of technical assistance to small industries, known as the Industrial Extension Service, has been undertaken directly by the Central Government. Fifteen small industries service institutes (one for each State except Gujarat where there is a branch institute) and four branch institutes have been set up. Forty-five industrial extension centres are also working and offer technical facilities to various trades. Experts are also brought in from abroad to help these industries in technical matters and Indian technicians sent for training abroad, both with assistance from the Ford Foundation.

Another significant development was the establishment of the

^{*}The definition of 'small-scale' industries has been revised so as to include all industrial units with a capital of not more than Rs. 5 lakhs irrespective of the number of persons employed.

National Small Industries Corporation in February 1955. Its Contract Division has established liaison with Government purchase departments and has evolved a workable arrangement for giving contracts to small The number of small units so enlisted was 5,152 at the end of November 1959. Central Government contracts received by cottage and small-scale industries under this scheme totalled over Rs. 8 crores. The Corporation has also been guaranteeing, since January 1959, credits to these small units offered by the State Bank of India for execution of the orders. The Corporation has introduced a scheme for hire-purchase of machinery and equipment needed by small units; machinery worth Rs. 3.79 crores was delivered under the scheme to small units so far. Decentralisation was achieved through four subsidiary corporations set up in 1957 at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. The activities of the Corporation which also helps in the setting up of small industrial units as ancillary to large ones are financed by loans and grants by the Central Government. An industrial design exhibition called 'Design Today in America and Europe' was organised by the Corporation in New Delhi and other centres during 1959 and 1960.

For the development of small industries, the Community Projects Administration has appointed block level industrial officers in a number of community project and national extension service block areas. An intensive development programme has been introduced in 26 selected

areas.

Special attention has been paid by the All-India Handicrafts Board, set up in 1952, to the improvement of production and marketing of handicrafts in India and abroad. The Board is running 19 pilot centres—4 for training, 3 for training-cum-production, 3 for research experimentation, 5 for revival of traditional crafts and 4 for experimentation and production. About 100 cottage industries emporia have been set up all over the country. The services of four foreign experts were utilised for advising on different aspects of the industry. The Indian Handicrafts Development Corporation was set up in April 1958 to take over some of the functions of the Board in respect of export promotion. Schemes for inspection of various handicrafts for quality control have been finalised. Mobile exhibition units have been sent round the country and funds allocated for the exhibition of metalware, bambooware, etc. 'Handicrafts weeks' are held from time to time in different States. Production of handicrafts has gone up and is now estimated at about Rs. 100 crores annually. Exports amount to nearly Rs. 7 crores a year.

The coir industry is mainly carried on on a cottage basis, though some factories employ wooden looms worked by manual labour. Of an estimated annual production of 1,20,000 tons of coir yarn, more than 90 per cent is produced in Kerala. Almost the entire production of about 23,000 tons

of manufactured articles comes from that State.

On an average, about 50,000 tons of coir yarn and 21,000 tons of coir products are exported. The Coir Board is engaged in popularising and promoting coir products in India. In view of the importance of coir products as foreign exchange earner, the overall provision for coir industry under the Second Plan was raised to Rs. 2·3 crores: Rs. 2 crores* for State schemes and Rs. 30 lakhs for Central schemes to be implemented by the Coir Board (including research and marketing). A research institute at Kalavoor, near Allepey (Kerala), and a branch research institute and model factory at Uluberia in Howrah district (W. Bengal) are being set up. The institute at Kalavoor started functioning in April 1959.

In 1959, the production of raw silk in India (mulberry and non-mulberry) amounted to 33.67 lakh lbs. (including 8.32 lakh lbs. of non-

^{*}Later reduced to Rs. 1.48 crores.

mulberry silk). 1960 production is estimated at 35.8 lakh lbs. Nearly half the quantity is produced in Mysore State followed (in order of importance) by the States of West Bengal, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Madras. The Central Silk Board, established in 1949, looks after the promotion of sericulture and silk industry. The Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore (West Bengal), was established in 1943. It has a sub-station at Kalimpong (West Bengal). The station is Centrally administered and conducts research in improved methods of production, better and disease-free mulberry leaves and seeds. The station is being expanded during the Second Plan. The Board has set up an All-India Sericultural Training Institute at Mysore and a Central Foreign Race Seed Station at Srinagar. An eminent geneticist from Japan conducted a survey of the problems of research in Indian sericulture in 1957. The services of two other sericulture experts have since been obtained from Japan under the Colombo Plan for a period of one year.

Central expenditure on the development of village and small industries incurred through the various Boards during the First Plan period is given

in the table below.

TABLE 196 EXPENDITURE ON VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (First Plan)

									in cror	1951-56
Handloom		4			BLOK		5.3	15. 20		12.2
Khadi								100		12.2
Village industries				***	• •	• •				12.3
small-scale indust		• •	• •							2.9
Handicrafts			1				100			4.4
orioultura	••			••						0.8
Coir	• •	• •	•	• •	5 100					0.7
,				•••		••		••		0.3
							7	OTAL		33.6

The Second Plan included a provision of Rs. 200 crores* for the development of village and small industries. The allocation of this sum was as follows:

TABLE 197 OUTLAY ON VILLAGE AND SMALL INDUSTRIES (Second Plan)

Industry									Outlay (in crores of rupees)
Handloom									- Tupees)
Cotton weaving									
Silk weaving		••	•	• •	• •				56.0
Wool weaving	4	•		• •	•				1.5
					• •	100		• •	2.0
c						1			
									59.5
Khadi									
Wool spinning and	l weavi	ng							1.0
Decentralised cott	on spin	ning ar	nd kha	adi		•	100		1.9
					DOI 4				14.8
									16.7
Village Industries									10.1
Hand-pounding of									
Vegetable oil (ghai	rice								5.0
Leather footwear a	11)								6.7
Gur and Khandsan	ina tan	ning (v.	illage)						5.0
Cottage match	1								7.0
Other village indus	trion	• • •	• •						1.1
o mer vinage matis	ittes	••	••						14.0
*Later revised to P								0.00	38-8

TABLE 197-(concld.)

Industry								Outlay (in crores of rupees)
Handicrafts		•		•••				9.0
Small-scale industries			• •					 55.0
Other industries Sericulture								
Coir spinning an		σ	••			• • •		 5.0
General scheme	s (adminis	tration	recen	rch oto	1			 1.0
General seneme	o (adminis	reteron	i, resea	icii, etc	.)	••		 15.0
						To	TAL	200-0

Expenditure on village and small industries during the first two years of the Second Plan amounted to Rs. 59 crores. A five-member delegation of Japanese experts on cottage and small industries visited India in 1959 to advise the Government regarding the lines on which further development might take place.

Khadi Industry

Financial assistance to the khadi industry is given by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission through co-operative societies, registered institutions, State Governments and the statutory Boards set up by the State Governments. The value of khadi produced with traditional charkha yarn during 1959-60 is estimated at Rs. 13 crores. To encourage the production of khadi, a rebate is allowed to the consumer at the following rates: 10 nP per rupee on reeled silk khadi as well as on pashmina and pashmina mixed with silk and cotton; 19 nP on all other varieties of khadi and ready-made garments. A subsidy of 5 annas per square yard is given to those who produce khadi for their own use and of six pies a rupee to centres engaged in the production and/or sale of khadi.

These measures have led to a significant improvement in the production and sale of khadi, as the following figures will indicate.

TABLE 198 PRODUCTION AND SALE OF KHADI

(in lakhs of rupees)

Year						Value of production	Value of sale
1952-53	• •			7	 T.	1,94	1,95
1955-56 1956-57		 				4,79	4,26
1957-58		 	 			7,29	5,95
1958-59	• •	 	 	 		10,16	7,72
1959-60	• •	 	 	 	 	9,51	8,61
->>>-00	• •	 	 	 	 	14,14	10,60

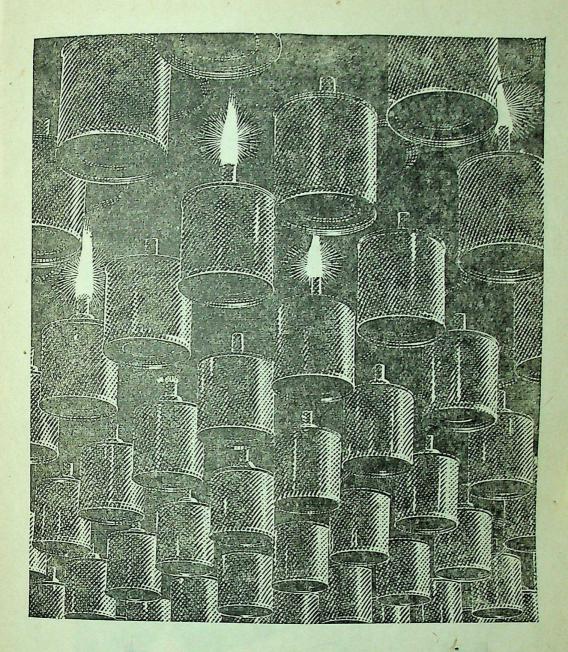
Ambar Charkha

A decision was taken during 1956-57 to introduce an improved type of spinning unit called Ambar charkha. It has four spindles and enables a spinner to produce about six hanks a day in eight working hours. The Karve Committee on Village and Small-scale Industries (1955) recommended that the additional requirements of cloth during the period of the Second Plan should be met from the decentralised sector. Some 3,000 lakh yards of cloth are to be produced by the handlooms from hand-spun Ambar yarn.

The Ambar Charkha Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Government in March 1956, came to the conclusion that the Ambar charkha could be recommended as a most suitable spinning unit. The Government

accordingly sanctioned the introduction of 75,000 Ambar charkhas during 1956-57, involving about Rs. 4 crores as grants and loans. Till the end of 1959-60, 3,20,565 Ambar charkhas were introduced. Production of cloth from Ambar yarn amounted to 18·8 lakh square yards in 1956-57, 111·5 lakh square yards in 1957-58, and 240·4 lakh square yards in 1958-59.

The main purpose of decentralised spinning on an extensive scale is to provide the requirements of handlooms which are otherwise completely dependent upon mill yarn and also to offer prospects of part-time and full-time employment to several lakhs of unemployed and under-employed persons in the country. As many as 57,270 persons during 1956-57, 1,10,153 persons during 1957-58 and 1,16,398 persons during 1958-59 obtained employment under the Ambar charkha programme. Altogether, by the end of 1959-60 the khadi industry provided employment for 16.47 lakh persons.



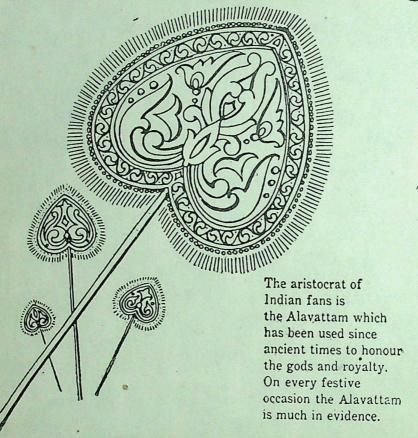
The comforts of life are spreading

Rising standards of living are finding their way into the remotest village and are coming within the reach of people with quite modest means. Consider Kerosine, for instance, which by bringing illumination to the humblest home is playing a part in this welcome development. By the end of the Third Plan, Burmah-Shell estimates

that demand for Kerosine will be around 2.9 million tons, or well over 800 million gallons a year. There can be no question that the first priority should be the exploration and production of Indigenous crude oil; the second priority must be to expand refining capacity in India. Oil is essential to economic growth and Burmah-Shell believes that

for tomorrow's needs we must act today

ACTS ABOUT FANS



CHEAPHESS IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR QUALITY



- The hum of the Wheel brings hope and light to the humble cottage in the village.
- 器The Khadi Industry gives employment to over one and a half millions of people in rural areas.
- In Madras State the Department of Khadi of the State Khadi and Village Industries Board provides employment to over

2.65 lakh Spinners 5,900 Weavers

In 1959-60, 42.67 lakh yards of Khadi worth Rs. 110.78 lakhs was produced by the Khadi Department.

KHADI

of every description and variety to suit every purpose is produced in the 300 and odd centres run by the Department of Khadi in Madras State.

Plain patterned or Colour shirtings

Mercerised Khadi-Corduroy, Drill and Colour Woven Coatings.

Mineral Khaki, and Ordinary Coatings Jacquard pattern and Woven design Furnishing Fabrics.

KHADI SILKS

and a thousand other varieties are available in

MADRAS STATE

Khadi and Village Industries Board

KHADI

SALES DEPOTS

AND

KHADI CENTRAL GODOWN, Devji Colony, TIRUPUR

Enquiries may be addressed to:

CHIEF MARKETING OFFICER OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF KHADI, 36-E, Mount Road, MADRAS - 2.

Department of Khadi

STATE KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES BOARD, MADRAS.

INDIAN OXYGEN LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE

48/I, Diamond Harbour Road, Calcutta-27.

P.O. Box No: 216 (Calcutta-I) Telephone: 45-1841 (10 lines)
Telegrams: "INDOXCO", Calcutta

DISTRICT OFFICES

BOMBAY

Sadhana Rayon House
Dadhabhoy Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.
P.O. Bag No: 10009 Telephone: 264825
Telegrams: "INDOXYGEN", Bombay

CALCUTTA

5, Mayurbhanj Road, Calcutta-23.

P.O. Box No: 2282 (Calcutta-1) Telephone: 45-1841 (10 lines)
Telegrams: "INDOXCO", Calcutta

DELHI

66, Najafgarh Road
Industrial Area P.O. New Delhi-15.
Telephone: New Delhi-52181 (3 lines)
Telegrams: "INDOXCO", New Delhi

MADRAS

7/A, Vaithianatha Mudali St., Tondiarpet, Madras-21.
P.O. Box No: 1158 Telephone: Madras-31295 (4 lines)
Telegrams: "INDOXCO", Madras

JAMSHEDPUR

Mona Road, Burma Mines, Jamshedpur-7.
Telephone: Jamshedpur-191 (2 lines)

Telegrams: "INDOXCO", Tatanagar

DELHI REPRESENTATIVE

3/15-A, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-1.

P.O. Box No: 175 (New Delhi-1) Telephone: New Delhi-25793

Telegrams: "GASREP", New Delhi

BRANCHES AND DEPOTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

Durable

Decorative

Distinctive

HANDICRAFTS OF RAJASTHAN

An artistic article of Handicrafts of Rajasthan with exquisite workmenship prepared by expert and experienced craftsmen is a source of pride and special attention in your drawing room. A piece in your rooms will not only add to the colour but also serves as a utility article.

We offer you a wide range of Handicrafts which are as follows:--

Art Brasswares

Sandlewood & Ivory Images, Statues, Table Lamps, Bangles, Ear Rings etc. etc.

Sanganer & Barmer Prints.

Papier Machie Toys.

Water bottles (Badlas).

Marble Statues Household wares.

Blue Art Pottery, Flower vases, Ash Trays, Bowels etc.

Lac Bangles

Tie & Dye Scarves & Sarees in attractive colours.

Embroidered Shoes & Leather bags.

Lacquer Toys.

Carpets & Duries.

Nathdwara & Ajmer Costume Jewellery.

Plain & Embroidered Namdas, Teacosy and Table-mats.

AVAILABLE AT

Rajasthan Government Handicrafts Emporia

Janpath Lane New Delhi. Kuchheri Road, Jodhpur. Kaisar Ganj, Ajmer. Temple Road, Nathdwara.

Mirza Ismail Road, Jaipur. Opposite Chetak Cenima, Udaipur. Old Tehsil Building Mount Abu. Rampura Bazzar, Kotah. Opposite Railway Station, Chitorgarh. King Edward Memorial Road, Bikaner.

Issued By

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

you have just fixed on

A METAL BOX COMPONENT

Metal Box, leaders in the packaging field, have diversified their production and now manufacture pressed metal components for the radio, automobile and electrical industries in particular. Backed by their long experience in the forming and stamping of metal sheets to various shapes—a basic process in the manufacture of containers—Metal Box are now able to supply regulator covers for fans, chasis and transformer cans for radios, hub caps for automobiles and a variety of other components made of steel, aluminium, tinplate, lead, brass and other alloys.

The production of pressed metal industrial components by Metal Box, an organization specialising in container manufacture, is evidence of the Company's adaptability and its desire to adjust itself to cater for the country's needs. In order to place the minimum strain on foreign exchange, press shop equipment already available in the country was modified to suit the production of industrial components, a ready supply of which is so essential for the rapid growth of India's industries.





METAL BOX

Over 1000 manufacturers in India are being supplied by Metal Box with scientifically designed containers and closures that go to pack over Rs. 100 crores worth of consumer goods every year.

OPEN TOP CANS for processed fruit, vegetables, fish and dairy products • GENERAL LINE CONTAINERS for confectionery, tea, biscuits, baby foods, edible oils, paints, insecticides, powders, etc. • COMPOSITE CONTAINERS of cardboard & metal • COLLAPSIBLE AND RIGID TUBES for toothpaste, ointments, adhesives and pills • CROWN CORKS-for carbonated drinks • R. S. PILFER-PROOF AND OTHER CLOSURES for bottled products • COMPONENTS for radio, automobile and electrical industries • PUBLICITY MATERIAL including advertising tablets and calendars • PLASTIC PRODUCTS including Diothene bags, foil laminate pockets and injection mouldings • HARDWARE including trays and table mats • MACHINERY Can Closing and Reforming and Bottle Sealing Equipment

The Metal Box Company of India Ltd

Barlow House, 59C Chowringhee, Calcutta

Factories and Sales Offices
CALCUTTA • BOMBAY • MADRAS • DELHI • MANGALORE

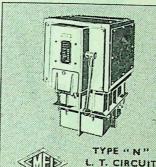
MB 3920R



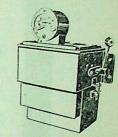
In Support of Industrial & Agricultural Development



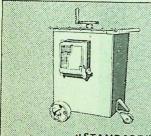
AIR BREAK HAND OPERATED STAR-DELTA STARTERS



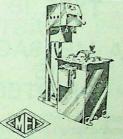
T. CIRCUIT BREAKERS



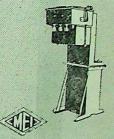
OIL IMMERSED IRONCLAD STAR-DELTA STARTERS



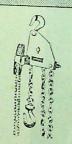
"STANDARC" HEAVY DUTY C. ARC WELDERS MODEL WT-3H



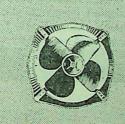
OIL IMMERSED STATOR & ROTOR STARTERS TYPE 'OSR'



OIL IMMERSED AUTO-TRANSFORMER STARTERS



JAYANTH HAND-HOISTS



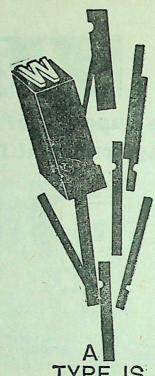
CALCUTTA HEAVY DUTY EXHAUST FANS AND MAN COOLER





Mysore) Private Limited

54/55, Silver Jubilee Park Road, Bangalore-2, P.Q. Box No. 600. Grams: "AGRICOLA" Phone No. 2245 -



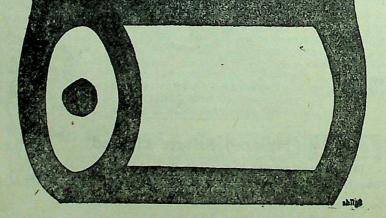
TYPE IS CAST A MESSAGE IS PRINTED

The West Coast Paper Mills Ltd. meets the challenging demand for paper in India with a significant contribution of writing, printing and kraft varieties of paper that saves the National Exchequer the sum of Rs. 3.50 crores annually

THE WEST COAST PAPER MILLS LTD.

Mills; Dandeli, North Kanara Dist.

Regd. Office: Shreeniwas House, Waudby Road, Bombay-!
Phone: 268241 Grams: "KAGAJ MILL"



Seshasayee Paper and Boards Limited

THE FIRST, LARGEST MILL OF THE MADRAS STATE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PRINTING AND WRITING PAPER

Authorised Capital . . . Rs. 10,00,00,000
Issued Capital Rs. 3,50,00,000
Expected Gross Block . . . Rs. 6,00,00,000
Annual Production Capacity . 20,000 Tons
Raw materials : Bamboo and Sugar Cane Bagasse

Factory:
CAUVERY R. S., ERODE

Regd. Office:

No. 1, Alexandra Road, TIRUCHIRAPALLI-1

The Factory at Erode is being constructed by M/s. PARSONS & WHITTEMORE,

SOUTH ASIA CO. INC.

NEW YORK

who have also an interest in the finances and management of the Company.

The Factory is expected to go into full production by April 1962

Managing Agents:

Seshasayee, Parsons & Whittemore Private Limited



Good wishes or Congratulations . . . send them by a Greetings Telegram.

Greetings telegrams are delivered on a special pictorial form in an equally colourful envelope.

There are a number of stock phrases to choose from .. suitable for all occasions, personal and social.

The minimum charge for an ordinary greetings telegram is 50 nP. Each additional word costs 7 nP.

DE LUXE SERVICE

If you prefer a more personal touch, there is the De Luxe Telegram.

Phrase the telegram as you want, but write "De Luxe" in the column for special instructions. Your telegram will be delivered on the special greetings form.

Say it with

GREETINGS

OF

DE LUXE

TELEGRAMS

POSTS & TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

DA 601443

E

CHAPTER XXV

TRADE

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of India's foreign trade (imports and exports including re-exports) during 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 1,497 crores—imports Rs. 851 crores and exports Rs. 646 crores. The value of India's imports and exports and the total value of her foreign trade since 1950-51 are given below.

TABLE 199

FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA*

(By sea, air and land)

(in crores of rupees) Imports** Exports @ Total Year (less (less value transit transit of foreign trade) trade) trade 1950-51 623 - 36 601 - 35 1,224.71 1955-56 . . 704 - 81 1956-57 609 - 41 1,314.22 . . 832 - 45 . . 612.52 1,444.97 1957-58 993.58 621 - 31 1,614·89 1,374·69 1958-59 804.55 . . 570.14 1959-60

As will be seen from the above figures, India was having an adverse balance of merchandise trade during these years. The balance of trade since 1950-51 is shown below.

851 - 42

645.72

TABLE 200 BALANCE OF MERCHANDISE TRADE*

									(in	crores	of rupees)
1950-51	4.		mir.		1	•••	-			270700	
1955-56							••	••			-22.01
1956-57						• •	• •			• •	-95·40
1957-58						•••	••		••		-219.93
1958-59				•••	• •	••	• •				$-372 \cdot 27$
1959-60			••	• •		• •		• •	• •		$-234 \cdot 41$
		•••	• •	• • •		• •			3.000		$-205 \cdot 70$

Balance of Payments

The following table shows the current balance of payments position since 1956-57 after taking into account net invisible receipts and official donations †.

*Source: Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (See Report Currency and Finance for the year 1959-60. Reserve Bank of India).

**Exclude treasure imports and the value of certain special imports of foodgrains and stores of which full particulars are not available.

@Figures are inclusive of re-exports and exports of lend-lease silver to the USA but exclude treasure exports, transit trade and are on f.o.b. basis.

† The figures of imports and exports in this and the following sections are based on Exchange Control records and are not comparable with those given by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics in The Accounts Relating to the Foreign (Sea, Air and Land) Trade of India. For an explanation of the difference, please see *India's Balance of Payments* 1948-49—1955-56 (Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, pp. 7 and 27-28).

TABLE 201 CURRENT BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(in crores of rupees) 1960-61 (April-1958-59 1959-60 September) 1957-58 1956-57 (preliminary) 923.7 1,029.6 538 - 7 1,099.5 1,233 · 6 Imports c.i.f. (private and government) 299.3 594.1* 575.9 623 · 3 Exports f.o.b. 635.2 639.5 453.7 -300 · 4 239 . 4 464.3 Trade balance 35.6 34.4 39.5 34.1 26.8 Official donations

91.7

 $-327 \cdot 6$

payments (net) The improvement in the balance of payments position in 1959-60 was mainly the result of reduced imports accompanied by a sizeable increase in exports. During the first half of 1960-61 the trade banance as well as the deficit in balance of payments was proportionately much larger. The following table shows the manner in which the current balance of payments deficit was financed.

104.0

-501 • 4

112.5

 $-312 \cdot 3$

TABLE 202 FINANCING BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DEFICIT

(in crores of rupees)

34.8

-177 - 8

78.1

-180.8 †

					Maria Cara Service Control
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 (April- September) (preliminary)
Official loans (net) Drawings on IMF Other capital transactions	30·7 54·7 4·0	115·1 -34·5 101·7	218·6 ————————————————————————————————————	185·5 —24·0 24·4	118·3 —10·5 29·4
Draft on foreign exchange re-	221 · 3	259.9	42.3	16.1	55.0
Errors and omis- sions	1.6	-9.8	-21.7	-21.2	-14.4
Current balance of payments deficit.	312.3	501 · 4	327.6	180.8	177.8

Imports

Other invisibles(net)

Current balance of

India's imports in 1959-60, at Rs. 924 crores, were lower by Rs. 106 crores than in 1958-59 and by Rs. 310 crores than the record level of Rs. 1,234 crores in 1957-58. The decline was brought about by a fall in Government imports. With the restrictive import policy in force since the middle of 1957, private imports of most goods other than mineral oils, raw cotton, vehicles, chemicals and metals other than iron and steel continued to decline. Imports of raw materials rose in consonance with the higher level of industrial activity recorded during the year.

The sharp fall of Rs. 108 crores in Government imports was concentrated in the non-food sector. Food imports rose slightly (by Rs. 3 crores) to Rs. 155 crores due to larger purchases of rice from Burma and higher PL 480 shipments. In the non-food sector, both development and nondevelopment imports recorded a decline. Lower utilisation of external

[†]Including non-monetary gold movement worth Rs. 5.9 crores.

^{*}Exclude silver despatched to the USA.

^{**}Variations in reserves include movements in the foreign assets of the Reserve Bank of India as, well as in Government balances held abroad.

assistance was associated with a sharp decline in imports of machinery and railway stores, while the substantially lower imports of iron and steel reflected a rise in domestic production of iron and steel.

Imports on Government Account

The following table shows the particulars of Government imports since 1956-57.

TABLE 203
IMPORTS ON GOVERNMENT ACCOUNT

				(in cror	es of rupees)
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61 (April- September)
Foodgrains Capital equipment for Government projects'	107·6 52·5	165·3 104·7	151·7 142·6	155·2 98·2	114·1 46·8
Iron and steel Railway stores Communication stores, including ships	15·1 33·3 25·8	49·7 50·3 30·3	43·2 51·5 11·8	15·7 17·0 17·6	10·3 14·0 9·1
Other items (in- cluding fertilizers)	53.3	137-2	124.0	112.7	56.6
TOTAL	287.6	537.4	524.8	416-4	251.3

Developmental Imports

The impact of development on imports and the effectiveness of the restrictive import policy followed since 1957 is shown in the following table.

TABLE 204
IMPORTS OF DEVELOPMENTAL AND NON-DEVELOPMENTAL
COMMODITIES

(in crores of rupees) 1960-61* 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60* (April-September) Non-developmental 329 - 3 451-7 386.3 348.9 202-2 commodities Food 107.6 162.0 151 - 1 155-2 114-1 Other consumer 63.9 123 - 4 104.2 65.5 33.9 goods Other non-develop-98.3 185.5 170.7 128-2 54-2 mental items Raw materials 121.5 168-3 106-2 Intermediate goods 441.8 374.0 168.3 129.7 85.4 Capital goods 328 - 4 144·9 74·3 378.5 353.5 276.8 Private 213 - 8 206.0 141.7 134.5 Government 114.6 172.5 211.8 142.3 70.6 TOTAL 1,099.5 1,204.2 1,029.6 923 - 7 538.7

Exports

Exports in 1959-60, at Rs. 623 crores, were higher by Rs. 47 crores than in 1958-59. The impact of the recessionary tendencies abroad, which had affected India's export trade in the previous two years, worked itself off by this year. Moreover, the various export incentive schemes introduced since 1958 started yielding results this year, particularly in the case of

^{*}Preliminary.

vegetable oils, oilseeds and cotton textiles. The withdrawal of Chinese competition to Indian cotton textiles in the UK and South East Asia, and a sudden rise in Chinese demand for our jute manufactures also helped India's export trade. The trade with rupee payments agreement countries continued to grow and helped the overall export performance; hides and skins, jute manufactures and tea were the major beneficiaries.

Commodity-wise, the largest gains over the year were recorded by cotton manufactures (Rs. 18 crores), hides and skins (Rs. 16 crores), oil-cakes (Rs. 11 crores), and vegetable oils and oilseeds (Rs. 10 crores). Raw cotton and tea, on the other hand, registered a fall of Rs. 8 crores

each.

TRADE POLICY

Trade policy during 1959-60 continued to be characterised by increasing emphasis on export promotion. Even import control policy aimed at

stimulating exports through export incentive schemes.

The main features of import policy during 1959-60 were (i) increase in the number of items licensable to actual users by 28 in the first halfyear and by 23 in the second half-year; (ii) permission to certain industries to import raw materials on an annual basis so as to facilitate the planning of purchases in advance at advantageous prices; (iii) certain measure of relief to the consumer in the form of token quotas for items which had been under ban (e.g., watches, time-pieces and musical instruments); (iv) larger allocation of foreign exchange for raw materials and accessories and to some extent machinery and capital equipment, to the export industries; and (v) introduction, in October 1959, of a special licensing category for capital goods under which import of capital equipment would be licensed against additional exports. In December 1959, currency discrimination in respect of imports from the dollar area was eliminated so that all soft currency area licences were thenceforth allowed to be utilised for imports from the dollar area up to the full face value of the licence. Imports of capital goods, however, continued to be restricted to the country or countries indicated on the licence.

With a view to stimulating exports, the scope of incentive schemes was extended during 1960-61 for the grant of licences for import of raw materials and accessories and in certain cases machinery and capital equipment against exports of manufactured goods. The scheme of "Repeat" licensing introduced in October 1959-March 1960 period, was continued. The facility of annual licensing was provided for actual users and established importers in a large number of cases. In order to reduce speculative spurt in prices, imports of certain items continued to be canalised through an agency approved by the Government. Import of mercury was canalised through the State Trading Corporation. During the licensing period April-September 1960, quotas for Established Importers were increased in the case of 21 items. The basic period for 34 items was extended. During the licensing period October 1960-March 1961 quotas were reduced or banned for as many as 107 items. Cuts were imposed on items of consumer interest such as wines, whisky, cotton fabrics, sheet and plate glass, time-pieces, etc. Import quotas were also scaled down over the range of items having a strong indigenous industry angle. Quotas for import of spare parts of sugar manufacturing machinery and spare parts of earth moving machinery were slightly increased. The list of items open to actual user licensing was expanded to cover 280 items.

In regard to exports, there was an intensification of the promotional efforts which might be broadly grouped into (i) incentive schemes, (ii) fiscal reliefs, (iii) relaxation of controls and (iv) conclusion of trade agree-

ments.

Incentive schemes which provide for the grant of licences for the import of raw materials and accessories, and in some cases machinery and capital equipment, against exports (past and prospective) of the finished product, were formulated during the year in respect of woollen goods, vanaspati, canned fish and ship-repairing industries. The scheme for art-silk, pended in March 1959 owing to the large-scale abuse of incentives, was revived in a modified form in July 1959. As regards engineering goods, the scheme of granting allotments of raw materials was widened. The scheme for cotton textiles, first formulated for the half year October 1958-March 1959, was strengthened and expanded. The scheme now covers items like mosquito nets, cotton bags, pillow cases, ready-made garments and hosiery in addition to those originally included. The categories of exporters eligible under the scheme have also been enlarged to cover manufacturers and exporters of these items as well as mills whose cloth had been utilised for manufacturing them. The incentive scheme for the export of films was modified to cover parties having no export performance to their credit, but who have entered into firm export contracts; the scheme also provides for the utilisation of the import entitlements in respect of raw film for the import of photographic negatives, studio equipment, etc., within the prescribed limits. The tin plate/steel sheet scheme for the supply of these items to exporters, whose products are exported in containers of tin plates or steel sheets, was extended to several other industries. The scheme for the export of groundnut and salad oils which allowed, as incentive, additional export quotas of groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) against groundnut and salad oil exports, was continued during the year.

During 1960-61 about 80 items were removed from the export trade control schedule, the important ones being wool waste, certain essential oils, paraffin, wax, haberdashery and millinery, instruments, apparatus and appliances, vegetable ghee, vessels for inland and harbour navigation, belts and belting etc. A few other items, which were not allowed for export or were allowed on quota basis, were now placed on free licensing list: dog spikes, chair spikes, screw spikes, pickled goat skins, coal tar and mixtures containing coal tar.

A number of fiscal reliefs in the form of refunds of taxes (such as customs and Central excise duties) paid earlier on the materials and components used in the manufacture of the finished product for export were announced. Similarly, the burden of the transport cost in moving the goods from the interior to the port of shipment was reduced by allowing rebates on freight in respect of commodities like manganese ore and certain engineering items. Concessions were granted to the tea gardens in Cachar and Tripura in regard to the fertiliser and transport costs.

Existing restrictions on a number of export commodities were relaxed. Thus, tinned butter, barrow and hand-cart tyres, imported paper and paste board and HPS groundnut-in-shell, hitherto under ban, were allowed for export; larger quotas were granted in respect of linseed oilcake, HPS groundnut kernels and groundnut oil; items like silk waste, khandsari molasses and certain items of wild life were decontrolled; and a long term policy covering the period up to 1961 (instead of the half-yearly and even shorter term policy announcements made hitherto) was announced in respect of a number of vegetable non-essential oils, oilseeds and oilcakes, vanaspati green coconuts, cigarette paper, etc., in order to assure continuity of supplies to foreign customers. As against these, restrictions had to be imposed on raw goatskins and nux vomica seeds in view of the acute internal shortages of these items.

Export Promotion

To coordinate all work relating to the development of India's foreign trade, particularly promotion of exports, a Foreign Trade Board and a Directorate of Export Promotion (as the Board's executive agency in the matter of export promotion) were created in June 1957. The Directorate of Export Promotion now consists of four divisions at headquarters and one each at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Directorate of Export Promotion rendered some direct services such as the framing of simplified rules for a number of items subject to drawback and rebate schemes, the preparation of rules for manufacture-in-bond and subsequent export of items like aluminium products, made from imported ingots, umbrellas, cigarettes, handicrafts and grant of assistance to exporters in securing passport, visa and foreign exchange sanction for bona fide trade promotion tours abroad. To stimulate exports, Government have in recent years established Export Promotion Councils for different commodities, namely, (i) cotton textiles; (ii) silk and rayon textiles; (iii) plastics and linoleum; (iv) cashew and pepper; (v) tobacco; (vi) sports goods; (vii) chemical and allied products; (viii) shellac; (ix) leather; (x) engineering goods; (xi) mica; and (xii) spices.

Besides, the Export Promotion Advisory Council was set up to advise on matters relating to export policy and procedure with particular reference

to the promotion of exports.

Following the recommendations of an expert committee, a State-owned Export Risks Insurance Corporation (authorised capital Rs. 5 crores) was set up in July 1957. The Corporation offers facilities for insuring risks not normally covered by commercial insurance companies. The Corporation has opened offices at Calcutta and Madras in order to reach more easily the exporters in other centres. During 1959-60 the Corporation issued 250 policies undertaking maximum liability for Rs. 7.56 crores.

The Director of Exhibitions looks after visual commercial publicity for Indian goods. Between January and October 1960 it participated in international fairs or exhibitions at Utrecht (Holland); New York (through US World Trade Fair); Paris; Chicago; Dallas (USA); Izmir (Turkey); Zagreb (Yugoslavia); Milan (Italy, Milan Samples Fair); Frankfurt (W. Germany); and Vienna (Autumn Fair). A symbolic exhibtion of Indian products was also held at Vientiane (Laos). The State Trading Corporation of India took part in international fairs at Leipzig, Plovdiv and Poznan. In addition, wholly Indian exhibitions were organised in British East Africa at Mombasa (Kenya), Dar-es-Salaam (Tanganyika), Kampala (Uganda), and Nairobi (Kenya). Trade centres and show-rooms at important foreign commercial centres continued to give publicity to Indian goods. In 1960 a program of rotational commoditywise displays in these show-rooms was launched to give intensive publicity to a selected group of commodities by turn.

TRADE AGREEMENTS

During 1960 fresh trade agreements were signed with Jordan, Tunisia, Morocco and Chile. A trade and payments agreement was signed with Misr Foreign Trade Co., Cairo. The trade agreements with Afghanistan, Greece and Italy were further extended. The imbalance in our trade with West European countries continued to cause anxiety. A delegation visited some West European countries. Following this the West German Government allotted certain quotas for Indian textiles, sewing machines etc. and committed themselves to a programme of full liberalisation of certain other items in the course of next few years. Similar discussions are taking place with representatives of countries like France and Austria. In order to check the persistent imbalance of trade with Communist countries in Europe and Asia,

the pattern of trade was suitably changed in 1959. India's trade with these countries is now being carried out in non-convertible Indian rupees and on a balanced basis. This has resulted in considerable increase in our trade with these countries. New trade and payments agreements were signed with the German Democratic Republic, Bulgaria, Hungary and Yugoslavia. The trade agreement with the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam which expired in September 1959 was further extended for three years. Letters were exchanged with the German Democratic Republic, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria for improvement of trade. A trade delegation under the leadership of the Chairman of the State Trading Corporation was sent to these countries to review the present trading agreements.

New trade agreements were entered into with Pakistan and Nepal. Nepal and India will accordingly not impose duties and other restrictions on goods entering their mutual trade. The number of countries with whom India has trade and payments agreements now totals twentyseven. Trade delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, USSR and Jordan visited India during the year.

TARIFF

During 1959-60 the Tariff Commission conducted fourteen tariff enquiries relating to the continuance of protection and three major price inquiries. Tariff inquiries were conducted in respect of the following industries: sago, hydroquinone, grinding wheels, machine screws, cotton and hair belting, automobile leaf spring, stearic and oleic acids, diesel fuel injection equipment, plastics (phenol formaldehyde moulding powder and buttons), nonferrous metals, automobile hand tyre inflators, MS wood screws, calcium lactate and piston assembly. The Government announced their decisions accepting the main recommendations of the Commission on the first ten of these industries. Accordingly tariff protection in the case of sago, hydroquinone, grinding wheels, machine screws, cotton and hair belting and automobile leaf spring was discontinued with effect from January 1960. As regards stearic and oleic acids and diesel fuel injection equipment industries, the period of protection has been further extended by three years and four years respectively, from January 1, 1960. In the case of plastics industry, although protection to phenol formaldehyde moulding powder would continue at the existing level of protective duty of 35 per cent ad valorem till December 31, 1962, that for plastic buttons was discontinued with effect from January 1, 1960. In the case of non-ferrous metals industry, while protection granted to copper and brass sheets, commercial and industrial lead-sheets for tea chests and lead strips was discontinued from January 1, 1960, that granted for lead sheets (other than sheets for teachest), zinc sheets not otherwise specified, zinc strips, copper rods (other than electrolytic copper rods), brass rods, copper and brass pipes, and tubes would continue for a further period of three years from January 1, 1960 at the existing rates of duty.

The three major price inquiries related to acetate yarn, paper and paper boards and sugar.

DIRECTION OF TRADE

The UK and the USA continued to be India's principal buyers as well as suppliers. During 1959, their shares in India's export trade were 27.2 per cent and 15.4 per cent respectively. The share of the UK in the imports was 19.5 per cent and that of the USA 22.0 per cent.

The principal countries to which India exported during 1952-59 and the values of the exports to each are shown in table 205.

TABLE 205
EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(By sea, air and land)

					(v	value in lakhs of rupees)		
Countries		- [1952	1956	1957	1958	1959	
UK			125,76	186,99	160,11	165,24	167,64	
USA			116,49	89,80	131,39	92,56	95,12	
Japan	7 10 54		25,20	30,71	25,21	25,77	34,38	
Australia			23,45	22,28	24,68	21,37	19,15	
USSR			_	12,19	17,48	23,31	30,34	
Ceylon		/		21,50	16,74	19,79	22,14	
Germany (West)			12,43	15,03	16,09	14,70	19,44	
Canada			12,74	15,72	13,92	14,54	15,12	
Directo			23,49	10,18	13,19	7,48	12,62	
Egypt			6,55	11,13	10,99	8,63	8,87	
France			5,96	5,77	10,18	7,06	8,14	
Argentina	Action 1			- Yan	9,82	9,25	7,98	
Cudon				_	9,73	7,16	14,62	
Singapore			15,08	7,64	8,92	9,50	7.51	
Netherlands			10,30	11,97	8,37	6,72	8,96	
Kenya Colony		2 9 1	7,05	5,80	7,68	4,60	4,83	
Italy			10,42	8,28	7,30.	5,50	5,58	
Nigeria	Marian Co				6,90	6,88	3,98	
Pakistan			47,35	8,09	6,68	7,12	6,29	
TOTAL (including other of	ountri	es)	613,37	605,45	637,74	570,56	615,78	

The principal countries from which India imported during 1952-59 and the value of the imports from each are shown in table 206.

TABLE 206
IMPORTS FROM PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(By sea, air and land)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

Countries 1952 1956 1957 1958 1959							
Countries	1952	1956	1957	1958	1939		
UK	148,97	207,88	238,50	168,53	172,72		
TICA	272,66	94,21	170,32	161,46	195,43		
			122,82	93,95	118,72		
Germany (West)	24,19	81,82			35.56		
Iran	10 41	42 27	55,40	33,07	40,96		
Japan	19,41	43,27	54,42	39,66			
Italy	11,46	26,12	30,39	25,57	25,86		
France	13,03	19,54	28,69	16,96	19,10		
USSR	_	14,91	22,68	21,71	16,65		
Belgium		23,45	21,94	16,59	13,37		
Switzerland		16,26	17,81	9,68	7,83		
Australia	15,10	11,65	16,41	15,32	11,80		
Malaya	_		14,19	10,70	2		
Saudi Arabia	15,73	21,50	14,02	19,67	20,05		
Canada	29,66	7,03	13,58	34,66	22,21		
Pakistan	29,14	20,93	13,40	6,28	5,46		
Burma	31,08	5,71	13,19	45,54	13,17		
Netherlands	12,36	14,16	12,98	9,82	13.07		
Cincapara	13,77	14,55	12,67	9,29	9,09		
Curadan	10,,,,	11,11	11,92	8,96	10,70		
Vannoit			11,40	8,26	5,15		
Egypt	20,11	15,52	10,68	6,24	8.04		
Manua Calany					11,64		
Kenya Colony	19,67	19,32	9,35	11,50	11,01		
TOTAL	801,56	808,74	1,025,80	864,18	887,38		
(including other countries)	601,50	000,74	1,023,00	004,10	007,50		
(including other countries)							

PATTERN OF TRADE

The principal commodities imported into India during 1952-56, along with their value, are shown in table 207. The values of the commodities imported during 1957, 1958 and 1959 are shown in table 208.

Owing to the adoption of the revised trade classification from January 1957 onwards, the grouping of articles in many cases differs from the earlier pattern.

TABLE 207
IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1952-56)

(By sea, air and land)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodities	1952	1955	1956
Will and	126,37	15.72	. 2,72
Wheat	48,75	18,78	70
Rice (not in the mask)	34	1.09	1.06
	13,55	12.97	15.09
Fruits and vegetables Milk (condensed/ preserved) Milk (condensed/ preserved)	3.50	6.04	6.51
Provisions and oilman's stores excluding milk, con-	. 4.19	5.67	8,30
densed and preserved			
Spices	5,08	5,62	8.12
Cotton, raw	115,44	53,50	53,59
lute raw	23,50	17,42	13,82
Machinery of all kinds	91,95	109,64	150,51
Instruments and appliances	21.75	26,37	34,73
Kerosene oil	21,53	22,47	21,97
Mineral oil other than kerosene	56,64	32,27	46,41
Metals (excluding ores)	44,96	75,93	159,49
Chemicals (excluding manures)	16,54	19.74	24,48
Drugs and medicines	12,95	13,87	16,46
Motor cars and motor ombnibuses	6,91	12,91	13,42
Artificial silk yarn	7,07	14,32	17,40
- Wool, raw and tops	4,86	8,89	9,94
Newsprint	4.65	6,18	6,19
Paper (excluding newsprint)	6,19	7,19	8,31
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,77	16,41	14,58
Paints and painter's materials		2,38	2,68
Hardware	4,78*	- 6,61	7,80
Seeds	2,84	7,57	8,43
Wood and timber	3.14	2,69	3,55
Staple fibre and yarn	4.52	96	5,74
Cycles and cycle parts	3,87	3,20	4,00
Cotton manufactures	5,38	3,42	5,89
Manures	2,88	2,17	3,71
Vegetable non-essential oils	4,42	6.35	4,85
Woollen yarn and manufactures	2,62	3,00	2,75
Others	83,15	107,72	125,63
TOTAL	801,56	649.07	808.74
TOTAL	001,50		

TABLE 208 IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1957-59)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

. Commodities		1957	1958	1959
Machinery other than electric Iron and steel Petroleum products Transport equipment Electric machinery and appliances Raw cotton Wheat, unmilled		171,83 146,98 77,76 75,81 61,14 48,62 34,75	139,88 97,80 60,30 13,41 49,04 30,66 102,65	146,19 84,01 68,62 70,42 50,01 34,76 109,86
Petroleum, crude and partly refined Chemical elements and compounds Manufactures of metals n.e.s. Textile yarn and thread Ordnance		29,75 29,16 22,54 19,15 18,53	15,54 28,44 15,21 13,91 4,02	9,83 41,02 23,35 14,83 74

^{*}Excluding cutlery and electroplated ware.

TABLE 208—(concld.)

		-		
Commodities		1957	1958	1959
Copper		17,94	13,53	16,38
		16,90	44,03	9,12
NICC		16,39	10,21	8,83
Wediemar and pharmaceuten product		15,84	12,31	11,19
Fresh fruits and nuts		12,98	11,08	9,17
Raw wool and hair		12,59	8,02	9,35
Paper and paper board		12,14	10,48	
Oilseeds, nuts and kernels		10,89	6,70	11,22
Coal-tar dyestuffs and natural indigo		8,01	6,00	7,14
Aluminium				5,94
Milk and cream, dried or condensed		7,99	5,86	7,45
Miscellaneous chemicals and products .		7,97	5,46	7,66
Zinc ·· ·· ·		7,23	6,12	5,28
Raw inte (and waste)		7,20	3,39	1,43
Crude minerals (excluding coal, petroleum, fert	ilizer	6,69	5,25	6,32
materials and precious stones)				
Vegetable oils		5.21	3,84	3,86
vegetable ons	-			
TOTAL (including other items) .		1,025,82	864,18	887,38
			1	

The principal commodities exported by India during 1952-56 and their values are shown in table 209, while the values of the principal commodities exported during 1957, 1958 and 1959 are shown in table 210.

TABLE 209
EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1952-56)
(By sea, air and land)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

	<u> </u>		1	
Commodities	兼	1952	1955	1956
Food, Drink and Tobacco				
Tea		80,80	113,55	143,16
Cashew kernels		12,12	11.65	15,27
Other fruits and vegetables		7,03	2,45	3,07
Pepper		18,00	4,83	3,57
Other spices		6,50	5,73	5,99
Tobacco		18,31	13,36	15,51
Raw Materials				
Cotton, raw		15,12	24,17	17,55
Cotton, waste			10,50	7,66
Wool, raw		\	8,10	10,65
Lac		8,39	12,54	9,73
Mica		9,59	8.05	8,78
Coal		10,92	4,29	5,14
Manganese ore		21,63	14,37	22,75*
Iron ore	4		5,62	9,19*
Hides and skins, raw		5,85	6,73	6,07
Processed Articles		5,05		
Groundnut oil		9.75	20,73	4,04
I imposed oil	••	6,15	7,62	7,44
Contan all	at.	7.09	4,34	6,10
Hidas and alsing		17,69	22,56	23,06
tanned		17,09	22,30	
Manufactures				
Cotton nineacondo		64,31	57.78	57,32
Other actter meanifestures	••	9,21	6,01	5,57
Lute years and manufactures	••		123,58	112,49
Wasilen cornets and manufactures		162,85	4,05	4,06
	••	2,71	9,03	9,61
Coir yarn and manufactures		7,36	100.91	92,88
Other miscellaneous items		91,25	100,91	
TOTAL (excluding re-exports)		612.27	602,55	606,66
TOTAL (excluding re-exports)		613,37	002,33	

^{*}Figures obtained from customs houses through Export Trade Controllers.

TABLE 210
EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (1957-59)

(value in lakhs of rupees)

Commodities	1957	1958	1959
Теа	123,40	136,54	126,40
Catton fabrics	65,19	- 46,46	61.31
r +:10 fobrics (Other Inah Cotton)	59,98	67.59	71.35
Taytile articles (other than clothing and lootwear)	58,29	46,16	47,36
Citizen and platinum group metals	37,67	11,42	
Ores of non-ferrous base metals and concentrates	35,38	18,63	16.64
Leather	21,58	- 18,25	28,65
Raw cotton	18,66	21.20	16.37
Fresh fruits and nuts (not including oilnuts)	16,04	17,36	16,60
Crude vegetable materials, inedible n.e.s	14,40	13.39	15,77
Raw wool	12,93	9.35	12,22
Sugar	12,88	3,68	2,54
Iron ore and concentrates	11,76	9.99	12,93
Tobacco, unmanufactured	11,59	14,70	12,93
Vegetable oils	11,42	7,45	13,97
Crude minerals (excluding coal, protroleum, ferti-	11,30	11,74	12,47
lizer materials and precious stones)	11,50		*->,'
Textile yarn and thread	9.78	12,03	11,10
Textile floor covering and tapestries	8.84	8,88	9.20
C- Ca	7,73	7,18	6,25
Hides and skins, raw	6,99	7,17	10,67
Detailsum products	6.62	4,11	3.07
Cool sole and briguettes	5.34	5,58	4.83
Coal, coke and briquettes	3,34	3,36	4,03
TOTAL (including other items), excluding re-exports	637,74	570,56	615,78

TERMS OF TRADE

The following three tables show (i) the index numbers of the quantity and price of India's exports; (ii) the index numbers of the quantity and price of her imports; and (iii) the terms of trade, that is, the ratio of export price index' to import price index.

TABLE 211
INDEX NUMBERS OF EXPORTS*
(Base: 1958=100)

	Volum	e index	Unit value index		
Class of commodity	January 1960	September 1960	January 1960	September 1960	
Food	101	103	114	112	
Beverage and tobacco	30	95	66	67	
Crude materials (inedible except fuels)	110	78	106	99	
Willeld files and Inbricante etc	110	113	99	99	
Aillild and vegetable oils and foto	123	113	94	101	
Chemicals	83	148	149	140	
Manufactured goods	103	106	102	115	
Wideninery and transport equipment	272	176	82	96	
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	116	114	109	114	
GENERAL	100	99	107	110	

^{*}These revised series are from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

TABLE 212 INDEX NUMBERS OF IMPORTS* (Base 1958=100)

	Volume	index	Unit value index		
	January 1960	September 1960	January 1960	September 1960	
Food	33	25 18	100	97	
Beverages and tobacco	19	266	96 94	105 86	
Crude materials (inedible except fuels) Mineral fuels and lubricants etc.	98	59	84	86	
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	131	93	93	93	
Chemicals	137	129	95	92	
Manufactured goods	97	110	98	103	
Machinery and transport equipment	90	127	109	102	
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	72	92	112	101	
GENERAL	88	107	99	97	

TABLE 213

NET TERMS OF TRADE

(Base 1958=100)

1960						
January		7.		 		108
September			••		1	1 113

STATE TRADING CORPORATION

The State Trading Corporation was established in May 1956 as an entirely State-owned organisation (authorised capital now Rs. 5 crores). Its aim is to stimulate trade, by filling up the many gaps in India's foreign trade structure. Since its inception, the Corporation has been striving to increase India's exports to countries with controlled economies in order to secure from them such items as steel, cement and equipment without straining the country's foreign exchange industrial reserves. It has been endeavouring to diversify India's trade and find new markets for traditional and non-traditional export items of India. It has arranged a number of link deals with foreign countries for importing essential capital goods and industrial raw materials in exchange for exports from India. It has also arranged bulk contracts and effected equitable distribution of vital raw materials (such as caustic soda, soda ash, newsprint, mercury, camphor, dye stuff and so on) so that the prices of these items are brought down to reasonable levels. The quantum and timing of the imports have been so fixed as to avoid recurring disruption in supply and to create and maintain conditions favourable for a larger production of these commodities in India. Among the goods for which exports have been arranged by the Corporation are: mineral ores, shoes, handicrafts, salt, tea, coffee, and woollen goods. The Corporation has also played an important role in the development of port facilities, mines and transport which are essential for expeditious and efficient handling of goods imported or exported. The long-term contracts with Japan and some other countries arranged by the Corporation to boost up India's iron ore exports have contributed a good deal to speed up the development of railway connections between the mines and the shipping centres. The value of trade handled by the Corporation since its inception till the end of 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 120.04 crores including Rs. 45.07 crores (exports 16.63 crores; imports Rs. 28.44 crores) during 1959-60.

In July 1956 the Corporation was entrusted with the task of acquiring cement from Indian manufacturers, importing from abroad, and equitable

^{*}These revised series are from the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

distribution at an equalised price at all railheads in India. With the improvement of internal supply position, the Corporation was authorised in 1958 also to export cement from India.

INTERNAL TRADE COASTAL TRADE

For purposes of statistics, the Indian coast has been divided into the following maritime blocks*: (i) West Bengal, (ii) Orissa, (iii) Madras (including Andhra), (iv) Travancore Cochin, (v) Cochin Port, (vi) Bombay, (vii) Saurashtra, Okha and Kutch. Trade between ports in the same maritime block is classed as "internal trade" and that between one maritime

block and another as "external trade".

In 1956-57, the total coastwise trade was valued at Rs. 343 crores, consisting of Rs. 180 crores (imports) and Rs. 163 crores (exports). Of Rs. 180 crores worth of imports, over Rs. 169 crores constituted external trade as among the blocks and about Rs. 10 crores internal trade within the blocks themselves. Rs. 169 crores of external trade in the coastal sector again consisted of Rs. 158 crores worth of Indian merchandise and Rs. 11 crores worth of foreign merchandise. Table 214 below shows the values of the coastwise trade of India.

TABLE 214
COASTWISE TRADE

(value in lakhs of rupees)

(value in rains of repeat							
	1953-54	1955-56	1956-57	1958	1959		
Imports Indian merchandise Foreign merchandise Treasure	143,80 11,31 5	164,52 13,70	166,87 12,66 —	166,80 9,31	192,41 5,69		
Total imports	155,16	178,23	179,53	176,11	198,10		
Exports Indian merchandise Foreign merchandise Treasure	138,92 11,75 2	143,83 15,90 6	146,93 16,21 —	153,53 8,88 —	172,87 5,78 1		
Total exports	150,69	159,79	163,14	162,41	178,66		
TOTAL TRADE	305,85	338,02	342,67	338,52	376,76		

INLAND TRADE

Considering the vastness of the country, its varied calimate and diverse natural resources, it is not unnatural that the inland trade of India is many times larger than its external trade. According to an estimate in the report of the National Planning Committee's sub-committee on trade, the value of the country's internal trade in 1940 was about Rs. 7,000 crores as compared to Rs. 500 crores for external trade. Precise data about the internal trade are, however, not available. It is difficult to keep track of the large volume of goods carried by bullock carts and country boats. Statistics of the trade carried by rail and inland steamer are, however, available.

^{*}From April 1957, the following nine maritime blocks corresponding each to a maritime State or Union Territory following the reorganisation of States, has been adopted: (i) West Bengal, (ii) Orissa, (iii) Andhra Pradesh, (iv) Madras, (v) Kerala, (vi) Mysore, (vii) Bombay, (viii) Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and (ix) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.

The following table shows the movement of selected articles by rail and river between the States and the chief port towns (in terms of imports).

TABLE 215
INLAND TRADE—SELECTED ARTICLES

(in thousand maunds) 1951-52 1955-56 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 Coal and coke ... 54,13,00 58,01,88 57,52,22 65,88,54 71,41,02 77,69* 83,59† 1,21,19 72,30† 73,73 Raw cotton 87,33 2,21,19 70,26 66,46 75,62 Cotton piecegoods 1000 4,54,11 2,97,74 91,20 4,86,78 5,00,75 2,23,20 4,91,49 Rice (not in husk) 5,21,48 4,40,06 94,66 Raw jute Wheat 6,68,69 1,26,26 1,04,99 1,49,68 4,65,37 2,22,56 5,13,66 2,53,35 6,60,95 6,78,14 Iron and steel products 7,09,09 2,50,57 2,53,36 2,63,78 2,90,90 Oilseeds . . . 2,94,20 3,38,63 3,02,45 3.19.49 Salt 2,44,59 Sugar (excluding khandsari 1,74,99 2,22,18 3,03,57 1,98,88 sugar)

For purposes of these statistics, again, India has been divided into 36 trade blocks, roughly representing the former States of the Indian Union with the addition of the chief port towns of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Cochin. The Andhra ports, the Saurashtra ports and the ports in Madras other than Madras port have also been treated separately. Only the figures of actual imports into these blocks are represented here. Thus, the internal trade within each of these trade blocks is excluded from the scope of these statistics.

Metric Weights and Measures

The metric system of weights and measures was made permissive from October 1958 in selected fields by notifications under the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1956. The use of metric weights was introduced in trade in all regulated markets and specified areas in all States and Union Territories in consultation with the State Governments and representative associations of trade and industry.

From October 1960 the use of metric weights became compulsory in specified areas, industries and trades, where they had been permitted on an optional basis two years earlier. The two-year transitional period wasallowed to ensure a smooth transition to the new system and to facilitate completion of preparatory steps by traders as well as by Governments. The areas, where only metric weights are permitted by law, account for about one fifth of the population of the country. The industries include cotton and jute textiles, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, engineering, chemicals, cement, paper, petroleum, refractories, vanaspati and salt. The metric system has also come into use in several Government departments both at the Centre and in the States including the commercial branches of of the Railways, the Customs and Central Excise Departments, Import and Export Trade Control organisations and ports and shipping. Legislation has been enacted to enable the post offices and the motor transport industry to adopt the metric system in 1961.

The use of metric weights in the remaining areas of the country has been permitted from April 1960 with a transitional period of two years during which the existing weights could also be used. The use of metric weights will become compulsory over the whole country from 1st April, 1962. Metric capacity measures are likely to be introduced in trade in 1961 and metric length measures in 1962. Within the next three years the metric system is expected to come into use in the country to a very significant extent.

^{*}Twelve months ending August 1955.

[†]Seven months ending March 1958 and March 1959 respectively.

more and more coffee is now being grown in

India.

here are two main varieties: ARABICA and ROBUSTA

one abounds in flavour the other in body they make a delicious blend

we now produce nearly

59000 tonn

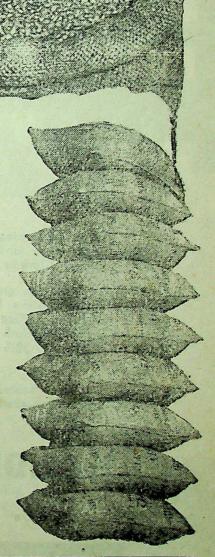
we consume

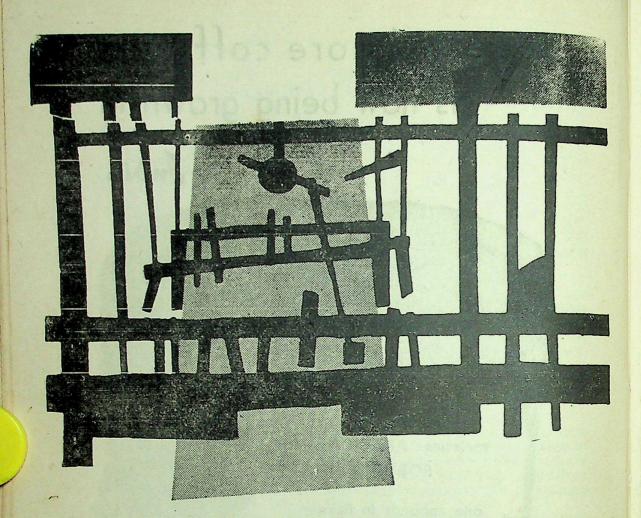
30000 tonnes

at home and export the rest



COFFEE BOARD





In a developing economy people need more and more of basic things. Cloth is one such.

To meet this growing demand, the seven million handloom weavers of India produce over 1900 million yards of cloth annually. This is nearly 30% of the country's needs.

Let us sustain the traditional craft which sustains the developing economy.

THE CRAFT THAT SUSTAINS

HANDLOOMS

India's largest cottage sudustry



ALL INDIA HANDLOOM BOARD

DA 60/651

CHAPTER XXVI

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The Indian railway system with a route mileage of 35,213 is the largest in Asia and the fourth largest in the world. More than 40 lakh persons and about 4 lakh tons of goods were carried, on an average, by the railways daily in 1960. The capital-at-charge of the railways, the country's biggest nationalised undertaking at the end of 1959-60, stood at Rs. 1,439 crores and the gross earnings at Rs. 424 crores. They employed 11,59,602 persons and paid Rs. 189 crores in wages and salaries.

Progress Since 1853

The first railway line in India was opened on April 16,1853. The progress made by the railways during the past one hundred and seven years is shown in tables 216 and 217.

TABLE 216
PROGRESS OF ALL INDIAN RAILWAYS

(in lakhs of rupees)

Year Mileag	Capital-at- charge	Gross earnings	Working expenses	Net earnings
1853 1863 2,5 1873 5,6 1883 10,4 1893 18,4 1903 26,9 1913-14 34,6 1923-24 38,0 1933-34 42,9 1943-44 (a) 40,5 1947-48 (b) 33,9 1950-51 34,0 1955-56 34,7 1957-58 34,7 1958-59 34,8 1959-60 35,0	97, 91,73 47, 148,31 59, 233,18 56, 341,11 56, 495,09 39, 717,93 53, 884,41 12, 858,54 742,20 838,18 36, 975,50 44, 1,078,23 1,228,64 81, 1,362,89	0·90 2,20 7,23 16,39 24,08 36,01 63,59 107,80 99,58 199,32 183,69 264,62 317,51 350,55 382,99 392,33 424,06	0·41 1,33 3,78 7,97 11,35 17,11 32,93 68,45 69,54 114,11 163,94 214,39 261,07 280,13 311,16 324,58 337,48	0·49 87 3,45 8,42 12,73 18,90 30,66 39,35 30,04 85,21 19,75 50,23 57,34 70,42 71,84 67,76 86,58

Railway Zones

The 37 railway systems, which existed in India before August 1949, have been grouped into eight Zones with a view to effecting economy and efficiency in administration. Some details regarding the Zones are given in table 218.

Certain narrow-gauge feeder railways (total length 445 miles), owned and operated by private companies, were not included in the reorganisation scheme, although under the Railway Companies (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1951, Government assumed powers to ensure their efficient operation in the public interest.

⁽a) Burma Railways separated in 1937. (b) Following the Partition on August 15, 1947.

TABLE 217
RAILWAY TRAFFIC
(for all Indian Railways)

Year			Passengers originating (thousands)	Passenger earnings (Rs. lakhs)	Goods originating (thousand tons)	Goods earnings (Rs. lakhs)
1871 1881 1891 1901 1911 1921-22 1931-32 1941-42(a) 1950-51(b) 1955-56 1956-57			1,92,83 5,47,64 12,28,55 19,47,49 38,98,63 56,96,84 50,58,36 62,30,72 130,77,90 129,74,31 138,25,40	2,02 3,79 6,86 10,07 18,49 34,29 31,35 39,69 99,22 108,75	35,42 1,32,14 2,61,59 4,33,92 7,12,68 9,01,42 7,45,75 9,69,97 9,23,40 11,52,83 12,53,80	4,20 9,56 15,61 21,24 32,93 49,52 58,73 89,63 139,77 177,92
1957-58 1958-59 1959-60			143,10,59 144,09,20 153,40,30	120,08 117,58 126,50	12,53,80 13,33,65 13,65,59 14,54,79	201,09 225,72 237,04 256,12

TABLE 218 RAILWAY ZONES

Zone	Date of creation	Consisting of	Headquarters	age	route mile- worked 31, 1960)*
Southern	April 14, 1951	Madras and Southern Mahratta, South Indian and	Madras	B.G. M.G. N.G.	1,858·7 4,207·6 95·7
Central	November 5, 1951	Mysore Railways. Great Indian Peninsular, Nizam's State, Scindia and	Bombay	B.G. M.G.	3,797·9 886·7
Western	November 5, 1951	Dholpur Railways. Bombay Baroda & Central India.	Bombay	N.G. B.G. M.G.	725·0 1,636·4 3,668·0
Northern	April 14,	Saurashtra, Kutch, Rajasthan, a n d Jaipur Railways. Eastern Punjab,	Della:	N.G.	759.7
	1952	Jodhpur, Bikaner, Railways and the three upper divi-	Delhi	B.G. M.G. N.G.	4,219·5 2,048·2 161·8
North-Eastern	April 14, 1952	sions of the East Indian Railway. Oudh and Tirhut, Assam Railways and Fatehgarh	Gorakhpur	B.G. M.G.	1·0 3,077·3
		district of old Bombay Baroda & Central India Rail- way.			
North East Frontier	January 15, 1958	a "uy."	Pandu	B.G. M.G.	2·2 1,694·8
Eastern	August 1, 1955	East Indian (minus the three upper	Calcutta	N.G. B.G. M.G.	52·0 2,364·0
South Eastern	August 1, 1955	divisions). Bengal Nagpur Railway.	Calcutta	N.G. B.G. M.G.	17·1 2,570·3
() 7				N.G.	924.8

⁽a) Burma Railways separated in 1937. (b) Following the Partition on August 15, 1947. *Track width; B.G. 5½'; M.G. 3'-3¾"; N.G. 2'-6" and 2'.

Railway Finances

Railway finances were separated from general finances in 1925, the railways contributing to the general revenues according to a fixed formula. In December 1949, it was decided that during the quinquennium beginning 1950-51, the railways should pay a guaranteed dividend of four per cent on the capital-at-charge at the end of each penultimate year. The revised Financial Convention, which became applicable after 1955-56, prescribes the same rate of payment except that on new lines a moratorium is to be granted during construction and for the five years to follow. The Railway Convention Committee, established in 1960, recommended a dividend of 4½ per cent on the capital-at-charge for the five years 1961-66.

The following table gives an outline of the financial results of working

Government Railways since 1955-56.

TABLE 219
RAILWAY FINANCES

(in crores of rupees)

1955-56 (Actuals)	1959-60 (Actuals)	1960-61 (Budget)	1960-61 (Revised)	1961-62 (Budget)
12·85 94·86	15·14 110·47	15·55 109·05	15·38 115·59	17·09 128·42
180·28 6·81	260·50 10·84	305·00 10·00	289·59 11·33	27·11 316·00 11·33
315·67 0·62	422·06 -0·03	465·50 —1·00	459·00 —1·00	499·95 —0·93
316.29	422.33	464.50	458.00	499.02
212·95 7·73	289·52 13·16	326·90 16·82	326·31 15·91	332·53 14·88
45·00 0·27	45·00 0·10	45·00 0·08	45·00 0·09	65·00 0·13
258 · 22	347 · 78	388-80	387-31	412.54
50·34 36·12 14·22 81·6%	74·55 54·53 20·12 79·2%	75·70 57·27 18·43 80·1%	70.69 56.66 14.03 81.1%	86·48 77·84* 8·64 79·7% 1,740·19
	(Actuals) 12.85 94.86 20.87 180.28 6.81 315.67 0.62 316.29 212.95 7.73 45.00 0.27 258.22 50.34 36.12 14.22	(Actuals) (Actuals) 12.85 15.14 94.86 110.47 20.87 25.41 180.28 260.50 6.81 10.84 315.67 422.06 0.62 -0.03 316.29 422.33 212.95 289.52 7.73 13.16 45.00 45.00 0.27 0.10 258.22 347.78 50.34 74.55 36.12 54.53 14.22 20.12 81.6% 79.2%	(Actuals) (Actuals) (Budget) 12·85 15·14 15·55 94·86 110·47 109·05 20·87 25·41 25·00 180·28 260·50 305·00 6·81 10·84 10·00 315·67 422·06 465·50 0·62 -0·03 -1·00 316·29 422·33 464·50 212·95 289·52 326·90 7·73 13·16 16·82 45·00 45·00 0·08 258·22 347·78 388·80 50·34 74·55 75·70 36·12 54·53 57·27 14·22 20·12 18·43 81·6% 79·2% 80·1%	(Actuals) (Actuals) (Budget) (Revised) 12·85 15·14 15·55 15·38 94·86 110·47 109·05 115·59 20·87 25·41 25·00 27·11 180·28 260·50 305·00 289·59 6·81 10·84 10·00 11·33 315·67 422·06 465·50 459·00 0·62 -0·03 -1·00 -1·00 316·29 422·33 464·50 458·00 212·95 289·52 326·90 326·31 7·73 13·16 16·82 15·91 45·00 45·00 45·00 0·09 258·22 347·78 388·80 387·31 50·34 74·55 75·70 70·69 36·12 54·53 57·27 56·66 14·22 20·12 18·43 14·03 81·6% 79·2% 80·1% 80·1% 81·1%

DEVELOPMENT UNDER PLANS

The main problem of the railways in recent years has been that of rehabilitation and replacements. First created by the economic depression, it was later accentuated by the severe strain of war and Partition. Under the First Five Year Plan, Rs. 423.73 crores were spent on rehabilitation and expansion of railways with the emphasis on rehabilitation.

During the Second Plan period—with an allocation of Rs. 1,121.5 crores—the Railways were expected to (i) increase passenger transport capacity by 3%, (ii) raise goods traffic to 16,20 lakh tons; (iii) add 1,200 miles of new lines, double 1,300 miles of track and electrify 880 miles, and (iv) increase the number of locomotives to 10,600, coaches to 28,900 and wagons to 35,41,000.

^{*}This includes Rs. 12.50 crores to be contributed to the General Revenues in lieu of merger of passenger tax with passenger fare.

The development programme for the Third Plan envisages an increase of 3% per annum in the non-suburban passenger traffic and 23,50 lakh tons of goods traffic by 1965-66. The proposed allocation of Rs. 890 crores will be supplemented by Rs. 330 crores from the Depreciation Reserve Fund. Subject to review the proposed allocation of Rs. 1,220 crores—exclusive of Rs. 35 crores required for 'stores suspense'—is to be distributed as shown in the following table.

TABLE 220 EXPENDITURE ON RAILWAYS (SECOND PLAN)

							4		
Rolling stock Line capacity, b	 ridge	works,	other s	 structur	al wor	ks, elec	trical v	 works	482 228
Track renewals	- 201			Commence of the					170
Electrification								9	70
New lines									120
Workshops, pla	nt and	d machi	nery						50
Staff welfare and	d staff	quarte	rs						50

(in crores of rupees)

25

15

The progress achieved at the end of the First Plan period and the targets aimed at under the Second Plan are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

New Construction and Works

Signalling and safety works ...

Railway users' amenities

Road services

Four hundred and thirty miles of dismantled lines were restored, 380 miles of new lines constructed and 46 miles of narrow gauge lines converted into metre gauge during the First Plan period. 454 miles of new lines were also under construction, 52 miles were being converted into broad gauge and surveys for over 2,000 miles of new lines were in progress. Construction of 1,200 miles of new lines, doubling of 1,300 miles, conversion of 265 miles from metre gauge to broad gauge and renewal of 8,000 miles of existing track are to be undertaken during the Second Plan period.

The following lines representing an addition of 164.09 miles were opened during 1959-60.

TABLE 221 **NEW LINE CONSTRUCTION (1959-60)**

Railway	New lines	Gauge	Mileage
Centra!	Kantargaon Naka-Akola Bhandaridah-Muri Dugda Washery Kathara siding Stage I Gidi siding Stage I Saunda siding Stage I Bachra siding Stage I Andal-Ukhra Rampur Dumra-Barauni and Tal-Hathiadah Kumedpur-Mukuria Bhilai-Deorjhal	B.G. B.G. B.G. B.G. B.G. B.G. B.G.	63·04 42·03 3·84 3·27 2·89 1·40 2·02 6·00 12·56 15·53 12·30

Rolling Stock

During the First Plan period, 496 locomotives, 4,351 coaches and 41,192 wagons were produced in the country.

The programmes of development and rehabilitation aimed at in the Second Plan and envisaged for the Third Plan are shown in the following two tables.

TABLE 222 ROLLING STOCK (SECOND PLAN)

THE STATE OF	Locomotives			Wagons			Coaches		
	Broad gauge	Metre	Nar- row gauge	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Nar- row- gauge	Broad gauge	Metre gauge	Nar- row gauge
Development Rehabilitation	468 962	451 402	81	66,575 14,879	16,820 4,952	4,021	1,764 4,392	3,364 1,422	633
Total	1,430	853	81	81,454	21,772	4,021	6,156	4,786	633

TABLE 223
ROLLING STOCK (THIRD PLAN)*

		Locomotives	Coaches	Wagons
Addition Replacement		 1,031 614	4,983 2,854	83,697 26,169
Total	Charle C	1,645	7,837	1,09,866

The following new rolling stock was placed on line during 1959-60.

TABLE 224
ROLLING STOCK PLACED ON LINE (1959-60)

	Broad	Metre	Narrow
	gauge	gauge	gauge
Locomotives	188	120	8
	1,041	525	49
	9,906	731	221

As compared to the revised targets fixed for the Second Five Year Plan, the total number of stock received up to March 31, 1960, was as follows:

			Target	Receipts
Locomotives Coaching stock (in units) Wagons (4 wheelers)	N		 2,161 8,708 1,11,739	1,813 6,091 85,539

Workshops, Plant and Machinery

The Second Plan has provided for six new workshops, a new metre gauge coach-building factory, a new furnishing unit for the Integral Coach Factory and expansion of the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works. As a result, the annual capacity in respect of periodical overhaul of rolling stock is expected to increase by 23 per cent and 71 per cent respectively for broad gauge and metre gauge locomotives, 69 per cent for broad gauge and 125 per cent for metre gauge coaches and 89 per cent for broad gauge and 92 per cent for metre gauge wagons.

Electrification

Electric traction, first introduced in 1925, is confined to a few lines near Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The total electrified mileage on

^{*}Subject to review.

March 31, 1960, was 328.87—Central Railway 184.85 (BG), Eastern 88.63 (BG), Southern 18.14 (MG) and Western 37.25 (BG). Provision for 1,442 miles of electrification has been approved under the Second Plan-730 (BG) miles on the Eastern Railway, 420 (BG) miles on the South-Eastern, 192 (BG) miles on the Central and 100 (MG) miles on the Southern. Sixtyeight miles were electrified on the Eastern Railway between April 1960 and February 1961.

Dieselisation

Diesel traction has been adopted on a few selected routes. A route mileage of 1,293 will be dieselised by 1960-61.

Bridges

The Rs. 16-crore rail-road Ganga Bridge at Mokamah was opened to traffic on May 1, 1959. The foundation-stone for the Brahmaputra Bridge at Pandu was laid on January 10, 1960. The bridge across the Gandak between Hajipur and Sonepur was opened on November 16, 1960.

Amenities for Railway Users

Of the improvements carried out during the period 1951-52 to 1959-60 to offer better travel conditions to passengers, particularly third class passengers, mention may be made of the following:

(i) safe and relaxed travel—at a cost which is perhaps the

lowest in the world-in all-steel light-weight coaches;

(ii) reservation of coaches for long-distance travel in important trains and reservation of accommodation in accordance with distances in certain trains:

(iii) introduction of new trains and extension of the runs of existing

trains;

- (iv) introduction of new 75-berther sleeping coaches in certain trains for passengers travelling over 500 miles, without levy of any surcharge:
- (v) running of all-third classs 'Janata' trains, vestibuled air-conditioned trains;

(vi) improvement of catering facilities; and

(vii) improvement of drinking water facilities, provision of fans, waiting halls, new or improved over-bridges and new or improved platforms.

Staff Welfare

As against an annual average of a little over Rs. 4 crores spent on the construction of new quarters and staff welfare measures during the First Plan period, it was proposed to spend, on an average, Rs. 10 crores per annum during the Second Plan period.

While 40,000 staff quarters were constructed during the First Plan period, 64,500 were to be built during the Second Plan period. 11,196 quarters were constructed during 1959-60. Provision has been made for 54,000 new quarters in the Third Plan, in addition to those to be provided

under composite schemes relating to workshop, yards and lines.

At the end of 1959-60, there were 74 hospitals and 478 health units/ dispensaries. A number of chest clinics for domiciliary and out-door treatment of T.B. patients have been established in addition to expansion of facilities by way of additional beds. It is proposed to open during the Second Plan period 13 new railway hospitals and 75 new dispensaries, add 1,600 beds in existing railway hospitals, double the present number of beds for railway staff in various T. B. sanatoria, and increase the number of railway schools. Steps are also being taken to increase educational

facilities for the children of railwaymen. 481 one-teacher primary schools

were opened.

In December 1957, it was decided to offer the choice of a pension scheme to all the 10 lakh or more railway employees. A scheme of large-scale upward re-distribution of posts calculated eventually to benefit 1,70,000 railwaymen in non-gazetted cadres was announced in February 1957. Steps are also being taken to explore avenues for quicker promotion of class IV Staff. The Class IV Staff Committee's recommendations have been accepted by Government.

For the benefit of children of railway workers studying in places away from their parents, 12 subsidised hostels are being set up. Mobile libraries are being formed for the use of staff posted at wayside stations. The first mobile library was inaugurated on the North-Eastern Railway

in December 1958.

Self-Sufficiency

The Indian railways are not only self-sufficient in their requirements of locomotives and coaches, but have now capacity to assist neighbouring countries not only in respect of the rolling stock but also of goods wagons and equipment like lighting, signalling, sleepers, girders and others. Efforts will be made during the Third Plan period to manufacture electric and diesel locomotives and other equipment now being imported. As against Rs. 320 crores during the Second Plan, the Third Plan foreign exchange requirement of the Railways is placed at Rs. 130 crores.

OPERATING STATISTICS

Passenger Traffic and Earnings

The salient features of passenger traffic and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways during 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 are shown below.

TABLE 225
PASSENGER TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

· Serv	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Number of passen- gers (in hun-					
dreds)	129,73,550	138,25,43,0	143,10,59,5	144,09,21,0	157,97,51,8
A.C	85,8	1,00,2	1,04,0	1,24,9	1,85,3
First class	1,90,30,1	2,10,67,7	2,33,83,1	3,57,99,5	3,32,46,4
Second class	1,68,75,2	1,81,42,8	1,40,63,7	1,18,83,7	1,26,11,2
Third class Passenger miles	126,13,63,9	134,32,32,3	139,35,08,7	1,40,31,12,9	153,37,08,9
(in thousands)	3,908,32,87	4,219,44,69	4,333,28,03	4,250,07,61	46,06,5706
A.C	5,12,79	5,46,57	5,81,33	6,64,43	6,85,83
First class	77,38,58	55,49,18	89,71,71	102,18,06	113,93,90
Second class	124,36,83	125,51,81	114,99,07	116,65,00	115,00,32
Third class Earnings from	3,701,44,67	4,002,98,03	4,122,75,91	4,024,60,12	4,370,77.01
thousand rupees)	100 75 40	117 20 05	120.09.42	1 17 57 20	125 (121
A ('	108,75,48	117,39,05	120,08,43 98,65	1,17,57,30	125,61,21
First class	87,51 5,88,01	93,34 6,44,45	6,61,11	1,13,69 7,42,61	1,17,56 8,06,21
Second class	6,12,22	6,16,64	5,80,73	5,97,86	5,89,73
Third class	95.87,44	103,84,62	106,67,94	103,03,14	111,89,76
Average rate char-	23,07,14	105,04,02	100,07,51	105,05,14	111,00,70
ged per pass-					44.5
enger per mile	Pies 5.34	Pies 5.34	Pies 5-32	np. 2.76	np. 2.76
A.C.	., 32-8	,, 32.8	,, 32.6	., 17-1	,, 17.01
First class	,, 14.6	,, 14.5	,, 14-1	,, 7.26	,, 7.08
Second class	,, 9.45	,, 9.43	,, 9.7	,, 5.13	,, 5.13
Third class	., 4.97	,, 9.48	,, 4.97	2.57	1 ,, 2.56

Ticketless Travel

An amendment to the Indian Railways Act was passed on May 2, 1959, to provide *inter alia* for more stringent punishment for ticketless travel.

Among other steps taken for intensifying the effort against ticketless travel are raids on selected sections and at frequent intervals, continuity checks from starting to terminal stations, surprise inspections of booking offices and the establishment of a temporary central ticket checking organisation with four squads of travelling examiners for conducting cross-country and surprise checks. The results of the checks made by the organisation during 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 are summarised below.

TABLE 226 TICKETLESS TRAVEL

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Number of pass- engers detected travelling with- out tickets.	69,02,114	73,53,340	62,79,507	63,08,255	68,37,107
Amount of fare and excess charges realised (in rupees).	1,40,29,656	1,58,02,95	1,42,90,595	1,43,24,686	1,80,99,813

Accidents and Safety of Passenger Trains

The number of fatalities and casualties in train accidents expressed as a ratio of ten lakh passengers carried, excluding those resulting from unlawful tampering of track, for 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 were as follows:

TABLE 227
TRAIN ACCIDENTS

		e / 1	Fa	talities	Casualties		
			Number	Per ten lakh passengers carried	Number	Per ten lakh passengers carried	
1955-56			16	0.01	266	0.20	
1956-57			276	0.20	335	0.24	
1957-58		34.5	77	0.05	504	0.35	
1958-59		SAME.	39	0.03	315	0.22	
1959-60	 1 10.000		4	0.002	286	0.19	

Goods Traffic and Earnings

The goods traffic carried and earnings therefrom on all Indian railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 228
GOODS TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Tons of goods carried (in thousands)	11,52,73	12,53,77	13,33,69	13,65,59	14,54,79
Revenue earn- ing traffic	9,19,65	9,82,84	10,27,45	10,30,65	11,01,96
Non-revenue earning traffic	2,33,08	2,70,93	3,06,20	3,34,94	3,52,83
Net ton miles (in thousands)	3,647,18,50	4,022,46,92	4,489,74,36	4,680,92,27	5,019,14,36

TABLE 228—(concld.)

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Revenue earning	3,088,17,87	3,407,91,69	3,797,58,36	3,957,58,21	4,227,08,24
traffic Non-revenue earn-	559,00,63	614,55,23	692,16,00	723,34,06	792,06,12
ing traffic Average miles a ton of goods	316.4	320.8	336-7	342.8	345.0
was carried Revenue earning traffic	335.8	346.7	369.6	384.0	383 · 6
Non-revenue earning	239.8	226.8	226.0	216.0	224.5
traffic Earnings from goods carried (in thou-	177,92,19	210,09,03	225,71,52	237,03,96	256,12,18
sand rupees). Average rate charged per ton of goods per mile	11·1 (pies)	11·3 (pies)	11·4 (pies)	5·99 (np.)	6·11 (np.)

The principal commodities carried by Government railways are shown in the following table.

TABLE 229
PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES CARRIED

	I Kin Cil	COMMITTED.	TIES CHIER	(in thousand	tons)
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
G-1	3,53,37	3,81,58	4,05,17	4,30,02	4,46,16
Coal					
Cement	39,56	42,91	50,77	50,12	60,56
Iron and steel*	36,55	42,37	48,61	55,92	6,61,26
Metallic ores (other	43,73	46,30	53,51	58,08	85.58
than Manganese					
ore)	13,78	16,47	16,20	9.72	11.73
Foodgrains	90,44	96,85	1,10,76	1,19,33	-1.22,87
D ·	5,12	7,20	6,88	8.18	7,99
Raw jute					
Tea	2,58	2,74	2,97	2,85	2,60
Paper and paper	2,56	2,67	3,06	3,64	4,11
products.					
Jute manufactures	2,90	2,69	2,59	2,61	2,53
Raw cotton	7.39	7,03	6,80	5,41	5,31
Cotton textiles	5,48	4,82	4,84	4.30	3,94
Oil Coods	17,66	16,42	16,41	14,97	14,61
Sugarcane		27 12	33,24	26,27	31,41
Sugarcane	34,08	37,12			
Sugar	13,36	15,36	15,16	13,84	13,54
Salt	18,58	17,15	18,80	17,81	19,52

Punctuality Ratio

The punctuality ratio † for the years 1955-56 to 1959-60 on Government railways is shown below:

TABLE 230 PUNCTUALITY RATIO

		0.10101-1			
	All trains including electric multiple unit trains	Mail and important through trains	Mixed trains	Suburban trains	Other passenger trains
Broad Gauge 1955-56 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60	 77·99 77·91 77·63 78·29 84.73	70·84 70·78 70·81 71·09 76.26	85·33 86·88 86·99 78·07 85·86	84·57 79·01 80·26 84·07 87·31	74·66 75·72 76·29 74·10 78·32

*Include machinery, etc.

†Percentage of passenger and mixed trains not losing time to the total number of trains on all Government railways.

TABLE 230-(concld.)

		All trains including electric multiple unit trains	Mail and important through trains	Mixed trains	Suburban trains	Other passenger trains
Metre Gauge 1955-56 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60	•••	75·14 74·52 80·00 80·62 81·95	61.96 62.74 75.44 75.99 78.96	75·81 77·71 80·17 89·71 92·42	74·71 70·10 91·81 81·60 82·12	71·70 69·64 76·56 77·70 78·56

Export Traffic

Priorities for rail movement of goods to ports for export have been upgraded. The balance of iron and manganese ore at the ports awaiting shipment at the end of 1955-56, 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 is shown in table 234.

Locomotive Utilisation

The average mileage obtained per engine per day on Government railways is as shown in table 235.

The productive service of engines on Government railways in freight service in terms of volume of freight transportation per engine hour for the same period is as indicated below.

TABLE 231 NET TON MILES PER ENGINE HOUR

							Broad gauge	Metre gauge
1955-56							2,124	915
1956-57							2,176	958
1957-58 1958-59					100		2,278	994
1959-60		• •	•••	• •		 	2,284	958
1757 00	••	• •	<u> </u>	• •	• •	 	2,424	999

Wagon Usage

The use of wagons on Government railways during the period 1955-56 to 1959-60 is shown below.

TABLE 232
WAGON MILES PER WAGON DAY

					Broad gauge	Metre gauge
1955-56					46.3	28.5
1956-57					47.7	28.7
1957-58					47.3	30.1
1958-59 1959-60				 	45.6	28.8
1939-00	• •	•••	 ••	 	 47.6	28.8

The productive work performed by wagons in terms of net ton miles per wagon day is as follows:

TABLE 233
NET TON MILES PER WAGON DAY

					Broad gauge	Metre gauge
1955-56					541	203
1956-57	*				570	210 225
1957-58 1958-59	 		 		 598	225
1959-60	••	• •	 	• •	 573	216 230
1757 00			 		 593	230

				EXPORT	EXPORT TRAFFIC					(in tons)
		V	Manganese Ore	6	30.0			Iron Ore		+
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Calcutta	33,175	1,05,445	89,903	93,971	66,165	38,383	20,017	73,566	49,624	8,754
Bombay	46,431	44,600	83,144	1,43,164	1,09,556	7,210	7,100	2,000	. 7,150	200
Madras	16,791	54,926	54,543	30,000	34,000	58,929	76,012	1,17,877	1,00,000	10,000
Visakhapatnam	1,43,480	1,76,539	2,53,672	2,31,175	2,61,744	37,953	63,950	16,119	10,130	13,048
		TELLO	ENGINE		TABLE 235 MILES PER DAY (STEAM)	(STEAM)				
			Broad Gauge	nge			2	Metre Gauge		
	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Passenger engine	164	165	168	169	691	128	129	128	128	133
Mixed engine	121	123	123	112	111	- 26	76	93	88	88
Goods engine	94	93	94	93	96	85	82	82	82	85
Engine in use (all services)	111	, 110	III	110	111	103	102	102	100	103
· Engine on line	- 84	83	84	83	82	77	92	74	73	73
							-			

FARES AND FREIGHT

The Railways switched over to the decimal coinage from September 15, 1957, in the case of passenger fares and from October 1, 1958, in the case of freight on goods, parcels and other traffic. The commercial departments of the railways have adopted the metric system of weights and measures from April 1, 1960. The unit of weight for the purpose of charge from that date is a quintal or 100 kilograms and the distance between stations is reckoned in kilometres instead of in miles.

Passenger fare and rate tables showing the fares or rates for various distances from 1 to 5,000 kilometres have been printed and are available

for arriving at the fares or freight rates.

For vestibuled air-conditioned third-class trains running between New Delhi-Howrah, New Delhi-Bombay and New Delhi-Madras, an additional charge of 1.25 naye paise per mile is collected.

The Railway Passengers Fares Act came into force on September 15, 1957. The rate of tax is 5 per cent of the fare for distances between 16 and 30 miles, 15 per cent for 31 to 500 miles and 10 per cent for over 500 miles. Distances up to 15 miles are exempt from the tax.

Following the recommendations made by the Railway Freight Structure Inquiry Committee, the revised railway freight structure came into force with effect from October 1, 1958. The anticipated annual increase in revenue on account of the revised freight structure is expected to be of the order of Rs. 9.6 crores on freight and Rs. 2 crores on parcel traffic. The Committee recommended an average increase of 12.9 per cent in freight

revenue, amounting to about Rs. 32 crores per annum.

The Minister for Railways, in his budget speech for 1961-62, has stated that in lieu of the merger of passenger tax in passenger fare from April, 1961, Rs. 12.5 crores will be made to the General Revenues. The special surcharge on small consignments will be raised from 10 to 20 per cent, adding to the revenue on this account by Rs. 50 lakhs per year. The minimum distance charged for coal will be raised from 42 to 70 kilometres. Coal moving for shorter distances will be charged at a minimum rate of Rs. 5 per tonne as against Rs. 4.25 to Rs. 4.98 at present. These adjustments, which will bring in only small revenue, are intended to afford relief to the railways by diverting small load traffic to the road.

ADMINISTRATION

The responsibility for the overall control and administration of the railways vests in the Railway Board, which was first set up in 1905. The Board now consists of a Chairman, who is ex-officio Secretary-General to the Union Railway Ministry, the Financial Commissioner and three Members, each in charge of Staff, Transportation and Engineering, who are of the status of Secretaries to the Union Railway Ministry.

With a view to ensuring constant and close consultation between the public and the railway administration, the following committees have been created: (i) Regional Railway Users' Consultative Committees; (ii) Zonal Railway Users' Consultative Committees at the headquarters of each railway zone; and (iii) the National Railway Users' Consultative Council at the Centre. From January 1, 1958, Divisional Consultative Committees have been set up for each division of the railways on which divisionalisation has already been brought about.

ROADS

In 1947, the Central Government assumed responsibility for the construction and maintenance of certain roads selected by them as suitable for inclusion in the system of national highways. These were statutorily declared as national highways under the National Highways Act, 1956. State highways,

district and village roads are the responsibility of the State Governments.

Progress

The progress in road development during recent years as compared to the targets laid down in the Nagpur Plan (1943), as revised to apply to the Indian Union, is shown in the following table.

TABLE 236 ROAD DEVELOPMENT

				a tari		(miles)
		1			Surfaced roads	Unsurfaced
Nagpur Plan targets			 		1,23,000	2,08,000
April 1, 1951		 			98,000	1,51,000
March 31, 1956		 			1,22,000	1,98,000
March 31, 1959		 			1,39,106	2,54,059
March 31, 1961*	••	 • •	 		1,44,000	2,50,000

National Highways

On April 1, 1947, when the Centre took over the liability for the national highways, approximately 1,600 miles of road and thousands of culverts and bridges (including about 150 major bridges) did not exist. Missing road links which accounted for 1,600 miles have since increased to 1,777 due to addition of new roads to the national highway system. The progress on national highways since then is indicated in the table below.

TABLE 237 PROGRESS OF NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

	92 1 11110	WILD III GILLA	AIS	
	Missing links constructed (in miles)	Major bridges constructed	Improve- ment of existing sections (in miles)	Widening of carriage- way (in miles)
April 1, 1947, to March 31, 1956 April 1, 1956 to December 31, 1960	746 620	33 38	5,000 3,100	400 850
Second Plan period*	700	40	3,500	800

The national highway mileage in the States and Territories of the Indian Union after reorganisation of States is as follows:

TABLE 238

									Miles
Andhra Pradesh					K. Salie P				1,412
Assam			••		• •				727
Bihar		• •	••	• •					
Gujarat	••								1,189
Jammy and Trail	••								676
Jammu and Kashmir Kerala									338
Modi									260
Madhya Pradesh									1,714
Madras				ST. 124	17.2				1,050
Maharashtra									1,514
Mysore									816
Orissa	•••	• •				La Contract	30 mg		851
Puniah		••		• •		• •	24		795
Rajasthan	••				• •		• •	••	
Uttar Pradesh			• •	• •		• •			768
West Pradesh		• •			• •				1,447
West Bengal					• •				872
Delhi									44
Himachal Pradesh									200
Manipur									139
Nagaland									69

*Estimated.

[†] Revised figures. Sikkim, which is included in the system, has a national highway mileage of 39, which is shown as part of the highways in West Bengal.

The national highways system includes inter alia the following roads:

(1) Amritsar to Calcutta

(2) Agra to Bombay

(3) Bombay to Madras via Bangalore

(4) Madras to Calcutta

(5) Calcutta to Bombay via Nagpur

(6) Varanasi to Cape Comorin via Nagpur, Hyderabad, Kurnool and Bangalore

(7) Delhi to Bombay via Ahmedabad

(8) Ahmedabad to Kandla Port (under construction) with branch to Porbandar

(9) Ambala to Tibet border via Simla (10) Delhi to Lucknow via Moradabad

(11) Lucknow to Barauni via Muzaffarpur with a branch road to the Nepal border

(12) Assam Access Road

(13) Assam Trunk Road with a branch to the Burma border through Manipur.

Other Roads

The Government of India also aid the development of certain arterial roads in the States. These include, *inter alia*, the Passi-Badarpur Road in Assam, and the West Coast Road in the States of Maharashtra, Mysore and Kerala. During the Second Plan period, 400 miles of roads were

constructed or improved till the end of December 1960.

Under a special programme approved in May 1954, for the development of certain selected State roads of inter-State or of economic importance, 125 miles of new roads were constructed and 500 miles of existing roads improved during the First Plan period. The programme, which has been carried over to the Second Plan period, provides for the construction of 1,000 miles of new roads and improvement of about 2,000 miles of existing roads. 850 miles of new roads and improvement of 1,925 miles of existing roads were completed by the end of December 1960. Roads in the States' Sector

Under the programmes drawn up by the States and Union Territories for the Second Plan period, about 21,000 miles of surfaced roads and 37,000 miles of unsurfaced roads will be constructed.

Twenty-Year Plan

A new long-term plan for road development, under active consideration, aims at bringing every village (a) in a developed and agricultural area within 4 miles of a metalled road and 1.5 miles of any road, (b) in a semi-developed area within 8 miles of a metalled road and 3 miles of any road and (c) in an undeveloped and uncultivable area within 12 miles of a metalled road and 5 miles of any road. These targets, when achieved, will provide an average of 52 miles of road per 100 sq. miles of area as against about 31 miles at present.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Motor Vehicles

The number of motor vehicles on road in India since 1947 is as follows:

TABLE 239 MOTOR VEHICLES

Year e	nding l	March	31						Number of motor vehicles
1947								4	2,11,949
1951									3,06,133
1956				 					4,22,041
1957				 	- 15.				4,47,229*
1958									5,14,805
1959						H. Marie	300		5,41,270

*Revised.

The vehicles at the end of March 1959, comprised 59,680 motor cycles, 4,039 auto-rickshaws, 24,076 jeeps, 2,18,119 private cars, 44,744 public service vehicles, 15,990 motor cabs, 1,45,048 goods vehicles and 29,574 miscellaneous vehicles.

Administration

Passenger road transport has been nationalised in many States and Union Territories. These services are being operated by statutory Road Transport Corporations, joint stock companies and State departments. Goods transport, however, is still largely in the hands of private operators and its nationalisation is not contemplated till the end of the Third Plan period.

An Inter-State Transport Commission has been set up for the purpose of development, co-ordination and regulation of road transport services

on inter-State routes.

To ensure proper co-ordination between the different modes of transport on the one hand, and Central and State policies, on the other, the Government of India have set up the Transport Development Council, the Road and Inland Water Transport Advisory Committee and the Central Transport Co-ordination Committee.

A high-level committee, set up by the Planning Commission to examine questions relating to the co-ordination of different modes of transport, expecially road and rail transport, and to advise on the future

policy of the Government, has submitted a preliminary report.

The reorganisation of the transport administrative set-up in the States has been examined by the *ad hoc* committee set up for the purpose. Its recommendations are under examination in consultation with the State Governments.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The length of navigable waterways is over 5,000 miles. The important ones are the Ganga and the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, the Godavari and the Krishna and their canals, the backwaters and canals of Kerala, the Buckingham Canal in the Madras and Andhra States, the West Coast Canals and the Mahanadi Canals in Orissa.

To co-ordinate the development of water transport on the Ganga, the Brahmaputra and their tributaries, a body, known as the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board, was set up in 1952 by the volun-

tary co-operation of the Central and State Governments.

At present, 1,557 miles of rivers are navigable by mechanically-propelled vessels and 3,587 miles by large country boats. Navigation can be developed on shallow stretches to some extent by deepening the channels, by regulation works, dredging, and by the use of craft specially designed to negotiate such stretches. Deepening by dredging entails heavy outlay. Attention has, therefore, been focussed on the use of specially designed shallow craft. The Ganga-Brahmaputra Board has taken up an experimental project for this purpose on the Upper Ganga.

Planned development works in the Ganga-Brahmaputra region include the dredging of important waterways, provision of aids to navigation such as radio-telephone and automatic beacons, and the development of inland port facilities at selected places. The Plan also provides for the development of the Buckingham Canal and the West Coast Canals. Work

on the construction of a river port at Pandu has started.

SHIPPING

Progress During the Plans

The progress achieved during the First Plan period and the targets aimed at in the Second Plan are shown below:

TABLE 240 PROGRESS OF SHIPPING

(gross registered tons)

Type o	f vess	els			Before the First Plan	At the end of the First Plan	At the end of the Second Plan
Coastal and a	djacer	nt		 	2,17,202	3,12,202	4,12,202
Overseas				 -0.0	1,73,505	2,83,505	4,05,505
Tramps					_		60,000
Tankers				 		5,000	23,000
Salvage tugs			••	,	-	-	1,000
		7	OTAL	 	3,90,707	6,00,707	9,01,707

At the end of November 1960, 173 ships totalling 8.52 lakh GRT were on the Indian Register—91 vessels of 2.79 lakh GRT on the coastal trade and 82 vessels of 5.73 GRT on the overseas trade. The balance of 49 lakh tons necessary to reach the Second Plan target will be covered by ships under construction and likely purchase of a few second hand ships.

National Shipping Board

The National Shipping Board has been established to advise the Government on policy relating to shipping. As against a target of 14.2 lakh GRT recommended by the Board during the Third Plan, it is estimated that an addition of only 1.8 lakh GRT will be made in lieu of the limited allocation under Plan funds.

Shipping Corporation

A Government-sponsored shipping corporation, known as the Eastern Shipping Corporation Limited, was set up in 1950, with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores. The management of the Corporation was taken over by the Government from the Scindias in August 1956. It has now a fleet of eleven ships for cargo and passengers and runs a regular cargo service on the India-Japan and the India-Australia routes and passenger-cum-cargo service on the India-Singapore and India-East Africa routes. The Corporation also runs the India-Andamans service. Three new vessels for the Corporation are under construction at the Hindustan Shipyard.

The Western Shipping Corporation, registered in June 1956, with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores, will operate on the India-Persian Gulf, India-Red Sea, India-Poland and India-Soviet routes. The Corporation now owns a fleet of two tankers and four dry cargo vessels. It has also acquired a controlling interest in the Moghul Line fleet of four passenger-cum-cargo vessels operating on the India-Red Sea route. Five fast dry cargo vessels for the Corporation are under construction at the Hindustan Shipyard.

Hindustan Shipyard

The Visakhapatnam Shipyard was purchased from the Scindias by the Government in March 1952, and its management entrusted to the Hindustan Shipyard Ltd., in which two-third of the capital is held by the Government. The first vessel to be built at the Yard was launched in March 1948. The Shipyard, which can now build $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 modern diesel-propelled ships, is expected to produce about 4 ships per year by the beginning of the Third Plan period. The Shipyard has so far delivered 25 oceangoing ships and 2 small craft of an aggregate gross tonnage of 1,16,943. Three more vessels are expected to be delivered by March 31, 1961.

Second Shipyard

The Government of the United Kingdom provided, under the Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan, a technical mission to survey

possible sites and collect data for the establishment of a second shipyard. The mission, which reported in April 1958, recommended that although none of the sites examined was ideally suited, Cochin (Ernakulam), Mazgoan Dock, Kandla, Trombay and Geonkhali were worthy of further consideration.

An inter-departmental committee appointed to consider and process the report has recommended the location of the yard at Cochin and the Government has accepted the recommendation. The Shipyard, which has been included in the Third Plan, is expected to be completed by the end of the Third Plan period and when fully developed will have an optimum capacity of six to eight ships of 60,000 to 80,000 G.R.T.

Training Institutions

Seventy cadets passed out of T.S. Dufferin during the year ending

June 1960, and have all been employed on board ships.

Four thousand seven hundred and eighty-six candidates took advantage of the training facilities available at the Nautical and Engineering College, Bombay, till the end of December 1960. Forty-two cadets, representing the seventh batch of trainees, passed out of the Marine Engineering College, Calcutta, during 1960.

The three ratings training establishments—T.S. Bhadra, T.S. Mekhala and T.S. Nau Lakshi—together trained 12,529 boys—6,862 for the deck department and 5,667 for the engine room department—till the end of

September 1960.

PORTS

India has six major ports, namely, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla. During 1959-60, these ports handled 310 lakh tons of cargo, as against 187 lakh tons in 1958-59

The ports of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are administered by statutory port trusts, subject to the overall control of the Central Government. The ports of Cochin, Visakhapatnam and Kandla are administered directly by the Central Government through local administrative officers assisted by port advisory committees.

The traffic handled by, and the financial results of the working of the

major ports during 1959-60, are as follows:

TABLE 241
TRAFFIC AND EARNINGS OF MAJOR PORTS

			Ships	entered			Surplus (+)
Poît			No.	Gross tonnage (lakhs)	Imports (lakh tons)	Exports (lakh tons)	or deficit(—) in earnings (Rs. lakhs)
Calcutta			 1,820	120-30	49.54	46.75	(+) 25.63
Bombay			3,051	183 - 36	94.22	37.33	(+)242.56
Madras			 1,195	77-68	18.12	9.07	(+) 65.98
Visakhapatnan	n.		 562	40-16	12.05	12.42	(+) 39.91
Cochin	10	•	 1,347	70.32	15.25	4.22	(+) 5.63
Kàndla		•	 244	15.17	8-28	3.00	(+) 15.39
			8,219	506.99	197-46	112.79	(+) 395·19

Haldia, 65 miles from Calcutta down the Hooghly, is regarded as a promising site for the location of a proposed secondary port in the Calcutta region. The technical aspects of the proposal are under investigation.

Among the important schemes proposed under a Rs. 75 crores outlay under the Third Plan are the deep-water port at Haldia and modernisation of Bombay docks.

Minor Ports

The Indian coastline is also served by a large number of minor ports (about 225, of which 150 are working ports) which together handle a coastal and overseas traffic of about 50 lakh tons per annum. The administration of these ports is the responsibility of the State Governments. Various works of improvement have been undertaken under the First and Second Five Year Plans. The Second Plan had a provision of Rs. 5 crores for the purpose and included Rs. 1 crore for the establishment of a pool of dredgers required to improve depths in port approaches.

National Harbour Board

For advising the Central and State Governments on the co-ordinated development of ports with special attention to minor ports, the National Harbour Board was constituted in 1950, consisting of representatives of the Government of India, the maritime States, major port authorities, and non-official members representing trade, industry and labour. A subcommittee of the Board meets every year to screen and approve schemes for hydrographic surveys. The Board has recommended certain selected intermediate ports for intensive development.

CIVIL AVIATION

Indian aircraft flew about 309 lakh miles carrying about 9.2 lakh passengers and nearly 1,685 lakh pounds of cargo and mail on scheduled and non-scheduled services taken together during 1960*. Under the 'all up' air mail scheme and night air mail services, 48,304 passengers, 37,68,376 lbs. of cargo and 40,69,195 lbs. of mail were carried during 1960*.

Progress Since 1947

The tables below show the progress made by civil aviation in India since 1947, on scheduled and non-scheduled services.

TABLE 242
CIVIL AVIATION (SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Year				Miles flown (in thousands)	Passengers (in thousands)	Freight (in thousand lbs.)	Mails (in thousand lbs.)
1947				93,62	255	56,48	14,05
1951				 1,94,98	449	8,76,65	71,82
1956			 	 2,34,83	559	9,62,31	1,26,86
1957	- CO.			2,34,96	615	8,56,91	1,30,81
1958				 2,45,78	696	9,36,40	1,36,08
1959		••	 •• ,	 2,47,42	736 824	7,38,77 7,84,60	1,50,49 1,46,19
1960*				 2,50,57	824	1,84,00	1,40,12

^{*}Estimated

TABLE 243
CIVIL AVIATION (NON-SCHEDULED SERVICES)

Year			,			Miles flown (in thousands)	Passengers carried (in thousands)	Freight carried (in thousand lbs.)
1947						40,51	62	29,93
1951				 		66,14	66	13,16,24
1956	2.00	200		7 10 1100	-	57,33	114	9,70,89
1957			The Pol			45,58	126	8,87,03
1958						49,97	99	8,42,01
1959						55.78	89	
1960*		7.	1	 		58,76	97	8,11,42 7,53,98

Air Corporations

The Indian Airlines Corporation, whose operating fleet consisted of 10 Viscounts, 5 Skymasters, 3 Herons, and 55 Dakotas on March 31, 1960, links up most of the principal centres in the country. The Corporation carried 7,03,013 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew a total of 1,94,01,773 miles during 1959-60.

The Air-India International Corporation, with its fleet of 9 Super-Constellations, 3 Boeing 707 Jets and one DC 3 freighter provides services reaching out to 121 countries. During 1959-60, it carried 89,385 revenue passengers on its services and its aircraft flew over 74,35,000 miles.

Training

Pilots, Aerodrome Officers, Control Operators, Fire Operators, Radio Operators, and Radio Technicians are trained in the Training Centre of the Civil Aviation Department at Allahabad. Till October 31, 1960, the Centre trained 278 candidates in various courses, while 112 trainees were undergoing training.

Flying Clubs

There are 17 subsidised flying clubs with headquarters at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Patna, Barrackpore, Bhubaneswar, Lucknow (with satellite centres at Kanpur, Allahabad and Varanasi), Jullundur, Hyderabad, Nagpur, Jaipur, Indore (with a satellite centre at Bhopal), Bangalore, Gauhati, Trivandrum, Coimbatore and Baroda. There are three Government Gliding Centres at Poona, Bangalore and Allahabad and two subsidised Giliding Clubs at New Delhi and Pilani. During 1960, the flying clubs trained 149 'A' Licence and 6 'B' Licence pilots till the end of November. On November 1,1960, there were 691 persons undergoing training at these flying clubs.

Aerodromes

Eighty-five aerodromes† are controlled and operated by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government of India. Three of these, viz., Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam) are international airports. The aerodromes at Ahmedabad, Patna, Bombay (Santa Cruz), Calcutta (Dum Dum), Delhi (Palam), Delhi (Safdarjung), Madras (St. Thomas Mt.,), Tiruchirapalli, Varanasi, Jodhpur, Bhuj and Amritsar have been declared customs aerodromes.

Four new aerodromes at Haldwani (U.P.), Raxaul (Bihar), Jogbani, (Bihar) and Behala (West Bengal) are under construction. The aerodrome at Tulihal (Manipur) has been completed. The main runways at the three international airports are being extended and strengthened to meet

^{*}Estimated.

[†] For a list of aerodromes, see Appendices.

the needs of jet transport aircraft. The air strip at Port Blair has been

repaired and brought into commission.

The programme for the development of civil aviation during the Second Five Year Plan period aims at meeting the new demands which have arisen from recent technical advancements and from India's obligations under Convention on International Civil Aviation to provide facilities at aerodromes in conformity with the standards laid down by the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

Aircraft

On December 1, 1960, 522 aircraft held current certificates of registration and 203 aircraft held current certificates of airworthiness.

Air Transport Agreements

Air transport agreements have been concluded with Afghanistan. Australia, Ceylon, Egypt, France, Japan, Netherlands, Pakistan, Philippines, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Iraq, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Similar agreements concluded with Lebanon, Iran, Italy and Czechoslovakia are awaiting ratification.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

Administrative Set-up

A Tourist Traffic Branch was set up under the Ministry of Transport in 1949 and a chain of regional tourist offices has since been established in important cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Tourist information offices have also been set up at Agra, Aurangabad, Varanasi, Bangalore, Bhopal, Cochin, Darjeeling and Jaipur. These offices work in close collaboration with the State Governments, travel agents, hoteliers and carriers. Abroad, India has tourist offices in New York, San Francisco, London, Melbourne, Paris, Colombo, Toronto, and Frankfurt.

A separate Department of Tourism in the Ministry of Transport and Communications has been set up. A Tourist Development Council, including representatives of the public, the travel trade and the State Governments, advises the Government on tourist problems. There are regional advisory committees for the different regions in the country. To exploit this source of foreign exchange to the fullest extent possible, a high-level committee, consisting of the Secretaries and heads of Departments concerned and presided over by the Secretary to the Cabinet, has been

set up.

Hotel Standards and Rate Structure Committee

The major recommendations of the Hotel Standards and Rates Structure Committee, constituted in 1957 to advise the Government on the question of laying down the criteria for standardisation and gradation of hotels in India and the question of presenting a suitable rate structure, are being implemented.

Relaxation in Tourist Regulations

Regulations relating to police, registration, currency, exchange control and customs have been relaxed to promote tourist traffic. A special inter-departmental committee makes periodic inspection of the various ports of entry with a view to ascertaining the possibility of further simplification of such formalities. Concessional tickets are offered by the railways for round trip journeys and circular tours. Special concessions are given to students and pilgrims as well as to tourists visiting hill resorts during summer. At present, there are 39 officially recognised travel agencies and shikar (big game) agencies to serve tourists. The services of an increasing number of educated, specially trained and approved travel guides are also available. A staff training school imparts training to fresh recruits as well as personnel engaged in tourist promotion activities.

Information

Tourist information material in the form of guide books, pamphlets, folders, maps, posters and picture cards is being brought out. These are produced in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian and in the Indian languages and are being distributed through tourist offices in India and abroad. An illustrated monthly magazine entitled *Traveller in India* is issued to attract tourists. Travel films are also made for distribution and exhibition abroad. A cultural programme of festivals is being organised.

Number of Tourists

The number of foreign tourists visiting India since 1951 is shown below.

TABLE 244
TOURIST TRAFFIC

Year					bai		Nu	mber of Foreign Tourists
1951	0.0							20,000
1956							LIF OF	65,887
1957			 					80,544
1958			 			• •		92,202
1959		 						1,09,464
1960			 	12 4		• •		1,23,095

Tourist Revenue

The revenue from tourist traffic during 1959 was estimated at Rs. 19·1 crores. The earnings during 1957 and 1958, as estimated by the Reserve Bank of India, are Rs. 16·0 crores and 17·5 crores respectively.

Development Plans

The Central and some of the State Governments have formulated plans to provide for the development of tourism. The programme envisages additional accommodation, transport and recreational facilities at important tourist centres, especially those situated in out-of-the-way places. Broadly, these are of three kinds: (i) schemes for the development of facilities at a limited number of places visited largely by foreign tourists, (ii) facilities at places mainly for home tourists, and (iii) schemes for places of regional and local importance, which are visited by home tourists of low and middle income groups. Schemes in the first category are being undertaken by the Central Government. Schemes in the second group are being implemented by the States with assistance from the Centre and those in the third group exclusively by the States.

1961—VISIT ORIENT YEAR

WELCOME

TO

INDIA

"The outsider from abroad has to be welcomed as a guest and friend so that he returns to his own country and carries back with him happy memories of his visit to India."

-PRIME MINISTER NEHRU.

This is exactly what we in our characteristic and modest way pursue as our motto.

TRAVEL COUNSELLING IS OUR PROFESSION

We offer accurate information you need to travel expertly, economically and enjoyably!

WE HELP YOU GET THE MOST FOR YOUR MONEY

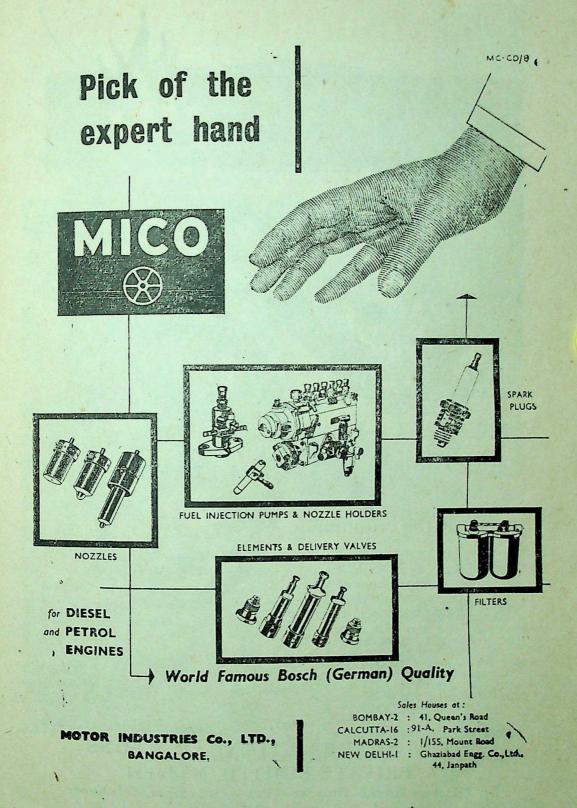
Travel wisely, Travel Asian

ASIAN travels
(INDIA) Private Ita.

No. 1 PATULLOS ROAD, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS-2.

Telephone: 84009.

Grams: WORLTRAVEL.





T. V. SUNDRAM IYENGAR & SONS PRIVATE LIMITED, Madurai

M

ma

lar ii ha

A

Branches: Tiruchi - Tirunelveli - Pudukkottai - Salem - Coimbatore

"Ashok Tleyland comers

carry in 5 trips what others would need 7 to clear"

says The Engineering Construction Corporation Private Limited, Madras



"For The Madras Harbour Job we shall need upto 500 tons of blue metal a day. All this has to be moved from our Quarries at Pallavaram to the Madras 'Harbour 15 miles away. Since a lorry can make only a limited number of trips a day, the larger the load it can carry, the more economical it will be for us. That is why we are happy to have Ashok Leyland Comets in our fleet. They carry in 5 trips what others would need 7 to clear-We save on fuel, maintenance and overheads too. Breakdowns? No...None so far!"

Testimonials like this show why LEYLANDS are the most wanted vehicles in over 50 countries in the world. Every vehicle is built to exacting standards of precision and craftsmanship.

The Forward-Controlled Leyland Comet Chassis is designed specially to combine large body space with easy handling. The quick starting, long life Leyland Diesel engine, with its high torque output, combines pulling power with remarkably low fuel consumption. The Ashok Leyland Comet is the only 73 ton payload chassis made in India.

ASHOK LEYLAND COMET - precision built to give fasting service

ASHOK LEYLAND LIMITED, Ennore, Madras

CHAPTER XXVII

COMMUNICATIONS

The Posts and Telegraphs services constitute the second largest State undertaking in India, next only to the railways. The number of persons employed on March 31, 1960, was 3,63,000 while the capital outlay was Rs. 129.79 crores.

The Department of Posts and Telegraphs functions through 13 territorial units—12 posts and telegraphs circles and 1 postal circle for Delhi only. There are four telephone districts for the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi and 21 other administrative units on a functional basis. The Department works as a commercial-cum-utility service and makes over a part of its surplus earnings as a contribution to the general revenues; the rest accrues to the credit of the Department. The accumulated surplus on April 1, 1960, stood at Rs. 29.59 crores. The administration of the Department vests in the Posts and Telegraphs Board constituted on December 14, 1959.

POSTAL SERVICES

The postal traffic and postal revenue since 1921 are shown below.

TABLE 245
POSTAL TRAFFIC AND REVENUE

		,				LID ALLIE	0.5		
Year					Number artic		Postal revenue		
	1021*				Total (in crores)	Average per head of popula- ton	Total (in crores of rupees)	Average per head of popula- tion	
1921*					141.0	4.54	5.83	0.19	
1931*					117.5	3.49	7.37	0.22	
1941*					127.2	3.33	9.85	0.26	
1951	10000				227.0	6.37	21.04	0.59	
1955-56					229.7	8.40	29.43	0.82	
1956-57					326.1	9.40	32.75	0.92	
1957-58					335.5	9.40	34.88	0.95	
1958-59					359.6	10.08	37.87	1.06	
1959-60					381.8	10.69	39.20	1.10	

Some statistics regarding the postal services are given below.

TABLE 246
POSTAL STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Number of post offices	36,094	55,042	58,871	61,886	64,993	70,713
Mileage of sur- face mail	1,69,105	2,42,282	2,53,256,	2,75,719	2,86,345	3,07,574
routes Mileage of airmail routes	18,994	18,959	19,416	18,778	21,073	22,878

^{*}Pre-partition figures

TABLE 246-(concld.)

The second secon					100	The second second
	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Number of postal articles handled	227 · 01	299.7	326.1	335.5	359.6	381.8
(crores) Number of in- sured articles	37:23	40.0	40.1	37.7	44.5	40.0
(lakhs) Money orders	5.14	6.50	6.74	6.69	7.3	7.5
(crores) Postal revenue (crores of rupees)	21.04	29 · 43	32.75	34.88	37.87	39.2

The following table shows the number of post offices and letter boxes in the urban and rural areas in India.

TABLE 247
URBAN AND RURAL POST OFFICES AND LETTER BOXES

		On Mar 195		On Marc 195		On March 31, 1960	
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
Post Offices Permanent Temporary Letter Boxes	•••	4,665 619 23,253	21,441 9,369 61,726	5,567 977 32,701	32,575 15,923 78,528	6,234 1,132 35,807	41,860 21,487 1,02,135

The number of new post offices opened between April 1, 1960 and December 31, 1960, was 3,464.

Urban Mobile Post Offices

The Urban Mobile Post Offices scheme is in operation at Nagpur, Madras, Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta. The mobile post office visits important centres of the city at specified hours after the ordinary post offices have closed for the day. It works on all days of the year, including Sundays and postal holidays. Money orders are not accepted at the mobile post office, nor is savings bank business transacted.

Air Mail and All-up Schemes

An inland night air mail service links up the principal cities of India, namely, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi and Nagpur. Under the "All-up Scheme" all inland letters, letter cards, post cards and money orders are normally carried by air without any air surcharge.

Air Parcel Service with Foreign Countries

India has an airmail service for most of the countries outside and an air parcel service to Aden, Afghanistan, Australia, Bahrain, Bechuanaland protectorate, Belgium, British East Africa, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Gibralter, Ghana, Netherlands, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kuwait, Malaya, Mauritius, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Portuguese East Africa, Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation, Saudi Arabia, South West Africa Union of South Africa, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, UK, USA, USSR, the People's Republic of China, Yugoslovia and Zanzibar.

Insured air parcel service is available for Aden, Australia, Balgium, British East Africa, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Germany (Democratic Republic), Ghana, Hong Kong, Netherlands, Irish Republic, Japan, Malaya,

Pakistan, Persian Gulf, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USA, USSR and Zanzibar.

Postal Savings Bank

Facilities are available at most post offices in the country for depositing savings, the maximum limit of the deposit for an individual depositor being Rs. 15,000 and for a joint account Rs. 30,000. The interest rates on these savings accounts are $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum on any sum not exceeding Rs. 10,000 in the case of an individual account and Rs. 20,000 in the case of a joint account and 2 per cent per annum on the remainder of the balance.

Bi-weekly withdrawal facilities, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000, are now available in respect of individual accounts at all post offices doing savings bank work. Since 1958, a new system has been introduced in all postal head offices and sub-offices by which savings account holders can withdraw and deposit money by cheque. A system of nomination for savings bank has been introduced since August 1, 1960.

Postal Life Insurance

Postal life insurance business was as follows.

TABLE 248
POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE

			New by		Total b	
			No. of policies	Sum assured (in crores of rupees)	No. of policies	Sum assured (in crores of rupees)
(a) Civil Win 1950-51 1955-56 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60	g 		 6,546 17,074 10,360 7,843 6,535 5,177	1 · 43 3 · 29 1 · 83 1 · 52 . 1 · 34 1 · 03	84,630 1,26,305 1,33,120 1,36,539 1,39,211 1,46,195	17·64 26·89 27·95 28·57 29·11 29·59
1956-57 1957-58 1958-59	Ving		 875 1,026 501 602 434 374	0·52 0·81 0·39 0·48 0·32 0·30	1,573 7,326 7,788 8,339 8,725 9,027	0·89 4·71 5·08 5·49 5·74 5·94

TABLE 249
POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE—EXPENSE RATIO

			Civil Wing		Military Wing			
Year	Year		Total expenses (in thousand rupees)	Expense ratio (%)	Total premium income (in thousand rupees)	Total expenses (in thousand rupees)	Expense ratio (%)	
1950-51 1955-56 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60		73,34 1,11,61 1,21,35 1,23,84 1,23,97 1,30,57	9,52 12,69 12,81 12,35 13,13 12,83	13·46 11·37 10·55 9·97 10·59 9·83	6,38 21,70 24,71 26,81 27,55 28,12	80 50 44 39 45 70	13·03 2·30 1·78 1·45 1·62 2·48	

TELEGRAPH SERVICES

Some salient statistics regarding the telegraph services are given below.

TABLE 250 TELEGRAPH STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Number of tele-	8,205	9,893	10,052	10,266	10,746	11,109
(including licen- sed offices) Number of tele- grams excluding P & T service	2,79	3,35	3,45	3,32	3,43	3,70
telegrams (in lakhs) Mileage of over-	7,21,243	8,67,199	9,09,798	9,53,785	9,97,522	10,87,557
head wires Mileage of under-	7,13,880	10,03,437	12,36,340	13,65,236	14,68,321	16,62,134
ground cable conductors Carrier and VFT	3,94,912	4,79,210	5,58,363	5,97,604	6,49,429	6,83,145
channels (in miles) Telegraph revenue (in crores of	5.94	6.7	7.7	8.2	8.26	9.10
(in crores of rupees)						1

Out of 3,70 lakh telegrams (excluding the P. & T. service telegrams) transmitted during 1959-60, 3,29 lakhs were inland and 40 lakhs foreign telegrams. The revenue derived from these telegrams amounted to Rs. 7.23 crores (Rs. 6.23 crores from inland and about one crore rupees from foreign telegrams). Out of 3,29 lakh inland telegrams, about 2,82 lakhs were private and the rest State and Press telegrams. The number of Press telegrams during 1959-60 was 2.52 lakhs. Twenty-three stations have been connected to a tape relay exchange installed at Bombay through which messages are transmitted automatically to the destination stations connected with the exchange by push button system.

Telegraph Service in Hindi and other Indian Languages

Introduced on June 1, 1949, first at Agra, Allahabad, Gaya, Jabalpur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna and Varanasi, the Hindi telegraph service is now available at about 1,800 offices (including 60 railway telegraph offices) in the country. The service is available in all the P. & T. circles. Training classes in Hindi Morse have been opened at eleven places and about 3,700 operators have hitherto been trained.

Telegrams can be sent in any Indian language provided they are written in Devanagari script. In addition, the following special facilities are available in the Hindi telegraph system:

- (i) Greetings telegrams on festive occasions;(ii) Emergent telegrams to call relatives and friends in case of serious illness or death;
- (iii) Local telegrams;
- (iv) Tendering of telegrams in Hindi on phonogram system where such a facility exists;
 - (v) Telegraphic money orders; and
- (vi) Registration of telegraphic abbreviated addresses at concessional rates.

Telegraph traffic in Hindi is progressively increasing as is indicated in the table below.

TABLE 251
TELEGRAPH TRAFFIC IN HINDI

Year									Number of telegrams
1950-51							34.1		
1955-56			••	• •			•		 5,784
1956-57	••				- * * -	• •	• •		 58,522
		• •		 					 66,927
1957-58				 					 89,202
1958-59				 					1,06,445
1959-60				 					1,00,445
					•	• •		• •	1,22,747

TELEPHONE SERVICES

The following table shows the number of telephones, telephone exchanges, trunk calls and the amount of telephone revenue.

TABLE 252
TELEPHONE STATISTICS

	1950-51	1955-66	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Number of tele- phones	1,68,000	2,78,000	3,09,000	3,35,000	3,78,000	4,24,000
Number of tele- phone exchan- ges (including P. B.Xs. and P.Xs)	3,700	5,817	1,188	6,457	6,714	7,282
Number of trunk calls (in lakhs)	71	1,86	2,08	2,31	2,64	2,98
Telephone revenue (in crores of rupees)	9.07	14.4	16.3	18-4	20.0	22.0

Own Your Telephone Scheme

The Scheme is now in operation at Ahmedabad, Bombay, Calcutta (except in Barrackpore and Bhatpara exchange areas), Madras (except Mount Road, Kilpauk and Mylapore and Guindy exchange areas) and New Delhi.

Message Rate System

This system is in operation in 50 telephone exchanges. Under this system a subscriber pays for every additional local call over a prescribed free number of calls every quarter plus a fixed quarterly rental.

Ship to Shore Service

Under this service the subscribers can have telephonic contact with ships at sea, within 500 miles of the respective exchange. This service has so far been introduced at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

Telephone Industry

In 1959-60, the Indian Telephone Industries (Private) Limited, Bangalore, manufactured 1,01,001 telephones, 60,590 auto-exchange lines including small exchange lines and 675 transmission channels. The Company has undertaken the production of several new types of equipment for the railways.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS

The Overseas Communications Service, which was nationalised on January 1, 1947, is responsible for the operation and development of telecommunication link of India with foreign countries. During the last nine years, the Service handled about 2,44 lakh paid telegrams consisting of about 64,13 lakh words; 2,12,300 paid telephone calls; 2,596 radio pictures totalling about 7,67,000 paid sq. cms., and about 1,94 lakh multipress words.

Radio Telephone Services

India has direct radio telephone service with the following countries: Aden, Australia, Behrein, Burma, China, East Africa, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Hong Kong, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Malaya, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, UK, USSR and

Viet Nam (South).

Radio telephone service via London is available between India and 51 countries, namely : Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Barmuda, Brazil, Canada, Ceuta, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Gibralter, Ghana, Goosbay, Labrador, Greece, Guatemala, Hawaii, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Morocco, Netherlands, New Foundland, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Rhodesia, South Africa, South-West Africa, Sudan, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tangier, Tunisia, USA, the Vatican City, Yugoslavia and Yukon.

Radio telephone service is also available for Yugoslavia via Berne; for Doha, Kuwait and Muscat via Bahrain; for the Sudan via Cairo; for New Zealand via Australia; for Asmara via Ethiopia; Abadan via Iran; and Ryukyn via Japan. Thirty-six ships at sea make use of the radio tele-

phone facilities.

Radio Telegraph Service

Radio telegraph service is available for Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, China, Egypt, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Phillipines, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland, Thailand, UK, USA, USSR, Viet Nam (South), Viet Nam (North) and Yugoslavia.

Radio Photo Service

Direct radio photo service operates between India and China, France, Germany (Federal Republic), Italy, Japan, Poland, UK, and USSR. In addition, the service is available via London to Australia, Belgium, Canada Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Jamaica, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, USA and Yugoslavia.

International Telex Service

The Telex Service which was inaugurated between Bombay/Ahmedabad and UK on June 16, 1960, has been extended via UK to 20 countries; namely: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany (Federal Republic) Germany (Democratic Republic), Greece, Hungary, Irish Republic, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, USA and USSR.

Other Services

The Service also handles news transmissions on behalf of the Government of India for the benefit of Indian consular posts abroad and on behalf of certain press agencies to different areas outside India. Leased circuits have been made available to 12 of the leading airline companies and other parties in India.

CHAPTER XXVIII

LABOUR

In the organised sector of India's economy, the largest number of workers are employed in the factories. In 1958, the average daily employment in factories for which figures are available stood at 34,12,985*.

The following table gives the State-wise break-up of average daily employment figures in factories subject to the Factories Act for the period 1956 to 1959 on the basis of the returns submitted by them.

TABLE 253
EMPLOYMENT IN FACTORIES

State/Union	Average daily number of workers employed*									
Territory	1956	1957	1958†	195	1959†					
				First half	Second half					
Andhra Pradesh Assam Bihar Bombay Kerala Madhya Pradesh Madras Mysore Orissa Punjab Rajasthan Uttar Pradesh West Bengal	2,04,339 74,698 1,76,840 10,51,878 1,65,196 1,68,176 3,07,665 75,105 22,614 91,083 44,832 2,73,537	1,97,440 72,415 1,80,260 10,75,944 1,55,305 1,54,738 3,24,617 1,12,618 24,730 99,147 48,199 2,82,987	2,21,954 75,378 1,83,238 10,66,677 1,66,182 1,61,059 3,26,305 ————————————————————————————————————	2,05,501 60,708 1,82,473 10,71,511 1,65,049 1,61,636 3,25,996 1,86,289 27,747 1,06,082 51,686 2,74,383	1,80,729 77,984 1,86,696 9,94,395 1,61,895 3,09,772 92,051 25,726 1,05,871 38,019 2,85,496					
Andaman & Nicobar Islands Delhi Himachal Pradesh Manipur Tripura	3,835 51,075 1,054 — 1,901	2,808 57,337 1,175 120 1,933	1,609 59,399 1,344 136 2,068	1,661 62,582 1,352 — 1,590	6,91,469 1,630 64,738 1,392 — 2,070					

The following two tables show the average daily employment in coal mines and in all mines subject to the Mines Act.

TABLE 254
EMPLOYMENT IN COAL MINES

Year					Average	daily number	of workers em	oloyed
					Under- ground	Open Workings	Surface	Total
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 (Od	ctober)	••	••	•••	1,87,068 2,05,755 2,08,205 2,08,651 2,20,068	29,823 41,749 40,973 41,204 49,331	1,16,499 1,22,740 1,14,721 1,14,285 1,16,012	3,33,390 3,70,244 3,63,399 3,64,140 3,85,411

^{*}Figures relate to reorganised States and Union Territories and include estimated employment in working factories not submitting returns.

†Provisional.

TABLE 255
EMPLOYMENT IN ALL MINES*

			Average daily number of workers employed							
Year			Under ground	Open workings	Surface	Total				
1956			2,29,049	2,12,677	1,86,855	6,28,581				
1957		 	2,44,067	2,21,598	1,85,656	6,51,321				
			2,52,415	2,11,168	1,85,777	6,49,360				
1958			2,51,513	1,83,188	1,83,316	6,18,017				
1959			2,31,313	1,05,100	1,05,510 /	0,10,01				

The employment position in cotton mill industry is as follows:

TABLE 256
EMPLOYMENT IN COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

ishin a language			Total number of -	Average of	laily number o	f workers emp	loyed
Year		workers employed	First shift	Second shift	Third shift	Total	
1956			9,32,873	4,34,231	2,76,504	96,056	8,06,791
1957			9,43,417	4,39,624	2,77,518	95,806	8,12,948
1958			9,00,166	4,21,916	2,62,339	82,895	7,67,150
1959			8,84,628	4,16,876	2,61,302	84,990	7,62,668
1960 (N			8,98,734	4,17,085	2,61,803	98,595	8,98,734

Productivity

A study of the changes in the productivity and earnings in certain industries in India, published in 1955, revealed that:

(i) in coal mining industry, the overall rate of increase in productivity for miners and loaders during the period 1951 to 1954 was 0.76 per month as against 0.26 in the average weekly cash earnings;

(ii) in paper industry, the average earnings of workers increased during the period 1948—53, but there was no evidence of an increase in productivity;

(iii) in jute textile industry, the rate of increase in productivity during the period 1948 to 1953 was 2.9 per year as against 3.7 in earnings: and

(iv) in the case of the cotton textile industry the annual rate of increase in productivity during the period 1948 to 1953 was 2.28 as against 1.14 in earnings.

In 1955 the relation of the trend in index of productivity of factory workers to that of real earnings was studied with the following results:

TABLE 257
PRODUCTIVITY AND REAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS

Year									Index (Base	1939 = 100) o
									Real earnings	Produc- tivity
1940						Table 1			108.6	104.2
1941									103 - 7	94.8
1942			• •	- 10					89.0	85.3
1943		•••		••	•	•••			67.0	84.5
1944	•••	• •	••				••		75.1	86.3
1945	••	• •	••				•••		74.9	79.5
1946				• •		• •	• •		73.2	74.7
1947	• •		• •		• •	••			78.4	72.5
010	• •							••		
1040									84.4	79.4
1950									91.7	75.6
1930									90.1	78-8
1951						-			92.2	88.7
952									101.8	97-4
953			• •	•••	••				99.9	105-8
954		••	• •			••			102.7	113.0

*All mines subject to Mines Act.

The Labour Bureau has taken up a project for compiling interim productivity indices based mainly on the annual census of manufacturers for nine selected industries, viz., jute textiles, iron and steel, sugar, cotton textiles, glass, cement, paper, matches and woollen textiles. The annual indices are proposed to be compiled from 1948 to 1956 with 1947 as base.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

The Employment Service, started in 1945, consists of a network of Employment Exchanges each staffed by personnel trained in a carefully devised procedure. The Employment Exchange renders employment assistance to all employment seekers. It also discharges certain special responsibilities, such as the provision of employment assistance to displaced persons, discharged government employees and those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

At the end of October 1960, there were 279 Exchanges (excluding 4 University Employment Bureaux) in the country. Table below gives figures relating to the activities of the Exchanges.

TABLE 258
EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE STATISTICS

Year	No. of Ex- chan- ges	No. of registra- tions	No. of appli- cants placed in employ- ment	No. of applicants on the Live Register	Monthly average number of em- ployers using the Exchanges	No. of vacancies notified	No. of vacancies being dealt with
1956	143	16,69,895	1,89,855	7,58,503	5,346	2,96,618	42,805
1957	181	17,74,668	1,92,831	9,22,099	5,632	2,97,188	45,156
1958	212	22,03,888	2,33,320	11,83,299	6,485	3,64,884	64,680
1959	244	24,71,596	2,71,131	14,20,901	7,470	4,24,393	84,903
1960(Oct.)*	279	22,54,980	2,51,513	15,94,347	8,621	4,24,482	1,22,485

The day-to-day administrative control over the Employment Exchanges was transferred to the State Governments with effect from November 1, 1956. The Central Government now limits its responsibilities to policy-making, co-ordination of procedure and standards and to rendering of assistance whenever needed.

Several schemes, such as (i) the collection of employment market information, (ii) occupational research and analysis, (iii) the publication of career pamphlets and handbooks on training facilities, (iv) vocational guidance and employment counselling and (v) the development of oral testing, are under implementation to improve the quality of service rendered by the Exchanges.

The Central Committee on Employment, constituted in 1958, advises the Government of India on problems relating to employment, creation of employment opportunities and the working of the National Employment Service.

Craftsmen Training

There are one hundred and fifty-one training centres functioning under the Craftsmen Training Scheme. The other schemes which have been introduced during the Second Plan period are the National Apprenticeship Training Scheme, the Scheme for the Training of Industrial Workers (evening classes) and the Revised Scheme for the Establishment of Work and Orientation Centres for Educated Unemployed. The Central Training Institute at Koni-Bilaspur (Madhya Pradesh) has been shifted to Calcutta and a second centre which started functioning on a temporary basis

^{*}Relate to the period January-October.

at Aundh (Bombay) will shift to Bombay in 1962. Four new training institutes will be established at Kanpur, Madras, Hyderabad and Ludhiana and the Central Training Institute for instructors for women, in New Delhi, will be expanded.

A National Council for Training in Vocational Trades has been set up to advise the Government of India on all questions of training policy to co-ordinate vocational training and to lay down uniform standards. It also awards national certificates of proficiency to craftsmen.

WAGES AND EARNINGS

Annual Earnings

The following table gives the average annual earnings of factory workers during the period 1956-1958.

TABLE 259

AVERAGE PER CAPITA ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS DRAWING LESS THAN RS. 200 PER MONTH

(Excludes, besides railway workshops, the food, beverages, tobacco, gins and presses groups)

(in rupees) State/Union Territory 1956 1957 1958 Andhra Pradesh ... 594.9 1,030.8 708 - 1 . . 1,525.9 1,223·0* 1,283·2 Assam .. Bihar .. 1,833.6 1,235.6 1,299.2 .. Bihar . .. 1,414.8 1,452.6 1,458.0 Bombay 735.9 805.0 Kerala Madhya Pradesh .. 982.4 1,138.7 1,217-1 950·1 948·5 991·0 978.9 Madras N.A. 956.8 981·0 1,212·2 Orissa

 Orissa
 991.0

 Punjab
 769.6

 Rajasthan
 1,014.1

 955.3 907.1 944.1 Uttar Pradesh 1,213 - 4 1,077.5 1,141.6 1,173.6 1,198 - 4 West Bengal Andaman and Nicobar Islands 688.8 657 - 1 1,017.4 1,493 · 4 1,466.9 1,329.7 Delhi 854.3 1.147 - 1 Tripura

Real Earnings

The rise in real wages, after making allowance for the rise in the consumer price index, is as follows:

TABLE 260
INDEX OF REAL EARNINGS OF WORKERS
(1947=100)

	1956	1957	1958
General index of earnings	163	170	168
All-India working class consumer price index	121	128	133
Index of real earnings	135	134	126

Working Class Consumer Price Index

Tables show the different series of consumer price indices.

Regulation of Wages

The regulation of wages is governed by the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 and the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, as amended subsequently. The former extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir and applies to persons employed in any factory as defined in the Factories

^{*}Figures exclude those relating to petroleum, coal and metal products, water and sanitary services.

Act, 1948, and in any railway in respect of wages and salaries which average below Rs. 400 a month. Under authority vested by the Act, the provisions of the Act have been extended to mines, plantations, docks, wharves or jetties in the ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Visakhapatnam and certain other establishments to which the Act can be extended.

TABLE 261

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS (Excluing Labour Bureau Series)—Base shifted to 1949=100

Centre	Original base (=100)	Con- version factor*	1956	1957	1958	1959
Nagpur	August 1939	3.77	105	112	119	132
Madras	July 1935 to	3 · 23	111	116	124	133
	June 1936			100		
Bangalore	Do.	3.01	114	126	131	140
Mysore	Do.	3.03	110	120	124	139
Kolar Gold Fields	Do.	3.16	120	128	130	140
Bombay	July 1933 to	3.07	115	120	129	134
	June 1934					
Ahmedabad	August 1926 to	2.48	98	104	110	125
	July 1927			Miles		
Sholapur	February 1927 to	2.99	106	113	105	114
	January 1928		In the same			
Jalgaon	August 1939	4.25	100	105	107	116
Hyderabad	August 1943 to	1.54	116	124	123	129
	July 1944					
Ernakulam	August 1939	3.68	111	111	114	122
Trichur	Do.	3.58	113	112	119	129
Kanpur	Do.	4.78	89	94	98	98

TABLE 262

LABOUR BUREAU GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR WORKING CLASS
(Base shifted to 1949=100)

Centre		Original base	Con- version factor*	1956	1957	1958	1959
Delhi		1944=100	1.32	109	114	113	120
Ajmer		Do	1.61	95	99	103	106
Jamshedpur		Do	1.38	106	115	123	125
Jharia		Do	1.59	87	99	108	108
Dehri-on-Sone		Do	1.70	95	108	104	100
Monghyr		Do	1.71	88	99	102	97
Cuttack		Do	1.47	106	110	116	118
Berhampur		Do	1.54	108	108	115	115
Gauhati		Do	1 · 28	96	103	103	98
Silchar		Do	1.38	99	105	107	109
Tinsukia		Do	1.10	110	118	118.	117
Ludhiana		Do	1.64	92	96	96	101 109
Akola		Do	1.68	94	96	101	109
Jabalpur		Do	1.51	100	107	109	110
Kharagpur		Do	1.37	102	109	113	125
Mercara		1953=100	_	104	114	121	123
Plantation Cent	res†	January to June				112	125
DI .		1949=100		102	108	113	116
Bhopal		1951=100		98	101	111	110
Beawar	• •	August 1951 to				100	105
C-4		July 1952=100		91	95		102
Satna		1953=100		91	99	104	
ALL-INDIA		1949=100		105	1:11	116	121

^{*}To obtain the index on original base the figures given should be multiplied by the Conversion Factor.

[†] Gudalur, Kullakamby, Vayithiri and Valparai.

Regulation of Wages

The Minimum Wages Act empowers the appropriate Government to fix minimum rates of wages payable to employees in industries specified in the Schedule. Such rates have been notified and enforced in most of the scheduled employments. The Act was amended in 1957 extending inter alia the date for intial fixation of minimum wages for the employees in scheduled employments, including agriculture, to 31st December, 1959. The amendment of the Act for the purpose of doing away with the time limit for fixation of intial wages is under consideration.

Wage Boards The function of the Wage Boards is to fix a wage structure on the principle of fair wages. Central Wage Boards were set up by the Government of India for cotton textiles, sugar and cement industries. All three of them have submitted their reports. Wage Boards for the jute industry and the tea plantation industry have been set up.

Wage Census Scheme

The scheme envisaged collection of occupational wage rates and earnings data in respect of workers employed in major factories, mining and plantation industries. Approximately 3,000 sampled establishments were covered in course of the field survey launched in July 1958. Besides having information on the extent of overtime and incentive bonus scheme obtaining in the establishments, a large volume of data relating to wage rate and pay-roll earnings of sample workers were collected occupation-wise. Tabulation of data industry-wise is in progress.

Steering Group on Wages

The Steering Group, consisting of nominees of the Union and State Governments and representatives of workers and employers, studies the trends in relation to wages, production and prices, and plans the collection of material for drawing up a wage map of India, industry-wise and region-wise, for the guidance of wage-fixing authorities.

Coal Mines Bonus Schemes

The Coal Mines Bonus Schemes framed under the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes Act, 1948, are in operation in the coal mines of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Under these schemes, colliery workers, other than those in Assam, are entitled to receive a third of their basic earnings as bonus by virtue of a minimum qualifying attendance during the quarter. In Assam, bonus is paid on a weekly basis to those employed on a weekly wage and on a monthly basis to those employed on a monthly basis.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Industrial Disputes

The table below shows the number of disputes, workers involved and man-days lost during 1956-60.

TABLE 263

			INT	DISTR	IAL	DISPU	UTES		
Year							Number of disputes	volved (in	Total number o of man- days lost during the period (in thousands)
1958						•	1,630 1,524 1,531	8,89 9,29 6,94	6,429 7,798 5,633
1960 (Septer	nber)	••		••		• •	822	5,08	3,504

Industrial Employment Standing Orders

Under the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, the Central Government have framed model rules for adoption by industrial establishments employing 100 workers or more. The measure has been extended to all establishments in Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal employing 50 workers or more. In Assam, it applies to all industrial establishments (except mines, quarries, oilfields and railways) which employ 10 workers or more. In Madras, all the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948, are within the purview of this measure.

Discipline in Industry

A Code of Discipline has been evolved with the approval of the Indian Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee. A tripartite committee examines breaches of the code and non-implementation of awards and publishes cases of flagrant violation. A code of conduct to govern inter-union relations was adopted at a meeting of the representatives of the four central labour organisations held at Nainital in May 1958.

The code has created confidence in the voluntary, as opposed to the legal, approach for promotion of industrial peace. The implementation committees at the Centre and in the States have settled a number of complicated and long-standing disputes. Since the adoption of the code, the man-days lost declined from 63.6 lakhs and 46.5 lakhs in 1958 and 1959 to 39.5 lakhs in 1960.

Works Committees

Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, 809 works committees in central undertakings were functioning at the end of the second quarter of 1960.

Tripartite Machinery

The machinery at the Centre mainly consists of the Indian Labour Conference, the Standing Labour Committee and the Industrial Committees. There is also the Labour Ministers' Conference which is closely associated with the machinery though not tripartite in character. The discussions at the session of the Indian Labour Conference in 1960 centred round the strike action resorted to by a section of Central Government employees in July 1960. In three successive meetings the Standing Labour Committee discussed proposals on labour policy during the Third Plan period. The sessions of the Industrial Committees on coal mining, plantations, and cement, held in 1960, discussed setting up of wage boards for the plantations industry, extension of coal awards, amendments to the Mines Act, contract labour in mines and intensive work-load studies in a few selected cement factories.

Conciliation Machinery

The administration of industrial relations in the central sphere undertakings rests with the Chief Labour Commissioner. To assist the Chief Labour Commissioner, there is a field organisation consisting of Regional Labour Commissioners, Conciliation Officers and Labour Inspectors. Similarly, the State Governments have their own conciliation machineries headed by the Labour Commissioners.

Adjudication Machinery

There is a three-tier machinery for the adjudication of industrial disputes—Labour Courts, Industrial Tribunals and National Tribunals—all with original jurisdiction. Besides the Labour Courts at Delhi and Dhanbad, there are two Industrial Tribunals at Dhanbad and Bombay. In

addition, there is an Industrial Tribunal at Delhi for the Delhi Administration, which is utilised by the Central Government. The States have their own tribunals and labour courts, which also function, when necessary, as ad hoc tribunals for the adjudication of disputes in the central sphere. National Tribunals are set up as and when necessary.

Workers' Participation in Management

The scheme for labour participation in management was in operation in 24 undertakings in 1959. The desirability for extending the scheme to as many establishments as possible has been recognised on all hands and efforts are now being directed towards this end. The sub-committee of the Indian Labour Conference has since been reconstituted as an independent body and designated as the Committee on Labour Management Co-operation.

Code of Efficiency

A committee has been appointed to explore the means for realising the objectives for which the Code of Efficiency was suggested by the subcommittee of the Indian Labour Conference in December 1959. Collection of data for further study is now in progress.

Workers' Education

The Central Board for Workers' Education consisting of representatives of Government, both Central and State, organisations of employers and educationsists, was registered as a society to implement the workers' education scheme in three distinct phases, namely training of top-level instructors known as teacher-administrators, of workers-teachers and of workers. The training of 67 teacher-administrators and 33 trade union representatives was completed during 1958-59. The Board has established twelve workers' education centres in the country, which trained 777 workers-teachers and had 186 of them under training by the end of October 1960. Two hundred and eighteen unit level classes were in existence at the end of October 1960.

TRADE UNIONS

Tables 264 and 265 below show the number and membership of the registered trade unions in India and of those affiliated to the four national federations.

TABLE 264
MEMBERSHIP OF ALL-INDIA ORGANISATIONS

	Number o	f Unions at	filiated	N	Aembership	
	1957	1958	1959	1957	1958	1959
Indian National Trade Union Congress Hind Mazdoor Sabha All-India Trade Union Congress United Trade Union Congress	672	727 151 807 182	886 185 814	9,34,385 2,33,990 *	9,10,221° 1,92,948 5,37,567 82,001	10,23,371 2,41,636 5,07,654 90,629
Total	*	1,867	2,057	*	17,22,737	18,63,290

SOCIAL SECURITY

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, apply to all perennial factories using power and employing 20 or more persons

^{*}Verified figures are not available.

TABLE 265

REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS AND MEMBERSHIP

	1958-59		8 471	11116	5.876		33,48,337
ons	1957-58		0 877	7,0,0	5.384		26,72,883
State Unions	1956-57		8.380		4,297		21,89,467
	1955-56		7,921		3,901		20,61,884
	1958-59		292		164		2,98,811
Central Unions	1957-58		223		136		3,42,169
Cen	1956-57		173		102	- 00 - 0 ,	1,87,295
,	 1955-56	The same of the same of	174		105	0.00.0	2,12,848
		Number of unions	on registers	Inumber of unions	Membership of micros	tricinocising of unions	submitting returns

and cover labourers and clerical staff with monthly earnings up to Rs. 400. Fifteen lakh and seventy-seven thousand persons are covered by the scheme in all the States except Gujarat and the Union Territory of Delhi. At the end of 1959-60, employees' contribution stood at Rs. 4.08 crores and the employers' contribution at Rs. 3.19 crores. A sum of about Rs. 2.68 crores was given to insured persons by way of benefits (Rs. 2.22 crores towards sickness, Rs. 13.59 lakhs towards maternity, Rs. 29.85 lakhs towards disablement and Rs. 2.78 lakhs towards dependents). Medical care was extended to 4.88 lakh families of insured persons under the scheme in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of Delhi.

Employees' Provident Fund

The Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, which was originally applied to six major industries, covered at the end of the year 1960 forty-one including plantations (excluding tea plantations in additional industries, Assam), mines, newspaper establishments, match factories, road motor transport establishments, etc. The Act applies to such of the factories and establishments engaged in the notified industries and which employ 50 or more persons and have existed for a period of 3 years. The workers who have continuously worked for one year or have actually worked for not less than 240 days during one year or less and whose monthly wages including dearness allowance and cash value of food concession, do not exceed Rs. 500 per month are compulsorily required to contribute to the Fund at 63 per cent of their basic wages. The employer is also called upon to contribute an equal amount in respect of such workers. At the end of November 1960, it was operative in about 8,000 establishments, having about 28 lakhs of subscribers out of an employment strength of 32.5 lakhs. The amount of provident fund contributions aggregated Rs. 250.35 crores. A sum of Rs. 63.39 crores was paid as advances, loans, final settlement, etc., leaving a balance of Rs. 186.96 crores including interest. A special reserve fund has also been created, relief from which initially will be restricted to cases of death, permanent disability and superannuation.

The Act was amended in 1960 to provide for (i) making it applicable to smaller units employing 20 persons or more, (ii) coverage being continued in establishments where employment does not fall below 15 and remains so far a period of one year, (iii) treating departments and branches of an establishment as one establishment, (iv) including retaining allowances in seasonal establishments for calculating workers' contributions, (v) excluding co-operative societies establishments employing less than 50 persons and (vi) extending exemption from liabilities under the Act for 5 years to small

establishments employing between 20 and 50 persons.

Coal Mines Provident Fund Schemes

Workers are required under these schemes to contribute $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of their basic wage and dearness allowance, inclusive of food concessions in cash or kind, the employer contributing a similar amount. The scheme is in operation in the coal mines of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, (excluding tribal areas), Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal. The total assets of the Fund amounted to nearly Rs. 23 crores at the end of October 1960.

Workmens' Compensation

The Workmens' Compensation Act, 1923, provided for the payment of compensation for injuries received during employment, occupational diseases and deaths resulting from such injuries and diseases. Employeesearning up to Rs. 400 a month were covered. The Act was amended in 1959, considerably widening its scope and operation.

Maternity Benefits

Legislation concerning the payment of maternity benefits is in operation in almost all the States. Some of the State Acts apply to all regulated factories within their jurisdiction, while others apply to non-seasonal factories only. The qualifying period and the rates of benefit vary from State to State. Three Central Acts—the Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941; the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948; and the Plantation Labour Act, 1951;—also regulate payment of maternity benefits. In order to prescribe uniform standards for maternity protection the Maternity Benefit Bill 1960 was introduced in the Lok Sabha. It will apply in the first instance to all factories, mines and plantations, except those to which the Employees' State Insurance Act applies.

LABOUR WELFARE

Provision for amenities such as canteens, creches, rest shelters, washing facilities, medical aid and for the appointment of welfare officers has been made in respect of industries and establishments covered by the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951. In addition, legislative measures for the constitution of funds for financing welfare schemes in coal and mica mines have been enacted and are in force. Legislation is being undertaken in respect of motor transport workers.

Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund maintains 2 central hospitals, 8 regional hospitals-cummaternity and child welfare centres, 2 dispensaries and 2 T.B. clinics. Steps are being taken to increase their number. Anti-malaria measures and B.C.G. campaigns are also in operation.

The Fund is also running adult education centres, women's welfare centres, children's parks and a family counselling service. A scheme for imparting elementary education to miners' children is also in operation.

Under the subsidy-cum-loan scheme 3,698 houses were constructed and 115 are under construction. The allocation of 31,022 houses amongst collieries was completed. Construction work on 7,221 houses was completed and 5,017 houses were under construction under the New Housing Scheme. The earnings of the Fund are estimated to be Rs. 1,81,00,000. The expected expenditure on general welfare measures and that on housing is Rs. 1,60,00,000.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund

The Fund provides medical, educational and recreational facilities for mica mine workers. Three hospitals have been established by the Fund at Karma (Bihar), Kalichedu (Andhra Pradesh) and Tisri (Bihar) and another is to be established at Gangapur (Rajasthan). Several dispensaries with maternity and child welfare centres are attending to the medical needs of mica miners. Nine mobile dispensaries are also in operation in certain areas. The Fund maintains several primary schools, awards scholarships and distributes books and stationery free of cost. During 1960-61 the sums provided to the mica producing States included Rs. 4.0 lakhs to Andhra Pradesh, Rs. 12.2 lakhs to Bihar and Rs. 8.5 lakhs to Rajasthan.

Welfare of Plantation Labour

Under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951, all plantations are required to provide housing accommodation to their resident workers and their families and to maintain hospitals or dispensaries. Some of them also run elementary schools for the education of the labourers' children. Recreational facilities and training in useful handicrafts such as tailoring, knit-

ting, weaving and basket-making, are provided in some of the tea estate centres with the help of donations from the Tea Board.

The Act has been amended to check, *inter alia*, fragmentation of plantation by employers in order to escape the liabilities.

Labour Welfare Funds in Central Government Industrial Undertakings

These welfare funds, were created on a voluntary basis in 1946 for financing welfare activities among workers.

Labour Welfare Centres

Most States and Union Territories are running a number of welfare centres. These centres cater for the recreational, educational, vocational and cultural needs of the workers and their children. All private industrial establishments of some standing also maintain welfare centres for the benefit of their workers.

Training of Welfare Personnel

The training centre for welfare personnel at Bhuli, which came into existence in August 1958, imparts training to persons to enable them to organise and run multifarious welfare and social education activities. Three batches have completed their training. After completion of the fourth course the Centre will be closed down.

CHAPTER XXIX

HOUSING

The problem of housing in India is a complex one requiring finances on a large scale and dependent for its solution on concerted efforts on the part of individuals, co-operatives, State and Union Governments to be planned and executed over a number of years. There is acute shortage of housing in urban and rural areas and much of the available accommodation is of the qualitatively sub-standard variety. The shortage in urban areas has been largely due to considerable increase in population since 1921, the heavy shift of population from the rural to the urban areas, the haphazard growth of towns due to lack of sufficient State or municipal control over building activity and the comparative inability of private enterprise to keep pace with the growing demand.

The responsibility of Government and public bodies to provide adequate accommodation for their employees was recognised even before Independence. The Government of Bombay pioneered in this direction in 1921 by establishing a Development Department. The effort, which was discontinued after 15,000 tenements were built, was resumed in 1949 and a special Housing Board was set up for building houses for industrial workers and other low income groups, developing land and assisting in the production and distribution of building materials. Improvement Trusts in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Kanpur also undertook public housing schemes. Municipalities have also been engaged in building houses not only for their essential staff, but occasionally for low income groups in general. The Municipalities and Improvement Trusts, however, operate under severe limitations, particularly in the matter of finance.

The activities of the Central Government till 1950 were confined largely to providing houses for their employees, particularly in the essential services. The influx of displaced persons from Pakistan provided the Union Government an opportunity to undertake for the first time a large scale housing programme for persons other than their own employees. A similar extension of State activity was made in West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa and Punjab.

The record of private employers is not uniform in respect of provision of houses for their workers. While a number of employers have invested part of their earnings in providing better living conditions for their workers, construction of houses by employers generally in post-war years has fallen short of expectations. Co-operative Housing Societies, particularly in Madras, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh, have also attempted, though to a limited extent, to provide accommodation for middle and low income groups.

The bulk of the building activity has, however, throughout been in the hands of private enterprise, which for a variety of reasons has been unable to keep pace with demand.

According to the 1951 Census, there were 6,43,61,676 occupied houses in the country—5,40,56,388 in rural areas and 1,03,05,288 in urban areas. Estimates of the requirements of housing in urban areas during the decade 1951-61 called for the construction of about 89 lakh houses to make up for the past deficit and obsolescence and to provide for the increase in urban population. About 5 crore houses in rural areas were to be replaced by new dwellings or substantially improved. As against this, the combined efforts of Government, co-operatives and individuals are

expected to provide only 30 lakh houses in urban areas and to improve or recondition rural houses to a very limited extent so as to make them come up to habitable standards. It is estimated that the deficit in urban housing by the end of 1961 would be of the order of 78 lakh dwelling units excluding about 10 lakh slum dwellings and providing for depreciation and deterioration of existing houses.

With the advent of planning, a beginning has been made to crystallise ideas on the subject and to set in motion the machinery to solve this problem. A separate portfolio for Housing was created in the Union Government in May 1952. Annual conferences of State Ministers of Housing have helped in creating a keen sense of awareness of the gravity of the problem. All the State Governments have established separate departments for promoting housing activities. Statutory Housing Boards have been established in Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore and Gujarat. A non-statutory Housing Board has been set up in West Bengal.

A brief resume is given below of the progress made during the two Plans under the public housing schemes launched by the Union Government to help the State Governments to provide better housing conditions.

PROGRESS UNDER THE PLANS

The period of the First Five Year Plan was devoted to the formulation of the initial stages in the evolution of a national housing programme. Two Urban Housing Schemes—the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and the Low Income Group Housing Scheme—envisaging an expenditure of Rs. 38.5 crores were initiated for the construction of 1,20,000 dwelling units. This effort was supplemented by housing programmes for certain sections of the population like displaced persons, Government servants etc., launched by the Central and State Governments and local authorities. It has been estimated that public authorities provided about 7,42,000 houses or tenements during the First Plan period.

A sum of Rs. 120 crores was originally provided for various housing schemes during the Second Plan period. This provision was reduced to Rs. 84 crores in 1958, consequent on the re-appraisal of the Plan. The reduction was not, however, intended to restrict the formulation and sanctioning of housing schemes by State Governments up to the upper limit; only actual expenditure was to be restricted to Rs. 84 crores.

Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme

The Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, which came into operation in September 1952, envisages the grant of long-term interest-bearing loans and liberal subsidies by the Government of India to the State Governments and through them to other approved agencies, such as statutory Housing Boards, Local Bodies, Industrial Employers and registered Co-operative Societies of Industrial Workers. The assistance is for construction of houses for industrial workers, covered by Section 2 (1) of the Factories Act, 1948, and mine workers (other than those engaged in coal and mica mines) falling within the meaning of Section 2(h) of the Mines Act, 1952. The financial assistance and the number of houses sanctioned under the Scheme till the end of the year 1960 are shown in the following table.

TABLE 266
SUBSIDISED INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

Agency	Assistance	No. of		
	Loan	Subsidy	Total	houses sanctioned
State governments Private employers Co-operative societies of industrial workers	19·62 2·69 0·64	18·62 1·92 0·29	38·24 4·61 0·93	1,09,838 23,204 3,424
Central government (in Delhi)			0.98	
TOTAL	22.95	20.83	44.76	1,36,466

About 98,000 houses were reported to have been completed till the end of December 1960.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

The Low Income Group Housing Scheme, which was introduced in November 1954, provides for the grant of long-term interest-bearing loans to State Governments for the purpose of housing persons having an annual income not exceeding Rs. 6,000. Short-term loans, repayable in a period not exceeding five years, are also advanced under the Scheme by the Central Government to the State Governments for acquisition and development of land and for the subsequent sale of the developed sites to eligible persons on a no-profit-no-loss basis.

A sum of Rs. 42.76 crores has been drawn by State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations under the Scheme till March 31, 1961. During the same period 82,848 houses were sanctioned, 50,956 houses were completed and 20,064 houses were under construction.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

The Plantation Labour Act, 1951, makes it obligatory for every planter to provide housing accommodation for all his workers. A scheme known as the Plantation Labour Housing Scheme was formulated in April 1956, to help planters, specially the smaller ones, to fulfil this obligation. The scheme envisages the grant of assistance in the form of interest-bearing loans (to the extent of 80% of the cost of houses) to the planters through the State Governments. By the end of December 1960, assistance to the extent of Rs. 12.57 lakhs was sanctioned by State Governments for the construction of 683 houses, out of which 298 were reported to have been completed.

The planters have been experiencing practical difficulties in taking advantage of the scheme, despite their reported willingness to do so, in view of their inability to furnish the security prescribed by State Governments for loans under the Scheme. Proposals have recently been drawn up for the setting up by each State Government of a "Pool Guarantee Fund", to indemnify the State Governments against bad debts that they might incur as a result of relaxation of security provision prescribed by them for advance of loans under the Scheme. The Pool Guarantee Fund, from which the State Governments could recoup their losses, is to be raised by charging an additional interest at \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent per annum. The losses, if any, in excess of the assets in the Fund, would be shared equally by the Government of India, the State Government and the Commodity Board concerned.

Slum Clearance Scheme

The Slum Clearance Scheme came into operation in May 1956. Under the Scheme, financial asistance for slum clearance work is given to the State Governments and through them to municipal and local bodies. Financial assistance is envisaged for rehousing of families residing in slums and whose income does not exceed Rs. 250 per mensem in Bombay and Calcutta, and Rs. 175 per mensem elsewhere. The Scheme is for the present confined mainly to Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi, Kanpur and Ahmedabad where the problem has to be tackled without delay. Other urban areas are also eligible for Central assistance if slum clearance work is justified.

One hundred and seventy slum clearance/improvement projects formulated by the State Governments and the Administration of Tripura were sanctioned or approved till the end of 1960, for construction of 48,841 housing units at an estimated cost of Rs. 16.07 crores. Ten thousand and sixty-five housing units were completed and work was in progress on another 7,701 housing units by the end of 1960. Four thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven houses and 105 shops were constructed till the end of 1960.

Village Housing Projects Scheme

The Village Housing Projects Scheme, which was introduced in October 1957, envisages the establishment of housing projects in about 5,000 selected villages in suitable Community Development blocks during the Second Plan period. It is based on the principle of aided self-help. Financial assistance is given in the form of loans to the extent of two-thirds of the construction cost or Rs. 2,000 whichever is less. Technical advice and guidance is provided free of charge through the Rural Housing Cells set up by the State Governments and the Block Development authorities.

Rural Housing Cells have been established in all the States except Gujarat and Jammu and Kashmir. About 3,700 villages were selected, survey conducted and lay-out plans drawn up for about 1,600 villages up to the end of December 1960. Loans amounting to more than Rs. 2,18 lakhs were sanctioned by State Governments for construction of 15,200 houses. A sum of Rs. 128 lakhs was disbursed to beneficiaries, 3,000 houses were completed and another 8,000 houses were at different stages of construction.

Land Acquisition and Development Scheme

The Scheme, introduced in October 1959, provides for grant of loan assistance to State Governments to facilitate acquisition and development of land on a large scale for making developed plots available at reasonable prices to intending house-builders, 'more particularly, those in the lower income brackets. The Scheme is also intended to help in stabilisation of land prices, rationalisation of urban development and promotion of self-sufficient composite colonies.

Commitments to the extent of Rs. 15 crores were permitted, although under this Scheme the actual expenditure was not to exceed Rs. 2.90 crores during the Second Plan period. A sum of Rs. 38 lakhs was drawn by the State Governments during 1959-60 and a further sum of Rs. 1.83 crores has been drawn by them during 1960-61.

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme

This Scheme introduced in February 1959, as a non-Plan scheme, envisages grant of house-building loans to individuals or co-operative societies of persons whose income ranges between Rs. 6,001 and Rs. 12,000 per annum. The Life Insurance Corporation of India has so far advanced about Rs. 10 crores for the purpose. Till the end of December 1960, loan-assistance was sanctioned to the extent of Rs. 4.87 crores for the construction of 3,589 houses, the actual amount disbursed to beneficiaries being Rs. 2.43 crores. The number of houses completed is 477.

Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees

The Scheme, also a non-Plan one, is intended to assist the State Governments to provide adequate housing accommodation for their own employees. A sum of Rs. 7 crores has so far been made available by the Life Insurance Corporation. Till the end of December 1960, construction of 2,460 houses at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.08 crores was sanctioned and 734 houses were constructed.

NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION

The National Buildings Organisation was set up in July 1954 to ensure a rational approach to the problem of housing and to achieve reduction in building costs through development of building materials, techniques, designs and practices, and generally to help in the promotion of building activities through co-ordination of research and dissemination of useful information. The Organisation is being developed into the Regional Housing Centre for the Dry Tropical Zones of the ECAFE region in collaboration with the United Nations Technical Assistance Organisation.

The Organisation has a well-equipped library of publications and films and publishes quarterly and monthly journals. It has also brought out

a number of publications on building science and allied subjects.

The Organisation also co-ordinates the activities of Regional Research-cum-Training Centres on Rural Housing set up by the Government of India in six existing engineering institutions located at Bangalore, Anand, Sibpur, Roorkee, Chandigarh and New Delhi for promoting research in the improved utilisation of local building materials and in the development of designs and construction techniques for villages houses. These Centres also train technical personnel employed by the State Governments in the planning and implementation of projects under the Village Housing Projects Scheme.

CHAPTER XXX

STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES†

ANDHRA PRADESH

Area: 1,06,052 sq. miles Principal language: Telugu

Population: 3,12,60,133

Capital: Hyderabad

Governor:	Bhimsen	Sachar
COUNCIL	OF MIN	ISTERS*

		Governor. Billinsen Sachar						
		COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*						
i	Ministers		Portfolios					
	D. Sanjivaiah		Chief Minister, General Administration, Law and Order, Elections, Census, Anti-Corruption Tribunals, All-India Services, Forests, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry, Large-scale Industries, Mines, Commerce, Housing and Municipal Administration.					
	K. V. Ranga Reddi		Deputy Chief Minister, Revenue, Registration, Customs, Evacuee property, Jagir Administration and Land Reforms.					
	A. Satyanarayana Raju		Irrigation and Power, Public Works, Relief and Rehabilitation.					
	S.B.P. Pattabhirama Rao		Education and Transport.					
	P. Ranga Reddi	••						
	K. Chandramouli		operation.					
	K. Brahmananda Reddi		Finance, Commercial Taxes, Law, Courts and Prisons.					
	M. Narasinga Rao		Home					
	P.V.G. Raju		Health and Medical.					
	Smt. Masooma Begum		Social Welfare, Salar Jung Estate and Muslim Wagfs.					
	N. Ramachandra Reddy		Agriculture, Food and Food Production, Marketing, Rural Indebtedness, Debt Relief and Labour.					
	K. Lakshman Bapuji							

Chief Secretary M. P. Pai

ANDHRA PRADESH HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice	 	8	P. Chandra Reddy
Puisne Judges	 E		K. Umamaheswaram,
			P. Satyanarayana Raju,
			N. D. Krishna Rao, Qamar Hasan
			Manohar Pershad.
			A. Sreenivasachari, P. J. Reddy,
			P Rasi Reddy

P. Basi Reddy,
N. Kumarayya,
M. Seshachalapathi,
C. Sanjeeva Row Nayudu,
D. Munikanniah,
G. Chandrasekhara Sastry,
H. Anantanarayana Ayyar.

H. Anantanarayana Ayyar,
K. V. L. Narasimham, and
Sharfuddin Ahmad.
D. Narasaraju.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	 	 	Ghulam Hyder	
Members		 	Neelakantam,	
			Venkataswami	Naidu,
			R. Krishnaiah	Naidu
			T. Gopalakrish	na Rao

[†] In this Chapter, only parties recognised by the Election Commission, India, have been shown in indicating party affiliations of members of Legislative Assemblies. Persons belonging to non-recognised parties have been shown as Independents. Party affiliations are on the basis of information furnished by the State Governments.

*As on April 20, 1961.

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Sp	eaker: A. Kaleswara Rao	Depu	ty Speaker: Smt. T.N. Sada Laxmi
1.	Addanki: N. Venkaiah (Ind.)	40.	Burugupudi: Smt. N. Venkatarat-
	Adilabad: Ranganatha Rao (PDF) Adoni: G. Bussanna (Con.)	41.	Provide disconsiste di la constanti (COII.)
	Alair: Smt. Arutla Kamaladevi		(Con.)
5.	(PDF) Alampur: Smt. Jayalakshmi-	42.	Channur: S. V. K. Prasad (PDF) Cheepurupalli: M. Satyanarayana
6.	devamma (Con.) Alur: H. Ramalinga Reddi (Con.)	44.	Raju (Con.) Cheepurupalli (R): K. Punnayya
7.	Amalapuram: G. Narasimhamoorthy	45.	(Con.)
8.	(Con.) Amalapuram (R): B. Appalaswamy	46.	Cheyyeru: N. Ramabhadra Raju (Con.) Chillamcherla: M. S. Rajalingam
9.	(Con.) Anakapalli: Appa Rao Beesetti		(Con.)
10.	(Ind.) Ammanabrole: J. Chandramouli	47.	Chinnakondur: K. Lakshman Bapuji (Con.)
10.	(Ind.)		Chirala: Pragada Kotayya (Con.)
11.	Andole: Baswa Manayya (Ind.) Anantapur: P. Anthony Reddi	49.	Chittoor: P. Chinnama Reddy (Con.)
12.	Anantapur: P. Anthony Reddi (Con.)	50.	Chodavaram: Jagannadham Reddi
13.	Anaparti: T. Lakshminarayana	51.	(Con.)
14.	Reddi (Con.) Armoor: T. Anjaiah (Con).		(PDF)
15.	Asafnagar: V. Ramchandra Rao	52.	Cuddapah: S. Mohd. Rahmatulla (Con.)
16.	(Ind.) Asifabad: G. Narayana Reddi (Con.)	53.	Darsi: D. Venkataramana Reddi (Con.)
17.	Asifabad (R): Kashi Ram (Con.)	54.	Denduluru: M. Rangayya (Con.)
18. 19.	Atmakur: A. Sanjiva Reddy (Con.) Atmakur: Murlidhar Reddy (Con.)	55.	Devarkonda: G. Narayana Reddi (Con.)
20.	Atmakur: Murlidhar Reddy (Con.) Attili: Smt. C. Ammanna Raja (Con.)	56.	Devarkonda (R): M. Laxmiah (Con.)
21.	Badvel: B. Ratnasabhapathi (Con.)	57.	Dharmasagar: T. Hygrivachari
22.	Balijipeta: P. Ramaswami Naidu (Con.)	58.	(Con.) Dharmavaram: P. Ramacharlu
23.	Balkonda: Ranga Reddy (Con.)		(Con.)
24.	Bandar: R. Achutharamayya (Con.)	59.	Dharmavaram (R): K. Santhappa (Con.)
25.	Banswada: Smt. Y. Seeta Kumari		Dhone: B. P. Sesh Reddy (Con.)
26.	(Con.) Bapatla: Manthena Venkataraju		Divi: Y. Sivarama Prasad (Con.) Divi (R): M. Rajeshwara Rao
	(Con.)	02.	(Con.)
27.	Begum Bazar: J. V. Narsing Rao (Con.)	63. 64.	Donmat: Anantha Reddy (PDF) Dornakal: N. Ramachandra Reddy
28.	Bhadrachalam: Muhammad Tahsil	04.	(Con.)
29.	(CPI)	65.	Duggirala: P. Sreeramulu (Con.)
29.	Bhadrachalam (R): Smt. P. Vani Ramana Rao (Con.)	66.	Eluru: S. Brahmayya (Con.) Gadwal: D. K. Satya Reddy
30.	Bheemunipatnam: P. V. G. Raju		(Ind.)
31.	(Con.) Bhimavaram: N. Venkataramiah	68.	Naidu (Con.)
32.	(Con.) Bhogapuram: B. Adinarayana	69.	Gajapathinagaram (R): Gantalana Suryanarayana (Con.)
33.	(Con.)	70.	Gannavaram: P. Sundarayya (CFI)
	Bhongir: Ravi Narayana Reddi (PDF)	71.	(Con)
34. 35.	Bobbili: K. Sitaramaswami (Con.)	72.	Gazwel (R): J. B. Mutyal Rab
36.	Bodhan: M. Srinivasa Rao (Con.) Brahmanatarla: N. Ramulu (Ind.)	73.	(Con.) Ghanapur: B. Keshava Reddy
37.	Buchireddipalem: Basavareddi San-		(Con.)
38.	kariah (CPI) Buchireddipalem (R): Swarna	74.	Giddalur: P. Ranga Reddi (Coll.) Golugonda: R. Latchapatrudu
	Vemayya (CPI)		(Con)
39.	Buggaram: Baddam Yella Reddy (PDF)	76. 77.	Gooty: S. Narayanappa (Con.) Gooty (R): M. Rajaram (Con.)
*	As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations:	Indi	an National Congress (Con.); Praja
Socia	list Party (PSP); Communist Part	y of I	an National Congress (Cons), Sangh ndia (CPI); Bharatiya Jana Sangh

78.	Gorantla: P. Venkataramanappa (Con.)	120.	Kavali: R. Dasaratharama Reddy
79. 80.	Gudem: M. Matcharaju (Con.) Gudivada: A. Venkatasubraman-	121.	Khammam: Smt. T. Laskshmikanta- mma (Con.)
	yam (Ind.)	122.	
81.	Gudivada (R): V. Kurmayya (Con.)		Khammam (R): N. Peddanna (PDF) Kodangal: Achuta Reddy (Con)
82.	Gudur: P. Gopalakrishna Reddi	124.	
	(Con.)		(Con.)
83.	Gudur (R): M. Munuswamy (Ind.)	125.	
84.	Guntur I: T. Jalayya (Con.)		(Con.)
85.	Guntur II: M. Nageshwara Rao	126.	
00	(Con.)		
86.	Gurazala: M. Bapiah Chowdary	127.	The Chemitama Naide
87.	(Con.) High Court: Gopal Rao Ekbote	100	(Con.)
07.	Con.)	128.	
88.	Hindupur: K. Subba Rao (Con.)	129.	(Con.)
89.	Hindupur (R): Smt. B. Rukimini		
	Devi (Con.)	130.	Traju (COII.)
90.	Huzurabad: P. Narsinga Rao	131.	Kovvur (P): Type Bapincedu (Con.)
	(Con.)	132.	
91.			Kuchinapudi: A. Bhagavantha Rao (Con.)
92.	Huzurnagar: Dodda Narasiah	133.	7/ _
02	(PDF)		(Con.) Ramabrahmam
93.	Ibrahimpatnam: M. N. Lakshmi-	134.	Kurnool: Mahooh Ali Khon (C-)
94.	narasiah (Con.) Ichapuram: U. Ranga Babu (Con.)	135.	Lakkireddipalli: K. Koti Reddi
95.	Indurthi: P. Chokka Rao (PDF)	1	(Con.)
96.	Jaggampeta: D. Gopala Rao	136.	Tree Property Contract Ran
- 1	(Con.)	127	(Coll.)
97.	Jagtial: D. Hanumantha Rao	137.	Macherla: M. Nagi Reddi (CPI)
	(Con.)	130.	muunupulli. 1. (ionalakrishnama
98.	Jammalamadugu: K. Ramiah	139.	Gupta (Con.)
00	(Con.)	1	Madhira: B. Satyanarayana Rao (Con.)
99.	Jangaon: G. Gopala Reddy	140.	7 / 11
100.	(PDF)	,	(Con.) Sriramamurthy
100.	Jangaon (R): G. Ramalingam (Con.)	141.	Mahbubnagar: E. Chinnappa (Con.)
101.	Jubilee Hills: Smt. Roda Mistry	142.	Manifelti Bannanna (Con)
	(Con.)	143.	Makinal (R): E. Basappa (Con.)
102.	Jubilee Hills (R): Smt. Sumitra	144.	Madaram: G. Lakshma Reddy
	Devi (Con.)	145.	(PDF)
103.	Jukkal: Madhava Rao (Con.)	145.	Malakpet: Mir Ahmed Ali Khan (Con.)
104.	Kadiri: K. V. Vema Reddy (Con.)	146.	Malleswaram: P. Pamideswara Rao
105.	Kaikalur: K. Appa Rao (Con.)	1.0.	(Con.)
107.	Kakinada: M. Pallam Raju (Con.) Kalahasti: N. Sanjeeya Reddy	147.	Mangalagiri: M. Koti Reddy
107.	Kalahasti: N. Sanjeeva Reddy (Con.)		(Con.)
108.	7/ 1 1	148.	Manthani: P. V. Narasimha Rao
	(Con.) (R): P. Singarayya		(Con.)
109.	Kalwakurthi: Smt. Santa Bai	149.	Markapur: K. Obula Reddy (Con.)
***	(Con.)	150. 151.	Martur: B. Venkatasivayya (Ind.)
110.	Kalwakurthi (R): K. Naganna	151.	Wedak: Venkateswara Rao
111.	(Con.)	152.	(Con.) Metpalli: J. Ananda R20 (PDF)
111.	Kamareddy: Venkatarama Reddy	153.	16 1 1 6
112.	(Con.) Kamareddy (R): Smt. T. N. Sada	100.	(PDF) (PDF) (PDF)
	Kamareddy (R): Smt. T. N. Sada Laxmi (Con.)	154.	Mudhole: Gopidi Ganga Reddi
113.	Kamalapuram: N. Sambhu Reddi		(Con.)
	(Con.) Reddi	155.	Mulug: S. Rajeshwara Rao (PDF)
114.	Kanchikacherla: M. Ramayya	156.	Musheerabad: K. Seethaiah Gupta
110	(Con.)		(Con.)
115.	Kandukur: D. Kondaiah Chowdary	157.	Mydukur: B. Rama Reddy (Con.)
116.	(1110.)	158.	Mylavaram: V. Visweswara Rao
	Kankipadu: C. Ramakotiah (Ind.)		(CPI)
117.	Nanigiri: G. Yellamanda Reddi	159.	Nagarikotakam: T. Papa Rao
110	(CFI)		(Con.)
118.	Kanithi: B. G. M. A. Narasing	160.	Nagar Kurnool: K. Japardhan
110	Nau (Con.)		Reddy (Con.)
119.	Karimnagar: J. Chokka Rao	161	Nagar Kurnool (P): D Mahandas

Rao

161. Nagar Kurnool (R): P. Mahendra-nath (Con.)

119. Karimnagar:

(Con.)

J.

Chokka

162.	Naguru: A. Lakshmu Naidu	2
163.	(Con.) Nakarekal: B. Dharmabhiksham	
164.	(PDF)	2
	(PDF) Nallamada: P. Biappa Reddi (Con.)	2
165. 166.	Nandigama: P. Venkateswariu	2
167.	(CPI) Nandikotkur: E. Ayyapu Reddy	2
168.	(Con.)	2
169.	(Con.) Nandipad: K. Venkata Reddy	2
170.	(Con.) Nandyal: G. Venkat Reddy	2
	(Con)	2
171.	Narasannapeta: S . Jagannadham (Ind.)	14
172.	Narasapatnam: R. Suryanarayana Raju (Con.)	2
173.	Narasapatnam (R): M. Potharaju	1414
174.	Narayankhed: Appa Rao Shetkar	
175.	Narsampet: Smt. K. K. Ratnamma	1414
176.	(Con.) Narasapur: G. Venkata Reddy	1
177.	Naidu (Con.) Narasapur: G. Veeriah (Con.)	2
178.	Narasaraopet: Nallapati Venkatra-	
179.	Nellore: A. C. Subba Reddy (Con.)	
180. 181.	Nirmal: K. Muthiam Reddy (Con.)	
192	Nuzvid : M R Appa Rao (Con).	
183.	Ongole: B V I Narayana (Ind.)	1
184.	Ongole (R): T livyar Dass (Con)	
185.	. Palacole: A. Sathyanarayanamurthy	
186.		
187.	Palakonda: P. Narasimha Appa Rao	
188.	(Con.) Pallipalem: R. Tirupathi / Rao	
	(Con.)	
189.	(Con.)	
190.	Palwancha: K. Sudershan Rao (Con.)	i
191.	Parawada: E. Nagayya (Ind.)	1
192.	Pargi: K. Jaganmohan Reddy (Ind.)	
193.		
194.	Parkal (R): Manda Sailu (Con.)	8
195.	Pamarru: S.B.P. Pattabhirama Rao	
196.	(Con.) Parvathipuram: V. C. Chudamani Deo (Con.)	
197.	Puruchuru: K. Ramiah (Ind.)	18
198.	Pathergatti: Smt. Masooma Begum (Con.)	
199.		
200.		
201.	. Pathikonda: M. Lakshmi Narayana	
202	Reddi (CPI) Pedakakani: G. Bapayya (Ind.)	
203.		
204	Reddy (Con.)	

204. Peddapuram: D.

(CPI)

Penugonda: J. Laxmayya (Con.) Penukonda: A Chidambar 206. Reddy (Con.) 207. Pentapadu: C.S.V.P. Murthi Raju (Con.) 208. Phirangipuram: K. Brahmananda Reddy (Con.) Pileru: N. V 209. Venkatarama Naidu (Ind.) 210. Pithapura:n: P. Tammiraju (PP) 211. Podili: S. Kasi Reddy (CPI) Polavaram: P. Kodandaramiah 212. (Con:) Ponnur: G. Parandamayya (Con.) 213. 214. Prathipadu: Parvatam Gurraju (Con.) 215. Proddatur: Ramireddi Chandra Obula Reddy (Con.) 216. Pulivendla: P. Basi Reddy (Con.) 217. Punganur: Y. B. Veera Base Veera Basava Chikka Rayalu (Con.)
218. Punganur (R): A Rathnam
219. Putlur: T. Ramachandra (Con.) Reddy (Con.) Rajampet: P. Parthasarathi (Con.) 220. 221. Rajampet (R): P. Venkatasubbiah (Con.) 222. Raiahmundry: A. B. Nageshwara Rao (PP) 223. Ramachandrapuram: K. Ramachandra Raju (Con.) 224. Ramannapet: K. Ramachandra Reddy (PDF) 225. Rayachoti: Y. Audinarayana Reddi (Con.) Rayadurg: N. C. Seshadri (Con.) 226. 227. Venkatarama Raju Razole: A. (CPI) Nageshwara Rao 228. Razole (R): G. (CPI) 229. Repalle: Y. Chennayya (Con.) Revidi: K.V.S. Padmanabha Raju 230. (Con.) Salur: A. Yeruku Naidu (Con.) Salur (R): B. Rajayya (Con.) 232. Samalkot: P. Sathyanarayana (CPI) 233. Sangareddy: Kishtamachari (Con.) 234. Sangareddy (R): K. Antiah (Con.) Sarvepalli: V. Kothandarami Reddy 236. (Con.) Gopalakri-Sattenapalli: Vavilala 237. shnaiah (Ind.) Satyavedu: P. Gopalu Reddy (Con.) 238. B. V. 239. Secunderabad Cantonment: Gurumurthy (Con.) Secunderabad City: Sathyana-240. City: K. rayana (Con.) 241. Shadnagar: Smt. Shahjahan Begum (Con.) Reddi Ranga 242. Shahabad: K. V. (Con.) Shahabad (R): V. Rama Rao (Con.) 243. Satya-244. Shermuhammadapuram: C. narayana (Con.) V. Rajeshwara Rao 245. Siddipet: P. (Con.) Sirpur: K. Rajamallu (Con.) 246. Sirpur (R): Venkataswamy (Con.) 247. Sirsilla: Amritlal Shukla (PDF) 248. Subba Rao Sirsilla (R): K. Narasiah (PDF)

249.

250.	Sirvel: C. P. Thimma Reddy (Con.)	277.	Venkatagiri: P. Venkataswami Reddy (Con.)
251.	Sompeta: G. Latchanna (Ind.) Sirkakulam: P. Suryanarayana (Ind.)	278.	Venkatagiri (R): A. Krishnayya (Con.)
252. 253.	Srungavarapukota: C. Venkata Soma- yajulu (PSP)	279.	Vepanjari: N. P. Chengalraya Naidu (Con.)
254.	Srungavarapukota (R): G. Dharma Naidu (Con.)	280.	Vicarabad; M. Chenna Reddi (Con.)
255.	Sultanabad: P. Ramachandra Rao (Con.)	281.	Vicarabad (R): Arige Ramaswamy (Con.)
256.	Sultanabad (R): B. Raja Ram (Con) Sultan Bazar: Vasudev Krishnaji Naik	282.	Vijayawada (North): Marupilla Chitti (Con.)
257.	(Con.) Suryapet: Bhumareddy Narasimha	283.	Viiayawada (South): A Kaleswara Rao (Speaker)
258.	Reddy (PDF)	284.	Vinukonda: N. Govindarajulu (Con.)
259.	Suryapet (R): Uppala Malsoor (PDF)	285.	Visakhapatnam: A. V. Bhanoji Rao (Con.)
260. 261.	Tadapatri: C. Subbarayudu (Con.) Tadepalligudem: S.K.V. Krishna-	286.	Vizianagaram: Bhattam Srirama- murthy (Con.)
	vataram (PP)	287.	Venukuru: C. Sreeranganaikulu(Con.)
262.	Rao (Con.)	288. 289.	Vuyyur: K. Venkataratnam (Con.) Wanparthi: Padmanabha Reddy
263.	Tamballapalle: T. N. Venkatasubba Reddy (Con.)	290.	(Con.) Warangal: Mirza Shukoor Baig
264.	Tanuku: M. Harishchandra Prasad (Con.)	291.	(Con.) Wardhannapet: E. Venkataram
265.	Tekkali: R. Lakshminarasimha		Narsaiah (Con.)
266.	Dora (Con.) Tenali: A. Venkataramayya (Con.)	292.	Yakutpura: Shahabuddin Ahmed Khan (Con.)
267.	Thavanampalle: P. Rajagopala Naidu (Ind.)	293.	Yellamanchili: C.V.S. Raju (Con.)
268. 269.	Tirupati: R. Nathmuni Reddy (Con.) Tiruvur: Peta Bapayya (Con.)	294.	Yellandu: K. L. Narasimha Rao (PDF)
270.	Tuni: V. V. Krishnamaraju (Con.)	295.	Yellandu (R): Dodda Narasiah
271.	Udayagiri: Sheikh Moula Saheb (Con.)	296.	(Con.) Yemmiganur: Vijayabhaskara Reddy
272.	Undi: G. Jagannadharaju (Con.)		(Con.)
273.	Vadamalpet: R. V. Ramakrishna Raju (Con.)	297.	Yemmiganur (R): D. Sanjivaiah (Con.)
274.	Vayalapad: P. Thimma Reddi (Con.)	298.	Yerragondapalem: Janaki Rami Reddy (Con.)
275.	Vemsoor: J. Kondal Rao (Con.)	299.	Zahirabad: M. Baga Reddy (Con.)
276.	Vemur: K. Chandramouli (Con.)	300.	Nominated: J. T. Fernandez.

ANDHRA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman: M. Hanumantha Rao	Deputy Chairman: G. Subba Raju
1. Abu Yusaf Legislat. Assembl 2. Bapanayya 3. Smt. G. Bharathi Devi 4. M. Bhoj Reddy 5. G. Brahmayya 6. G. Butchi Appa Rao 7. B. Chinna Siva Reddy 8. Smt. Faizunnisa 9. M. Hanumantha Rao 10. N. V. Jagannatham 11. B. Kurmanna 12. Smt. D. Lakshmibayamma 13. A. Lakshmi Narasimha Reddy 14. I. Lingayya 15. Makhdoom Mohjuddin	ve 17. B. Papi Reddy Legislative
16. Nathaniel Milari Williams ,,	32. K. Adikesavulu Naidu Local Authorities

^{*}As on April 20, 1961.

396

	33.	B. Adinarayana Rao	Local	63.	A. L. Narayana	
			Authorities	64.	I thirty fullet	Teachers
	34.	K. Appadu	,,	65.	V. Purushotham	,,
	35.	A. Appanna Dora	"		V. P. Raghavachari	,,
	36.	Y. Eswara Reddy	All of the late of	67.	S. Ramakrishnaiah	,,
	37.	B. Ganga Ram	"	68.		,,
	38.	A. Guruva Reddy	, ,,			,,
	39.	C. Hanumantha Reddy	"	70.	P. Sreerama Murthy	,,
		E. Lakshma Reddy	"		D. V. Subba Sastry M. Anandam	
	41.	Md, Arif Khan	"			Graduates
	42.		,,	72.	M. Ataur Rahman	,,
	43.	D. Panduranga Reddy	"	74	M. V. Krishna Reddy	,,
		T. Raghava Das	"	74.		
	45.	J. Raghottam Reddy	"	75.		Rao "
		K. Ramachandra Reddy	"	70.	A. Seetha Ram-Reddy	"
	47	R. Ramalingaraju	"	77.	M. Venkata Sastry	,,
	10	E Catyonarayana	,,	78.	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	10.	E. Satyanarayana	"	79.	M. Azamuddin	Nominated
	50.	V. Satyanarayana Murthy	"	80.	M. Govindarajulu	
	51.	V. Satyanarayana Rao A. Sesha Rao	,,	81.	Haroon Khan Sherwani	"
	52.	C Ciddle Dedde	"	82.		"
	53.		,,		Smt. Kamala Sanjiva Rao	,,
	54.		"	83.	Smt. K. Ramasubbamma	,,
			"	84.	B. N. Reddy	
	56	T. Veerabhadra Rao	"	86.		"
	57.	P. Veera Raghava Reddy	"		2. Sumona I mona	"
			,,	86.	Smt. I. Saraswathi Devi	,,
	50.	K. Venkaiah	"	87.	C. Subba Raju	,,
	60	P. Venkatakrishna Reddy	,,	88.	P. Venkata Rao	
	61	Venkata Narasimhachari	,,	89.	B. Venkataratnam	,,
		P. Venkataramana	,,			32
-	62.	R. Venkata Subba Reddy	, ,,	90.	G. Venkata Sesha Sastry	,,

397

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit		Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Adilabad Dist	6,236	8,31,600	Razole		291	3,14,910
Adilabad	580	1,01,611	Tuni		183	1,16,971
Asifabad	834	92,245	Yellavaram		850	54,525
Boath	554	57,280				
Chinoor	689	86,117	Guntur Dist.		5,795	25,49,996
Khanapur	313	43,366	Bapatla		670	4,03,509
Lakhshattipet	734 413	98,812	Guntur		541	4,42,073
Mudhol	566	92,645 1,21,029	Narasaraopet		716	2,66,400
Nirmal	856	1,04,091	Ongole		820	3,33,995
Sirpur Utnoor	726	. 34,404	Palnad		1,041	1,92,776
			Repalle		297	1,91,010
Anantapur Dist	7,385	14,83,591	Sattenappalle Tenali		718	2,46,029
Anantapur	926	1,64,703	Vinukonda		324 644	3,57,839 1,16,365
Dharmavaram	736	1,14,812	Villuxonua	• •	044	1,10,303
Gooty	896 430	2,14,851 1,53,332	Hyderabad Dist.		2 904*	18,18,034
Hindupur Kadiri	1,157	2,19,112				
Kadırı Kalyandurg	821	1,18,394	Hyderabad East	• •	269	83,775
Madakasira	417	1,20,209	Hyderabad West Ibrahimpatnam	• •	277 525	11,66,860
Penukonda	682	1.23.349	Medchal	• •	307	78,851
Rayadurg	682	1,22,035	Pargi	• •	390	98,458
Tadapatri	641	1,32,794	Shahabad		242	77,775
Chittoor Dist.†	5,908	18,10,377	Tandur		371	85,414
01 - 1 - 1 - 1	548	1,65,198	Vikarabad		506	1,22,826
Chittoor	778	3,40,717				
Kalahasti	615	1,36,910	Karimnagar Dist.		4,504‡	14,28,168
Madanapalle	836	1,97,289	Huzurabad		560	2,42,001
Palmaner†	720	1,69,739	Jagtiyal		678	2,03,865
Punganur	648	1,47,398	Karimnagar		720	3,02,172
Puttur†	564	2,30,088	Manthani		835	86,846
Satyavedu	202	1 00 007	Metpalli		868	1,20,635
Vayalpad	802	1,90,097	Sirsilla	••	722 707	2,28,847 2,43,802
Cuddapah Dist	5,924	11,61,731	Sultanabad	••	101	2,43,002
Badvel	757	1,08,711	Whan Dist		1 600	7,00,006
Cuddapah	510	1,47,389	Khammam Dist.	• •	4,600	
Jammalamadugu	613	1,22,277	Burgampahad		569	43,590
Kamalapuram	303	75,588	Khammam		591	2,35,078
70 1! 11	430 569	1,45,154	Madhira	• •	1 205	1,70,661 1,13,310
Rajampet	1,038	1,10,794 1,85,942	Palvancha	••	1,295 755	1,19,367
Rayachoti	1,103	1,90,172	Yellandu	••	133	1,17,507
Siddavatham	606	75,704	Krishna Dist.		3,502	17,79,484
East Godavari Dist.	5,773	24,14,808			343	2,18,982
Amalanuran	353		Bandar (Masulipatnam)	• •	343	2,10,702
Bhadrachalam	911	3,16,767 77,620	Divi		465	2,18,089
Kakinada	384	3,55,502	Gannavaram		295	1,98,579
Nugur	593	35.366	Gudivada		230	1,98,940
Peddapuram	602	2,87,764	Kaikalur		286	1,19,596
·Pithapuram	138	1,47,070	Nandigama		679	2,39,639
Rajahmundry	378	3,21,984	Nuzvid		335 430	1,07,227 1,21,860
Ramachandrapuram Ramapachodavaram	289	3,46,056	Tiruvur	• •	436	3,56,572
- Tamapachodavaram	710	40,273	Vijayawada	• •	430	3,30,312

^{*}Population figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) have been revised on the basis of information provided by the Survey of India in January 1961. These are still provisional pending final revision survey of boundaries of States and Union Territories. Area figures provided by the State Government have been adopted in the case of taluks and of districts which have undergone reorganisation (shown with:).

†Figures do not include changes brought about under the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959.

‡Figure furnished by the State Government.

			For the second		
Unit	Area in	Popula-	Unit	Area in	Popula-
	sq. miles	tion		sq. miles	tion
Variable Dist	0.077	16 10 621	N. 11		
Kurnool Dist	9,277	16,18,621	Nellore	504	2,61,258
Adoni	766	2,25,220	Domin	564	96,000
Alur	613	1,22,558	Sulurpet	594 573	88,512
Banganapalle Cumbum	256 1,048	43,447 1,63,845	Udayagiri	871	95,718 1,18,685
Dhone	836	1,27,234	Venkatagiri	427	81,880
Koilkuntla	573	93,132	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
Kurnool	641	1,98,288	Nizamabad Dist	3,203‡	8,33,611
Markapur	1,366	1,38,120	Armoor	748	1,82,907
Nandikotkur	1,092	1,49,738	Banswada	560	1,47,254
Nandyal Pattikonda	664	1,25,393	Bodhan	291	1,26,096
Cirval	747 613	1,26,922 1,04,724	Kamareddy	483	1,36,298
Sirvel	013	1,04,724	Vallagaddy	506 438	1,69,717
Mahbubnagar Dist.	6.833+	14,37,879	Tenareddy	430	71,339
Achampat			Srikakulam Dist	3,901	21,23,136
Achampet	1,126 435	71,664 81,330	Pobbili		
Atamakur	447	98,330	Charman all!	391 462	2,62,748
Gadwal	518	1,17,017	Ichapuram	87	2,92,605 78,761
Kalvakurti	785	1,52,159	Narasannapeta	200	1,51,634
Kodangal	461	1,51,494	Palakonda	494	2,98,992
Kollapur	661	1,01,759	Parvatipuram	590	1,92,254
Mahbubnagar Makhtal	460 532	1,52,751	Pathapatnam	463	2,03,542
Nagarkurnool	561	1,34,769 1,37,377	Salur	491	1,56,581
Shadnagar	459	1,17,733	Cailcolantona	212 227	1,30,444
Wanparti	536	1,21,496	Tekkali	272	1,65,186
Medak Dist	3,804;	11,24,240	Visakhapatnam Dist.	5,200	20,72,698
Andol	470	1,53,037	Anakanalla		
Gajwel	386	1,39,253	Bheemunipatnam	304 337	2,29,835 2,32,619
Medak	520	1,52,501	Golugonda	516	2,21,727
Narayankhed Narsapur	384	86,204	Gudem	1,869	1,09,521
Sangaraddu	426 474	1,03,961	Sarvasidhi	347	2,41,933
Siddinet	619	1,46,242 2,09,473	Srungavarapukota	657	2,25,757
Zahirabad	520	1,33,569	Veeravalli	594	2,87,994
		1,00,000	Visakhapatnam Vizianagaram	196 359	2,31,907 2,91,405
Nalgonda Dist	5,351	12,52,810	vizianagaram		
Bhongir	614	1,86,464	Warangal Dist		13,25,984
Devarkonda Huzurnagar	1,041	1,63,442	Jangaon	872	2,91,165
Mirualanda	532 751	1,25,814	Mahbubabad	799	2,35,968 66,292
		1,28,224	Mulug Pakhal	1,347 745	1,06,753
Nalgonda Ramannapet	954	2,56,153	Parkal	556	1,53,499
Survenet	684 803	1,70,909 2,21,804	Warangal	786	4,72,307
	003	2,21,004			
Nellore Dist	7,954	17,95,632	West Godavari Dist.		16,97,727
Atmakur	639		Bhimavaram	292	2,36,092 1,00,187
Darsi	591	1,31,845 1,18,826	Chintalapudi	418 510	2,60,699
Gudur	463	1,12,337	Various	391	2,14,522
Kandukur	801	2,01,316	Narasapur	279	2,93,773
Kanigiri	1,000	1,63,958	Polavaram	551	97,245
Kavali Kovvur	548	1,36,362	Tadepalligudem	360	2,71,123
KOVVUI	385	1,88,835	Tanuku	214	2,78,186

[‡] Figure furnished by the State Government

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH (On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

		(in la	khs of rupees)
	Budget	Revised	Budget
	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates
	1960-61	1960-61	1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS Union Excise Duties Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax Estate Duty Taxes on Railway Fares Land Revenue (net) State Excise Duty Stamps Forest Registration Taxes on Vehicles Sales Tax Other Taxes and Duties Irrigation, Navigation, Drainage Works (net)	6,12.86	6,24·69	6,30·20
	4,25.36	7,08·64	6,57·12
	19.10	19·10	19·10
	1,12.17	1,22·18	1,12·17
	9,40.00	8,50·00	9,25·00
	7,61.15	7,70·14	8,12·35
	2,74.60	3,24·96	3,70·19
	2,67.00	2,87·28	3,00·00
	95.00	1,00·00	1,05·80
	2,80.00	2,94·02	2,99·02
	11,25.93	12,44·82	12,71·57
	2,32.73	2,39·34	2,42·48
	1,67.93	1,46·63	1,46·95
Debt Services Civil Administration Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,18·29	1,10·52	1,07·42
	5,97·22	6,62·95	6,65·73
	78·54	79·59	83·13
Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	1,98·46	1,93·05	2,01·81
	10,56·09	13,76·48	3,68·47
	8,40·20	5,83·77	11,55·94
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	15.40	41.60	38.09
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	82,18.03	87,79.76	85,12.54
REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	7,68·29	7,81·44	7,91·64
	4,40·01	4,52·03	5,15·26
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments	(—) 51·66	() 1,87·26	(—) 1,86·42
	5,83·20	6,13·50	7,16·87
	1,21·55	1,27·58	1,27·81
	61·04	48·61	54·74
	6,09·24	6,40·55	5,97·33
	4·15	5·50	6·18
Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation	15,25·16	17,96·86	17,16·55
	4,38·02	4,71·34	4,84·48
	2,90·37	2,57·20	2,33·21
	3,42·79	3,61·18	4,09·83
	1,42·57	1,54·24	1,70·58
	1,94·79	1,74·52	1,84·52
Miscellaneous Departments Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,95·22	2,15·01	2,18·09
	4,23·06	4,98·95	3,98·69
	6,89·80	7,47·43	8,08·48
Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	3,61·59	3,70·80	4,00·79
	6,08·87	6,05·11	5,80·11
	4,49·96	4,77·46	5,34·19
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	81,98.02	86,12.05	87,62.93
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+) 20.01	(+) 1,67.71	() 2,50 · 40

ASSAM

Area: 84,899 sq. miles (including NEFA and Naga Hills—Tuensang Area)

Principal languages: Assamese and Bengali Population: 90,43,707 Capital: Shillong

Governor: S. M. Srinagesh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	Portfolios
Bimala Prasad Chaliha .	Chief Minister, Appointments, Political, Home, General Administration, Relief and Rehabilitation, Minority Commission, Roads and Buildings under PWD, Jails, Education, Co-ordination, Tribal
	all subjects not expressly mentioned
	Finance, Community Projects, Local Self-Govern-
	Medical and Public Health, Printing and Stationery, Registration and Stamps
Kamakhya Prasad Tripathy	Planning and Development, Statistics, Labour, Town and Country Planning, Industries and Power,

Moinul Huq Chaudhury

Industries Board.

Agriculture, Pisciculture, Veterinary and Livestock,
Supply, Parliamentary Affairs, Flood Control and
Irrigation under PWD and Co-operation.

Deputy Ministers

Biswadev Sarma Co-operation and Labour.

Girindra Nath Gogoi . . Public Works and Local Self-Government. Radhika Ram Das . . . Education and Revenue

Radnika Ram Das .. Education and Revenue.

Parliamentary Secretaries

Lolit Kumar Doley ... Forests, Planning and Development and Social Welfare.

S. S. Terang Relief and Rehabilitation.

Chief Secretary S. K. Datta†

ASSAM HIGH COURT*

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman A. N. Bhattacharjee

Member Smt. Bonily Khongmen

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Mahendra Mohan Choudhury	Deputy Speaker: Rajendranath Barua			
1. Aijal East (R): Pu Lalmawia (Ind.)	5. Badarpur: Bimala Prasad Chaliha (Con.)			
2. Aijal West (R): A. Thanglura (Ind.)	6. Balipara: Biswadev Sarma (Con.)			
3. Amguri: Khagendra Nath Barbaruah (Ind.)	8. Barpeta: Srihari Das (PSP)			
4. Baghmara (R): Emerson Momin (Ind.)	9. Barpeta (R): Mahadev Das (Con.) 10. Bilasipara: Jahanuddin Ahmed (PSP)			

*As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Independent (Ind.).

† Has been appointed Chief Commissioner, Pondicherry.

Biswanath: Kamakhya Tripathy (Con.) Praasad 11. Bogdung: Indreswar Khound 12. (Con.) Boko: Radha Charan Chaudhury 13. (Con.) Cherrapunji (R): Maham Singh 14. (Con.) Dainadubi (R): Nallindra Sangma 15. (Ind.) Dalgaon: Md. Matlebuddin (Ind.) 16. Dergaon: Narendranath Sarma (Con.) 17. Dergaon (R): Ramnath Das (Con.) 18. Dhekiajuli: Omeo Kumar Das (Con.) 19. Dhing: Nurul Islam (Con.) 20. Dhubri: Tamijuddin Prodhani (Con.) 21. Dibrugarh: Nilmoney 22. Borthakur (Ind.) Digboi: Dwijesh Chandra Deb 23. Sarma (Con.) Doom-Dooma: Molia Tati (Con.) Gauhati: Gaurisankar Bhattacharya 25. (CPI) Gauripur: Prakitish Chandra Barua 26. (Ind.) Goalpara: Khagendranath Nath 27. (Con.) Goalpara (R): Hakim 28. Chandra Rabha (Con.) 29. Gohpur: Bishnulal Upadhyaya (Con.) 30. Golaghat (East): Rajendranath Barua (Con.) 31. Golakganj: Bhuban Chandra Pradhani (Con.) 32. Gossaigaon: Mathias Tudu (Ind.)33. Hailakandi: Abdul Matlib Majumder (Con.) 34. Hajo: Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Speaker) 35. Jamunamukh: Rahimuddin Ahmed (Con.) 36. Jania: Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed (Con.) 37. Jorhat: Debeswar Sarmah (Con.) 38. Jorhat (R): Mohidhar Peggo (Con.) 39. Jowai (R): Larsingh Khyriem (Ind.) 40. Jaipur: Joga Kanta Barua (Con.) Kaliabar: Lila Kanta Borah (Con.) 42. Kamalpur: Sarat Chandra Goswami (Con.) 43. Karimganj North: Ranendra Mohan Das (Con.) 44. Karimganj South: Mahomed Ali (Con.) 45. Katigora: Hem Chandra Chakravarty (Con.) 46. Katlicherra: Gouri Shankar Roy (Con.) 47. Katonigaon: Smt.

Lungleh (R): C. H. Chhunga (Ind.) Mangaldai: Dandi 56. Ram (Con.) 57. Mankachar: Kobad Hussain Ahmed (Con.) 58. Mikir Hills East (R): Terang (Con.)
59. Mikir Hills West (R): Chatrasing Teron (Con.) 60. Moran: Smt. Padma Kumari Gohain (Con.) 61. Moran (R): Lolit Kumar Doley (Con.) 62. Morangi: Dandeswar Hazarika (Con.)63. Nalbari East: Prabhat Narayan Chaudhury (Ind.) Nalbari West: Tarun Sen Deka (CPI) Nazira: Tankeswar Chetia (Con.) 64. 65. 66. Nongpoh (R): Jor Manik Siem (Ind.) Nongstoin (R): Henry Cotton (Ind.) North Cachar Hills (R): Hamdhon 67. 68. Mohan Hapolangbar (Ind.) North-Lakhimpur: Mohananda Bora 69. (Con.) 70. North Lakhimpur (R): Karka Chandra Doley (Con.) North Salmara: Hareswar Das (Con.) 72. North Salmara (R): Ghanshyam Das (Con.) 73. Nowgong: Phani Bora 74. Nowgong (R): Mahendra Nath Hazarika (Con.) Palasbari: Radhika Ram Das (Con.) 76. Panery: Hiralal Patwari (Ind.) Panery (R): Pakhirai Deka (Ind.) 77. Patharkandi: Bishwanath Upadhyaya 78. (PSP) 79. Patharkandi (R): Gopesh Namasudra (CPI) 80. Patacharkuchi: Surendra Nath Das (Con.) 81. Patacharkuchi (R): Birendra Kumar Das (PSP) 82. Phulbari (R): Williamson A. Sangma (Ind.) Rampur: Hareswar Goswami (PSP) Rangiya: Siddhi Nath Sarma (Con.) 83. 84. 85: Rangiya (R): Baikuntha Nath Das (Con.) Rupohihat: Mohammed Idris (Con.) Saikhowa: Devendra Nath Hazarika 87. (Con.) Usha Barthakur Samaguri: Smt. 88. (Con.) Shillong: Brojo Mohon Roy (Ind.) Sibsagar: Girindra Nath Gogoi 90. (Con.) 91. Silchar East: Moinul Huq Chaudhury (Con.)
Silchar West: Smt. Jyotsna Chanda 92. (Con.) Sonai: Nanda Kishore Sinha (Con.) 94. Sonari: Purnananda Chetia (Con.) 95. Sorbhog: Ghanashyam Talukdar (Ind.) 96. South Salmara: Sahadat Ali (PSP) 97. Tarabari: Tajuddin Ahmed (PSP) 98. Tengakhat: Manik · Chandra D 54. Lumding: Ram Nath Sarma (Con.)

(Con.)

Komal Kumari

Brahma

Deuri

Choubey

Barua (Con.)

chari (Con.) 49. Kokrajhar (R): Rupnath

(Con.)

Lakhipur: Ram

(Con.)

(Con.)

48. Kokrajhar: Krishnananda Brahma-

50. Laharighat: Motiram Bora (Con.)

52. Lahowal: Smt. Lily Sengupta (Con.)

Prasad

51. Laharighat (R): Dhirsingh

99. Teok: Harinarayan Baruah (Con.) 100. Tezpur: Kamala Prasad Agarwala (Con.)

101. Thowra: Durgeswar Saikia (Con.)102. Tinsukia: Radha Kishen Khemka (Con.)

103. Titabar: Sarbeswar Bordoloi (Con.)

104. Tura (R): Mody K. Marak (Ind.)

105. Udarband.: Tazamul Ali Barlaskar (Con.)

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND SUB-DIVISIONS*

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	
Cachar Dist.		2,688	11,15,865	Kohima Dist	2,374	2,05,950
Hailakandi Karimganj		512 709	1,95,650 3,78,324	Mokokchung Dist.	1,924	1,07,891
Silchar		1,459	5,41,891	Nowgong Dist	2,167	8,86,955
Darrang Dist.		3,369	9,13,841	Siang Frontier	8,196	10,761
Mangaldai Tezpur	••	1,272 1,534	4,02,501	Division	0,220	10,701
			5,11,340	Sibsagar Dist	3,453	12,12,224
Garo Hills Dist.	••	3,149	2,42,075	Golaghat	1,363	3,33,553
Goalpara Dist.		3,983	11,08,124	Jorhat	1,094	4,34,660
Dhubri Goalpara	1.	1,054	4,74,602	Sibsagar	1,019	4,44,011
Kokrajhar		1,098 1,827	3,28,289 3,05,233	Subansiri Frontier Division	5,984	
Kameng Frontier Division	••	5,469	9,721 (a)	Tirap Frontier		5 212
Kamrup Dist.		3,804	14,90,392	Division	2,730	5,213
Barpeta Gauhati		1,254 2,590	5,39,423 9,50,969	Tuensang Dist United Khasi—	2,064	7,025
Lakhimpur Dist		4,927	10,78,157	Jaintia Hills Dist.	5,541	3,63,599
Dibrugarh North Lakhimpur	••	2,808 1,345	8,31,968 2,46,189	Jowai	1,513 4,041	67,631 2,95,968
Lohit Frontier Division		9,059	27,119	United Mikir and	1,0 12	-,,,,,,,,
Mizo Dist	••	8,134	1,96,202	North Cachar Hills Dist	5,878	1,65,440
Aijal Lungleh		4,861 3,282	1,35,985 60,217	Mikir Hills North Cachar	3,995 1,888	1,25,777 39,663

^{*}Population figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1961. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Area figures of sub-divisions (also rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

⁽a) Includes Subansiri Frontier Division for which separate figures are not available.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM (On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

		(in takns	of rupees)
	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS Union Excise Duties	2,23 · 12	2,27.32	2,29.56
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,51.87	4,39.44	4,31.64
Estate Duty	4·65 34·31	4·65 37·37	4·65 35·00
Land Revenue (net)	2,67·53 1,70·49	2,73·48 1,80·49	2,93 · 45 1,81 · 48
Stamps	1,38.23	1,59.41	53·57 1,53·97
Registration	7·89 69·61 2,64·71	8·13 67·83	8·25 67·85
Sales Tax Other Taxes and Duties Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and	2,65.02	2,59·66 2,64·87 ·40	2,99·50 2,71·74 53
Drainage Works (net) Debt Services	14·44 5,47·92	30·29 5,33·75	31·02 1,28·38
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,57.60	1,60.01	71.36
Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	2,22·67 7,74·92	5,43·40 6,99·30	1,62·56 11,70·97
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works.	1,05 · 14	1,06.14	2.11
Extraordinary	98.66	× -	90.00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	37,60.45	40,41 · 45	36,87 · 49
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	2,97·77 65·21	3,03.49	2,45·35 68·89
Debt Services (net)	1,37·35 1,71·47	1,75·31 1,68·07	1,74·36 1,86·41
Administration of Justice	25·64 25·47	25·60 27·81	24·89 26·14
Police Ports and Pilotage	3,91.89	4,08.15	4,39·22 3·00 2·72
Scientific Departments Education Medical.	6,10.98	6,52·26 1,60·36	8,07·75 1,69·44
Public Health	1,68·39 1,50·56 2,51·40	1,44·41 2,43·54	° 1,15·63 2,10·89
Animal Husbandry	62.41	61·62 46·58	54·83 54·24
Co-operation Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Description	67·96 1,12·43 11·21	1,13 · 23	1,08.66
Miscellaneous Departments Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	5,59.75	5,93.02	5,22.11
Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	2,75·15 1,99·27	6,63·92 1,92·16	2,44·95 2,25·76
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	35,87 · 73	40,66.90	37,01 · 51
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)1,72.72	()25.45	(-)14.02

BIHAR

Area: 67,198 sq. miles Principal language: Hindi

Population: 3,87,83,778

Capital: Patna

Governor: Zakir Husain

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

	COUNCIL	OF	MINISTERS*
Ministers			Portfolios
Binodanand Jha			Chief Minister, Appointments, Political, Finance, Industries (including Mines and Mineral Resources), Gram Panchayats and Labour.
Dip Narain Singh			Major Irrigation, Power, River Valley Projects and Information.
Bhola Paswan		••	Forests, Welfare, Public Works, Public Health Engineering and Excise.
Birchand Patel		••	Food, Supply, Health, Agriculture, Medium and Minor Irrigation.
Satyendra Narayan Sinh	a		Education and Local Self-Government.
Jafar Imam			Law, Religious Trusts and Jails.
Ram Prakash Lal		••	Co-operation, Housing, Animal Husbandry and Veterinary.
Zawar Hussain Janki Raman Mishra		•••	Transport and Relief and Rehabilitation. Revenue.
Deputy Ministers			
Abdul A. Md. Noor		••	Food, Relief and Rehabilitation and Health.
Kedar Pandey		• •	General Administration, Political, Irrigation, Power, Transport and Labour.
Ambika Saran Singh			Finance, Law and Religious Trusts.
Chandrika Ram			Agriculture and Excise.
Dev Narayan Yadav			Co-operation, Housing, Animal Husbandry, Veterinary, Public Works and Public Health Engineering.
Daroga Prasad Rai	•• ••	••	Community Projects and Gram Pancha- yats.
L. N. Jha			Information.
Abdul Gafoor S. C. Tubid			Revenue.
K. N. Sinha	••	••	Forest and Welfare.
L.P. Shahi		• • •	Industry. Planning.
N. K. Sinha			Local Self-Government.
Sahdeo Mahto			Jails.
Mungeri Lal		• •	Education.
Parliamentary Secretaries			
Smt. Prabhawati Gupta			Community Development.
Smt. Manorama Pandey			Finance.
L.S. Tyagi Smt. Sumitra Devi			Gram Panchayats.
Chandrashekhar Singh	••	••	Health.
Baidyanath Mehta		••	Industry.
Baleshwa, Ram H. N. Singh		• •	Education and Local Self-Government.
J. P. Swatantra			Public Works.
Dumarlal Baitha			Law, Religious Trusts and Jails.

^{*}As on April 20, 1961.

Chief Secretary

M. S. Rao

PATNA HIGH COURT*

V. Ramaswami Chief Justice

K. Ahmad, Puisne Judges

S. C. Misra, R. K. Choudhury,

K. Sahai,

R. K. Prasad, K. Singh,

H. K. Choudhury, K. Dayal,

U. N. Sinha, N. L. Untwalia,

H. Mahapatra, Tarakeshwar Nath,

Anant Singh, S. P. Singh, Ramratna Singh,

G. N. Prasad.

.. Mahabir Prasad Advocate-General

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

K. S. V. Raman Chairman ..

B. M. K. Sinha, Ram Jiwan Singh. Members ..

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: V. P. Varma

Deputy Speaker: Prabhunath Singh

- 1. Adapur: Braj Nandan Shrama (Ind.) 2. Alamnagar: Yadunandan Jha (Con.)
- 3. Amarpur: Shital Prasad Bhagat (Con.)
- 4. Amour: Md. Ismail (Ind.) 5. Araria: Ziaur Rahman (Con.)
- Bahadur Prasad 6. Arrah: Rang (Con.)
- 7. Arrah Mufassil: Ambika Singh (Con.)
- 8. Arwal: Budhan Mehta (Con.) 9. Ashthawan: Nandikishore Prasad Singh (Janta)
- 10. Atri: Shivaratan Singh (Con.)
- 11. Aurangabad: Priyabrat Narayan 'Sinha (Con.)
- 12. Bachhwara: Baidyanath Prasad Singh (PSP)
- 13. Bagaha: Kedar Pandey (Con.) 14. Bagaha Baitha Narsingh
- (Con.) godar (R): Kailash . 15. Bagodar Pati Singh
 - 16. Bahadurganj: Lakhan Lal Kapoor
 - (PSP) 17. Bahera East: Maheshkant Sharma
 - (Con.) 18. Bahera South: Smt. Krishna Devi
 - (Con.) 19. Bahera Misra West: Harinath (Con.)

- Deo Trivikram 20. Baikunthpur: Narayan Singh (Ind.)
- Mohammad Ahad 21. Baisea: Abdul Noor (Con.)
- 22. Ballia: Brahamdeo Narayan Singh (Con.)
- Mohammad Salahud-23. Bakhtearpur: din Choudhary (Con.)
 niapur: Smt. Uma Pandey (Con.)
- 24. Baniapur: Smt. Bindhyabasini Devi 25. Banka: Smt.
- (Con.) 26. Barauli: Abdul Gaffoor (Con.)
- 27. Barh: Ram Yatan Singh (Con) 28. Barhampur: Lalan Prasad 28. Barhampur: Lalan Sinha
- (Con.) Barharia: Qamrul Haque (Con.) Mahtha
- 30. Barhi: Rameshwar Prasad (Janta) Narain Shreedhar 31. Barachati:
- (Con.) Prasad Singh 32. Barari: Basudeo
- (Con.) 33. Barhait (R): Babulal (JP)
- 34. Bairarpur: Harihar Mahto (Con.) 35. Barkagaon: Smt. Sashank Manjari
- (Janta) 36. Baruraj: Ramchandra Prasad Sahi
- (Con.) Sabhapati 37. Basantpur East: Sinha (PSP)

^{*}As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Janta Party (Janta): Jharkhand Party (TP): Indian (CPI); Indian (CPI); Janta Party (Janta): Jharkhand Party (JP); Independent (Ind.).

38. Basantpur West: Krishna Ka Singh (Con.)	nt 80. Dalsingh Sarai: Mishri Singh (Con.) 81. Dalsingh Sarai (R): Baleshwar Ram
39. Begusarai: Saryu Prasad Sinl	na (Con.) 82. Daltonganj: Umeshwari Charan
40. Begusarai (R): Medni Paswa	in (Coll.)
41. Belsand: Ramanand Singh (PS	P) (Janta)
42. Benipatti East: Shubhchandra Mish (Con.)	(Con.)
43. Benipatti West: Chotey Prasad Sing (Con.)	que (Con.)
44. Bermo: Brajeshwar Prasad Sing	Choudary (Con.)
45. Bettiah: Jaya Narayan Prasad (Col 46. Bettiah (R): Jagannath Prasa	d Prasad Misra (Con.)
Swatantra (Con.) 47. Bhabhua: Ali Waris Khan (Con.)	88. Darbhanga South (R): Babuyelal Mahto (Con.)
48. Bhabhua (R): Dularchand Ra. (Con.)	m 89. Daudnagar: Sayeed Ahmad Quadri (Con.)
49. Bhagalpur: Satyendra Narayan Agra wal (Con.)	90. Dawath: Krishnaraj Sinha (Con.) 91. Dehri: Basawan Singh (PSP)
50. Bhawanthpur: Jadunandan Tewari	92. Deoghar: Smt. Shailbala Roy
51. Bhawanthpur (R): Ramdheni Ch	
52. Bhorey: Rambali Pandey (PSP)	94. Dhaka: Masoodur Rahman
53. Bhorey (R): Chandrika Ram (Cor 54. Bihpur: Prabhu Narayan Ro	95. Dhanaha: Jogendra Prasad (PSP) 96. Dhanbad: Vacant.
55. Bihar North: Ahmed Syed Bashiru	
din (Con.) 56. Bihar South: Girwardhari Sing	
57. Bikram: Smt. Manorama De	
58. Bikramganj: Smt. Manorama Pa	n- 101. Dinara: Ram Ashish Singh (PSP) 102. Dumka: Sanath Rout (JP)
dey (Con) 59. Biroul: Jainarain Jha Vine	et 103. Dumka (R): Benjamin Hansda
(Con.) 60. Bodh Gaya: Smt. Santi Devi (Cor	.) 104. Dumraon: Ganga Prasad Singh
61. Borio (R): Jetha Kisku (JP) 62. Burhee: Kapildeo Singh (PSP)	(Con.) 105. Fatwa: Shiv Mahadev Prasad
63. Buxar: Sheokumar Thakur (Con.) 64. Chaibasa (R): Sukhdeo Manj	hi 106. Fatwa (R): Keshav Prasad
65. Chainpur (R): Phabianus Orac	
(JP) 66. Chakradharpur: Shyamal Kum	
Pasari (JP) 67. Chakradharpur (R): Hari Char	
Soy (JP) 68. Chandi: Deogan Prasad Sin	(Con.) 110. Garkha: Ramjaipal Singh Yadav (PSP)
(Con.) 69. Chandil: Dhananjoy Mah	to 111. Gawan: Nageshwar Rai (Janta) 112. Gawan (R): Gopal Rabidas (JP)
70. Chandil (R): Jatindra Nath Raj	ak 113. Gaya: Mohammad Latifur Rahman (Con.)
(Ind.) 71. Chanpatia: Smt. Ketaki Devi (Con 72. Chapra: Prabhunath Sinha (Con	1.) 114. Gaya Mufussil: Hardeo Singh
73. Chapra (R): Jaglal Chaudha (Con.)	ry 115. Ghatsilla: Shishir Kumar Mahato (JP)
74. Chas: Hardayal Sharma (Con.) 75. Chatra: Shaligram Singh (Janta)	116. Ghatsilla (R): Shyam Charan Murmu
76. Champaran: Nand Kishore Sin (Janta)	117. Ghorasahan: Mangal Prasau rada
77. Chautham: Ghanshyam Sin (Con.)	(Torte)
78. Colgong: Syed Maqbool Ahm (Con.)	(Tanta)
79. Colgong (R): Bhola Nath Da. (Con.)	

121. Godda: Manilal Yadav (JP) 121. Godda (R): Chunka Hembrom (JP) 122. Godda (R): Chunka Hembrom (JP) 123. Gopalganj: Vacant. 124. Gopalpur: Mani Ram Singh (CPI) 125. Gumla (R): Sukra Oraon (JP) 126. Hajipur: Dip Narain Sinha (Con.) Devi 127. Harsidhi: Smt. Parbati (Con.) 128. Hazaribagh: Basant, Narain Singh (Janta) 129. Hilsa: Lalsingh Tyagi (Con.) 130 Hisua: Smt. Rajkumari Devi Smt. 130. Hisua: (Con.) 131. Imamganj: Ambika Prasad Singh (Ind.) 132. Jahanabad: Fida Hussain (Con.) 133. Jahanabad (R): Mahabir Chaudari (Con.) 134. Jainagar: Deonarain Yadav (Con.) 135. Jainagar (R): Ramkrishna Mahto (Con.) 136. Jaley: Tahir Hussain (Con.) 137. Jamalpur: Jogendra Mahto (Con.) 138. Jamshedpur: Kedar Das (CPI) 139. Jamtara: Satrughan Besra (JP) 140. Jamua: Indra Narain Singh (Janta) 141. Jamui: Hari Prasad Sharma (Con.) 142. Jamui: (R): Bhola Manjhi (CPI) Singh Chandrasekhar 143. Jhajha: (Con.) 144. Jhajha (R): Bhagwat Murmu (Con.) Jha 145. Jhanjharpur: Deochandra (Con.) 146. Jugsalai: V.G. Gopal (Con.) 147. Kadwa: Mohiuddin Mokhtar (Con.) 148. Kanti: Yamuna Prasad Tripathy (Con.) 149. Katihar: Sukhdeo Narain Sinha (Con.) 150. Katihar (R): Babulal Manjhi (Con.) 151. Katoria: Raghbendra Narain Singh (Con.) 152. Katoria (R): Vacant. 153. Kaira North: Rambriksh Benipuri 154. Katra South: Nitishwar Prasad Sinha (Con.) 155. Kesaria: Smt. Prabhawati Gupta (Con.) 156. Khagaria: Kedarnarayan Singh Azad (Con.) 157. Khagaria (R): Mishri Sada (Con.) 158. Khajauli: Shakoor Ahmad (Con.) 159. Kharagpur: Narendra Prasad Singh (Con.) 160. Kunti (R): Bir Singh Munda (JP) 161. Kishanganj: Abdul 162. Kishanpur: Baidyana Haiyat (Con.) Baidyanath Mehta (Con.) 163. Koch: Ganauri Singh Prasad (Con.) 164. Kodarma: G.P. Tirpathy (Janta) 165. Kolebira (R): Sushil Kumar Bage 166. Kuchaikote: Vachaspati Sharma (Con.) 167. Kurtha: Kameshwar Sharma (Con.) 168. Lalganj North: Laliteshwar Prasad Shahi (Con.) 169. Lalganj Patel South: Birchand (Con.)

170. Latehar: Lal Jagdhatri Nath Sah Deo (Janta) 171. Latehar (R): John Munjni (JP) 172. Laukaha: Smt. Ramdulari Shastri (Con.) 173. Lauria: Subh Narain Prasad (Con.) 174. Lesliganj: Rajkishore (Con.) 175. Lesliganj (R): Ram Krishan Ram (JP) 176. Littipara (R): Ramcharan Kisku (JP) 177. Lohardaga (R): Prittam Kujur (JP) 178. Madhepura: Radanandan Jha (Con.) 179. Madhipura: Bhupendra Narayan Mandal (Ind.) 180. Madhuban: Rupalal Rai (Ind) 181. Madhubani East: Arjun Prasad Singh (Con.) 182. Madhubani West: Ramakant Jha (PSP) Mahto 183. Mohagama: Mahendra (PSP) 184. Maharajganj: Smt. Anusuya (Con.) 185. Mahnar: Smt. Banarsi (Con.) 186. Mahua: Vindeshwari Prasad Varma (Speaker) 187. Mahua (R): Shivnandan Ram (Con.) 188. Majhgaon (R): Saran Balmuch (JP) 189. Makhdumpur: Mithileshwar Prasad Sinha (Con.) 190. Mandar: Ramvilas Prasad (JP) 191. Mandar (R): Ignes Kujur (JP) 192. Mandu: Moti Ram (Janta) 193. Maner: Bhagwan Singh (Ind.) Devi 194. Manihari: Smt. Parvati (Con.) 195. Manjari (R): Sanatan Samad (JP) 196. Manjhi: Girish Tiwari (Con.) 197. Manoharpur: Lopo Deogam (JP) 198. Marhowrah: Devi Lalji (PSP) 199. Masrakh North: Mrityunjaya Singh (PSP) 200. Masrakh South: Smt. Raj Kumari Devi (Con.) 201. Masaurhi: Nawal Kishore Sinha (Con.) 202. Masaurhi (R): Smt. Chaudhary (Con.) 203. Minapur: Janak Singh (Con.) 204. Mirganj: Janardan Sinha (Con.) 205. Mohania: Badri Singh (PSP) 206. Mohiuddinnagar: Smt. Shanti Devi (Con.) 207. Mokameh: Jagdish Narain Singh (Con.) Mukherjee 208. Monghyr: Nirapad (Con.) 209. Motihari: Smt. Shakuntala Devi (Con.) 210. Motihari (R): Bigu Ram (Con.) Sheonandan Prasad 211. Murliganj: Mandal (Con.) 212. Muzaffarpur: Mahamaya Sinha (PSP) 213. Muzaffarpur Mufassil: Ramjanam Ojha (PSP)

214. Nabinagar: Priyabrat Narain Singh (PSP) 215. Nabinagar (R): Deodhari Ram (Con.) 216. Nalla: Umeshar Prasad (JP) 217. Nalla (R): Babulal Marandi (JP) 218. Naubatpura: Ramkhelawan Sinha (Con.) 219. Nawada: Manzoor Ahmad (Con.) 220. Nawanagar: Rajaram Arya (Con.) 221. Nirsa: Ram Narain Sharma (Con.) 222. Nirsa (R): Lakshmi Narain Manjhi (Con.) 223. Nokha: Jagdish Prasad (Con.)
224. Palassy: Smt. Shanti Devi (Con.)
225. Paliganj: Chandradeo Prasad Verma
(PSP) 226. Pakaur: Smt. **Jyotirmoyee** (Con.) 227. Pakaur (R): Jitu Kisku (Con.) 228. Parbata: Smt. Laxmi Devi (Con.) 229. Parsa: Daroga Prasad Roy (Con.) 230. Paroo: Nawal Kishore Sinha (Con.) 231. Paroo (R): Chandu Ram (Con.) 232. Patahi: Bibhishan Kumar (Con.) 233. Patepur: Manzur Ahsan Azazi (Con.) 234. Patna East: Smt. Zohra Ahmad (Con.) 235. Patna South: Badrinath Verma (Con.) 236. Patna West: Ramsaran Sao (Con.) 237. Phulpras: 237. Phulpras: Rasik Lal Yadav (Con.) 238. Pipra: Ganganath Mishra (Ind.) 239. Piro: Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con.) 240. Piro (R): Nagina Dusadh (Con.) 241. Pirpainty: Ramjanam Mahto (Con.) 242. Potka (R): Supai Soren (JP) 243. Pratapganj: Khubal Mahto Khubal, Mahto (Con.) 244. Pupri North: Smt. Sudama Chaudhary (Con.) 245. Pupri South 245. Pupri South: Devendra Jha (PSP) 246. Purnea: Kamaldeo November (PSP) (Con.) 247. Rafiganj: Sarjoo Prasad Sinha (Con.) 248. Raghopur: Haribansh Narain Sinha (Con.) 249. Raghunathpur: Ramdeo Sinha (PSP) 250. Rajauli: Ramswaroop Prasad Yadav (Con.) 251. Rajgrih: Shyamsunder Prasad (Janta) 252. Rajgrih (R): Baldeo Prasad (Con.) 253. Rajmahal: Bindodanand Jha (Con.) 254. Ramgarh: (Santhal Pargans Distt.) (R): Sukhu Murmu (Con.) 255. Ramgarh: Tara Prasad Bakshi (Janta) 256. Ramgarh (Hazaribagh Distt.) (R): Rameshwar Manjhi (JP) 257. Ramgarh (Shahabad Distt.) Dasarath Tiwari (PSP)

258. Ranchi: Jaganath Mahto (JP)

259. Ranchi

(Con.)

(R): Ramratan

Sadar: Chintamani 260. Ranchi Saran Nath Sahdeo (JP) 261. Raniganj: Ram Narayan Mandal (Con.) 262. Raxaul: Radha Pandey 263. Rosera: Mahabir Raut (Con.) 264. Runisaidpur: Tribeni Prasad (Con.) Singh (Con.) 265. Rupoli: Braj Bihari Singh (Con.) 266. Sahar: Sheo Pujan Rai (Con.) 267. Saharsa: Smt. Vishweshwari Devi (Con.) 268. Sakra: Kapildeo Narain (Con.) 269. Sakra (R): Ram Gulam Chaudary (Con.) 270. Samastipur East: Sahdeo Mahto (Con.) 271. Samastiput
Sahay (Con.)
272. Sandesh: Jhaman Prasad (Con.)
273. Sarath: Kam Deo Prasad S Jadunandan Prasad Singh 274. Sasaram: Bipin Bihari Singh (PSP) 275. Sasaram (R): Ramadhar Dusadh (PSP) 276. Saraikela: Aditya Pratap Singh Deo (Ind.) 277. Shahpur: Ramanand Tewary (PSP) 278. Sherghat: Mohammad Shahjehan (Con.) 279. Sheikhpura: Shiv Shankar Sinha (Con.) 280. Sheikhpura (R): Smt. Leela Devi (Con.) 281. Sheohar: Girijanandan Singh (Ind.) 282. Sheohar (R): Ram Swaroop Ram (Ind.) 283. Shikarpur (R): Supai (JP) 284. Shikarpur: Singheshwar Prasad Verma (PSP) 285. Silli: Bhola Nath Bhagat (Con.) 286. Sikta: Fazlur Rahman (Con.) 287. Simdega (R): Marshal Kullu (JP) 288. Singhia: Braj Mohan Prasad Singh (Con.) 289. Singhia (R): Ku. Shyama Kumari (Con.) 290. Sissai (R): Kirpa Oraon (JP) 291. Sitamarhi North: Kuldip Narayan Yaday (Con.) 292. Sitamarhi South: Ramsewak Saran (PSP) 293. Siwan: Sundari Devi (Con.) 294. Sonbarasa (Saharsa Distt.): Upendra Narain Singh (Con.) 295. Sonbarsa (R): Jageshwar Haira (Con.) Distt): 296. Sonbarsa (Muzaffarpur Ramnandan Rai (Con.) 297. Sonepur: Ram Binod Singh 298. Sultanganj: Smt. Saraswati (Ind.) Devi (Con.)
299. Supaul: Lahtan Choudhary (Con.)
300. Sursand: Maheswara Prasad Narain
Sinha (Con.) Sharma 301. Surajgarh: Karyanand (CPI) 302. Tajpur: Karpoori Thakur (PSP)

Ram

303. Tamar (R): Dhan Singh Munda (JP) 304. Tarapur: Basuki Nath Rai (Con.) 305. Teghra: Ramcharitra Sinha (Ind.) 306. Tekari: Sukhdeo Verna (Con.)	312. Tribeniganj (R): Tul Mohan Ram (Con.) 313. Tundi: Ramchandra Prasad Sharma (Con.)
307. Tekari (R): Rameshwar Manjhi (Con.)	314. Warsaliganj : Deonandan Prasad (CPI)
308. Topchanchi: Smt. Manorama Sinha (Con.)	315. Warsaliganj (R): Chetu Ram (Con.) 316. Warisnagar East: Sundar Singh (Con.)
309. Topchanchi (R): Ram. Lal Chamar (Con.)	317. Warisnagar West: Smt. Ram Sukumari Devi (Con.)
310. Torpa (R): Julius Munda (JP) 311. Tribeniganj: Jogeshwar Jha (Con.)	318. Ziradei: Zawar Hussain (Con.) 319. Nominated: Smt. Elisee Augier.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

1. Abdul Sami Nadoi Legislative Assembly Assembly 2. Smt. Abhirama Devi 3. Smt. Ahmadi Sattar 5. Smt. Kishori Devi 5. Madhadeonand Gir 5. Madhadeonand Gir 5. Smt. Mahadeonand Gir 5. Smt. Mayanand Thakur 7. Smt. Kishori Devi 7. Smt. Mayanand Thakur 7. Smt. Mayanand Thakur 7. Smt. Krishna Mahadi 7. Smt. Krishna Mahadi 7. Smt. Kishori Devi 7. Smt. Krishna Kishur	BIHAR	LEGISLAI	IVE COUNCIL.
Assembly 2. Smt. Abhirama Devi 3. Smt. Almadi Sattar 4. Rajendra Narain Yadav 5. Baburam Hemrom 6. Basanta Chandra Ghosh 7. Bhagwat Prasad 8. Budhan Rai Verma 9. Chandeshwar Narain 9. Chandeshwar Narain 10. Ganganand Singh 11. Harihar Singh 12. Jafar Imam 13. Jageshwar Prasad 14. Jitu Lal 15. Joel Lakra 16. Kamta Prasad Sinha 17. Krishna Mohan Pyare 18. Kushehwar Sinha 19. Mukeshwar Sinha 19. Mukeshwar Sinha 10. Mungeri Lal 10. Mungeri Lal 11. Nurullah 22. Pashupati Singh 23. Radha Govind Prasad 24. Smt. Ram Pyari Devi 25. Ramraj Jajware 26. Ram Sekhar Sinha 27. Shri Krishna Singh 28. Shyama Prasad Sinha 39. Sita Ram Yadav 30. Sita Ram Yadav 31. Sita Ram Yaday 32. Syed Fazilur Rahman 33. Theodore Bodra 34. Vacant 35. Bhola Mandal 36. Bhola Mandal 37. Bidyakar Kavi 38. Bir Narain Chand 39. Braj Behari Prasad 39. Braj Behari Prasad 30. Deva Saran Sinha 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Jageshwar Mandal 43. Jageshwar Mandal 44. Jamuna Prasad Sinha 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Sinha 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Sinta Kailan Santar 49. Sinta Kailan Sinha 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 40. Jamuna Prasad Sinha 40. Jamuna Pr	Chairman: Brajraj Krishna	Contract of	
3. Smt. Ahmadi Sattar	1. Abdul Sami Nadoi		
3. Smt. Ahmadi Sattar	2 Smt. Abhirama Devi		50. Smt. Kishori Devi ,,
4. Rajendra Narain Yadav 5. Baburam Hemrom 6. Basanta Chandra Ghosh 7. Bhagwat Prasad 8. Budhan Rai Verma 9. Chandeshwar Narain 10. Ganganand Singh 11. Harihar Singh 12. Jafar Imam 13. Jageshwar Prasad 14. Jitu Lal 15. Joel Lakra 16. Kamta Prasad Sinha 17. Krishna Mohan Pyare Singh 18. Kushehwar Sinha 19. Mukteshwar Sinha 19. Mukteshwar Sinha 19. Mukteshwar Sinha 19. Mungeri Lal 21. Nurullah 22. Pashupati Singh 23. Radha Govind Prasad 24. Smt. Ram Pyari Devi 25. Ramraj Jajware 26. Ram Sekhar Sinha 30. Sita Ram Jagatramka 31. Sita Ram Jagatramka 32. Syed Faziur Rahman 33. Theodore Bodra 34. Vacant. 35. Baja Mahadal 37. Bria Kashan Kasi 38. Bir Narain Chand 39. Braj Behari Prasad 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Sinha 47. Janakhar Lal 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Sint Ramia Prasad 49. Deva Saran Sinha 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Jageshwar Mandal 44. Jamuna Prasad Sinha 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Sinha 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Fishia 40. Fridib Nath Banerjee 49. Sinth Ranici Nath Banerjee 49. Sinth Ranici Nath Banerjee 49. Smt. Rawina Prasad Sinha 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Jageshwar Mandal 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Sinha 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Shika Chandra Sharma 49. Sinth Ranici Nandan Singh 40. Fridib Nath Banerjee 40. Fridib Nath Banerjee 40. Fridib Nath Banerjee 41. Mathura Prasad Sinha 42. Shika Chandra Sharma 43. Shika Chandra Sharma 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal	3 Smt Ahmadi Sattar		51. Krishna Nandan Sahay
5. Baburam Hemrom 6. Basanta Chandra Ghosh 7. Bhagwat Prasad 8. Budhan Rai Verma 9. Chandeshwar Narain Prasad Sinha 10. Ganganand Singh 11. Harihar Singh 12. Jafar Imam 13. Jageshwar Prasad 14. Jitu Lal 15. Joel Lakra 16. Kamta Prasad Sinha 17. Krishna Mohan Pyare Singh 18. Kushehwar Sinha 19. Mukteshwar Sinha 19. Murullah 20. Mungeri Lal 21. Nurullah 22. Pashupati Singh 23. Radha Govind Prasad 24. Smt. Ram Pyari Devi 25. Ramraj Jajware 26. Ram Sekhar Sinha 27. Shri Krishna Singh 28. Shyama Prasad Sinha 39. Sidheshwari Prasad Sinha 30. Sita Ram Jagatramka 30. Sita Ram Jagatramka 31. Sita Ram Jagatramka 32. Syed Fazlur Rahman 33. Theodore Bodra 34. Vacant. 35. Abdur Rajaq Ansari 46. Braj Mohan Agarwala 47. Braj Mohan Agarwala 48. Deva Saran Sinha 40. Braj endra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Deva Kinana Singh 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Lal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Shiva Chandra Sharma 49. Shiva Chandra Sharma 40. Shari Arasad Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Deva Kinana Singh 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Shiva Chandra Sharma 49. Shiva Chandra Sharma 40. Shiva Chandra Sharma 40. Shiva Chandra Sharma 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Deva Kinana Singh 43. Shiva Chandra Sharma 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Shiva Chandra Sharma 49. Shiva Chandra Sharma 40. Shiva Chandra Sharma 40. Shiva Chandra Sharma 40. Shiva Chandra Sharma 41. Shiva Chandra Sharma 42. Shiva Chandra Sharma 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal	4 Rajendra Narain Yaday		52. Lakshmikant Jha
6. Basanta Chandra Ghosh 7. Bhagwat Prasad 8. Budhan Rai Verma 9. Chandeshwar Narain 10. Ganganand Singh 11. Harihar Singh 12. Jafar Imam 13. Jageshwar Prasad 14. Jitu Lal 15. Joel Lakra 16. Kamta Prasad Sinha 17. Krishna Mohan Pyare 18. Kushehwar Sinha 19. Mukteshwar Sinha 19. Mukteshwar Sinha 19. Mungeri Lal 10. Mungeri Lal 11. Nurullah 12. Pashupati Singh 13. Radha Govind Prasad 14. Smt. Ram Pyari Devi 15. Rama Jagatramka 16. Ram Sekhar Sinha 17. Krishna Singh 18. Kushenoar Sinha 19. Mungeri Lal 19. Nurullah 19. Nurullah 19. Nurullah 19. Nurullah 19. Singh 10. Ganganand Singh 10. Ram Bilas Sharma 10. Garghunandan Singh 11. Krishna Mohan Pyare 12. Samu Das 13. Radha Arain Chada 14. Singh 15. Ram Jagatramka 16. Ram Parasad Sinha 17. Krishna Binah 18. Kushenoar Sinha 19. Mungeri Lal 19. Nurullah 19. Nurullah 19. Nurullah 19. Nurullah 19. Nurullah 19. Sayahan Prasad Sinha 19. Sayaha Prasad Sinha 19. Sayahan Prasad Sinha 19. Sidheshwari Prasad Sinha 19. Sidhesh	5 Rahuram Hemrom		53 Mahadeanand Gir
8. Budhan Rai Verma, "55. Mayanand Thakur, "89. Chandeshwar Narain, Prasad Sinha, Prasad Sinha, "57. Pirthi Chand Kisku, "89. Qudratullah, "89. Aadha Krishna Prasad, "89. Pirthi Chand Kisku, "89. Pirthi Chand Risku, "89. Pirthi Chand Kisku, "89. Pirthi Chand Kisku, "89. Pirthi Chand Risku, "89. Pirthi Chand Ris	6 Basanta Chandra Ghosh		54 Mathura Proceed Singh
8. Budhan Rai Verma "56. Smt. Parvati Devi" 9. Chandeshwar Narain "57. Pirthi Chand Kisku " 10. Ganganand Singh "58. Qudratullah " 11. Harihar Singh " "58. Qudratullah " 12. Jafar Imam " Singh " 13. Jageshwar Prasad " Chaudhary Chaudhary 14. Jitu Lal " 61. Ram Bilas Sharma " 15. Joel Lakra " 62. Ram Das " 16. Kamta Prasad Sinha " 63. Ram Lakhan Pande " 16. Kamta Prasad Sinha " 64. Ram Prakash Lal " 17. Krishna Mohan Pyare " 64. Ram Pakash Lal " 18. Kushehwar Sinha " 65. Ritlal Prasad Verma " 19. Mukteshwar Sinha " 67. Syed Nazir Haidar " 20. Mungeri Lal " 68. Subodh Kumar Sen " 21. Nurullah " 69. Anil Kumar Sen Graduates 22. Pashupati Singh " " 70. Harendra Prasad Jin " 23.	7 Phagyat Prasad	A SAME AND A SAME	55. Mayanand Thakur
9. Chandeshwar Narain	9 Dudhan Dai Verma	168	56 Smt Parvati Devi
Prasad Sinha 10. Ganganand Singh 11. Harihar Singh 12. Jafar Imam 13. Jageshwar Prasad 13. Jageshwar Prasad 14. Jitu Lal 16. Kamta Prasad Sinha 17. Krishna Mohan Pyare 18. Kushehwar Sinha 18. Kushehwar Sinha 19. Mukteshwar Sinha 19. Mugreri Lal 19			57 Pirthi Chand Vicky
10. Ganganand Singh 11. Harihar Singh 12. Jafar Imam 13. Jageshwar Prasad 14. Jitu Lal 15. Joel Lakra 16. Kamta Prasad Sinha 17. Krishna Mohan Pyare 19. Singh 18. Kushehwar Sinha 19. Mukeshwar Sinha 20. Mungeri Lal 22. Pashupati Singh 23. Radha Govind Prasad 24. Smt. Ram Pyari Devi 25. Ramraj Jajware 26. Ram Sekhar Sinha 27. Shri Krishna Singh 28. Shyama Prasad Sinha 39. Sida Ram Jagatramka 30. Sita Ram Jagatramka 31. Sita Ram Yadav 32. Syed Fazlur Rahman 33. Theodore Bodra 34. Vacant 35. Abdur Rajaq Ansari 36. Bhola Mandal 37. Bidyakar Kavi 38. Bir Narain Chand 39. Braj Behari Prasad 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Jageshwar Mandal 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Shiya Chandra Sharma 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Jageshwar Mandal 44. Janaki Nandan Singh 45. Alayan Lal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Shiya Chandra Sharma 49. Shiya Chandra Sharma 40. Singh 60. Raghunandan Singh 60. Raghunandan Singh 60. Raghunandan Singh 61. Raghunandan Singh 62. Ram Das 64. Ram Prakash Lal 65. Ram Dasa Sharma 66. Samu Charan Tubid 67. Syed Nazir Haidar 68. Subodh Kumar Sen 68. Subodh Kumar Sen 69. Rittal Prasad Verma 69. Anil Kumar Sen 69. Anil Kumar Sen 60. Raghunandan Singh 60. Raghunandan Singh 60. Raghunandan Singh 61. Chaudhary 62. Ram Das 64. Ram Prakash Lal 65. Samu Lahisa Sharma 66. Samu Charan Tubid 67. Syed Nazir Haidar 68. Subodh Kumar Sen 68. Subodh Kumar Sen 69. Anil Kumar Sen 69. Anil Kumar Sen 60. Samu Charan Tubid 61. Tight Prasad Singh 61. Tight Prasad Singh 62. Ram Das Sunt. Asin Pandat 63. Ram Lakhan Pande 64. Ram Prakash Lal 79. Goloke Behari Choudhary 79. Goloke Behari Choudhary 79. Goloke Behari Choudhary 79. Sidhar Amishra 79. Goloke Beh		"	70 0 1 11 1
11. Harihar Singh			50 Dadha Krishna Drasad
12. Jafar Imam 13. Jageshwar Prasad 14. Jitu Lal 15. Joel Lakra 16. Kamta Prasad Sinha 17. Krishna Mohan Pyare 18. Kushehwar Sinha 19. Mukteshwar Sinha 19. Mukteshwa	10. Ganganand Singii	,,	
13. Jageshwar Prasad 14. Jitu Lal 15. Joel Lakra 16. Ram Bilas Sharma 17. Krishna Mohan Pyare 17. Krishna Mohan Pyare 18. Kushehwar Sinha 19. Mukteshwar Sinha 19. Mungeri Lal 19. Marayir Haidar 19. Mungeri Lal 19. Marayir Haidar 19. Mungeri Lal 19. Marayir Haidar 19. Marayir Ha	11. Harinar Singh	"	60 Daghunandan Singh
14. Jitu Lal	12. Jaiar Imam	"	
15. Joel Lakra 16. Kamta Prasad Sinha 17. Krishna Mohan Pyare Singh 18. Kushehwar Sinha 19. Mukteshwar Sinha 19. Mukteshwar Sinha 19. Mungeri Lal 10. Nurullah 11. Nurullah 12. Pashupati Singh 13. Radha Govind Prasad 14. Smt. Ram Pyari Devi 15. Ramraj Jajware 16. Ram Sekhar Sinha 17. Krishna Bahadur 17. Krishna Bahadur 17. Krishna Bahadur 17. Krishna Bahadur 18. Smt. Ram Pyari Devi 19. Skiri Krishna Singh 10. Ramraj Jajware 10. Sidheshwari Prasad Sinha 10. Sita Ram Jagatramka 10. Sita Ram Jagatramka 11. Sita Ram Jagatramka 12. Syed Fazlur Rahman 13. Jita Ram Yadav 13. Shyama Prasad Sinha 13. Theodore Bodra 13. Abdur Rajaq Ansari 14. Coal 15. Bhola Mandal 16. Bhola Mandal 17. Krishan Lal 18. Bir Narain Chand 19. Bidyakar Kavi 19. Guoke Behari Choudhary 19. Sidhashwari Prasad 19. Braj Behari Prasad 19. Braj Mohan Agarwala 19. Devakinandan Prasad 19. Braj Mohan Agarwala 19. Devakinandan Prasad 19. Jageshwar Mandal 19. Janaki Nandan Singh 19. Smt. Savitri Devi 19.		"	
16. Kamta Prasad Sinha " 63. Ram Lakhan Pande " 17. Krishna Mohan Pyare " 64. Ram Prakash Lal " Singh " 65. Ritlal Prasad Verma " 19. Mukteshwar Sinha " 66. Samu Charan Tubid " 20. Mungeri Lal " 68. Subodh Kumar Sen " 21. Nurullah " 69. Anil Kumar Sen Graduates 22. Pashupati Singh " 70. Harendra Prasad Jha " 23. Radha Govind Prasad " 70. Harendra Prasad Jha " 24. Smt. Ram Pyari Devi " 72. Lokesh Nath Jha " 25. Ramraj Jajware " 73. Purenendu Narayan Sinha " 26. Ram Sekhar Sinha " 74. Ranendra Nath Roy " 27. Shri Krishna Singh " 75. Ravaneshwar Mishra " 28. Shyama Prasad Sinha " " 76. Sawalia Bihari Lal Verma " 29. Sidheshwari Prasad Sinha " " 77. Binda Charan Verma Teachers 30. Sita Ram Jagatramka " " 79. Goloke Behari Choudhary " 32. Syed Fazlur Rahman "	14. Jitu Lal	"	
17. Krishna Mohan Pyare Singh	15. Joel Lakra	,,	62. Ram Das ,,
17. Krishna Mohan Pyare Singh 64. Ram Prakash Lal % 65. Rital Prasad Verma % 66. Samu Charan Tubid % % % % % % % % %	16. Kamta Prasad Sinha	,,	
18. Kushehwar Sinha 19. Mukteshwar Sinha 19. Mukteshwar Sinha 20. Mungeri Lal 21. Nurullah 22. Pashupati Singh 23. Radha Govind Prasad 24. Smt. Ram Pyari Devi 25. Ramraj Jajware 26. Ram Sekhar Sinha 27. Shri Krishna Singh 28. Shyama Prasad Sinha 29. Sidheshwari Prasad Sinha 30. Sita Ram Jagatramka 31. Sita Ram Jagatramka 32. Syed Fazlur Rahman 33. Theodore Bodra 34. Vacant. 35. Abdur Rajaq Ansari 36. Bhola Mandal 37. Bidyakar Kavi 38. Bir Narain Chand 39. Braj Behari Prasad 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Shiva Charan Tubid 66. Samu Charan Tubid 67. Syed Nazir Haidar 67. Syed Nazir Haidar 68. Subodh Kumar Sen 68. Subodh Kumar Sen 69. Anil Kumar Sen 60. Sawalia Bihati Lal Verma 71. Rinadur Insumar Sinha 81. Kailash Sinha 82. Mahendra Prasad 83. Sasanka Shekhar Ghosh 84. Tapaswi N	17. Krishna Mohan Pyare	,,	64. Ram Prakash Lai
19. Mukteshwar Sinha 20. Mungeri Lal 31. Nurullah 32. Pashupati Singh 33. Radha Govind Prasad 34. Smt. Ram Pyari Devi 35. Ramraj Jajware 36. Ram Sekhar Sinha 37. Shri Krishna Singh 38. Shyama Prasad Sinha 39. Sidheshwari Prasad Sinha 30. Sita Ram Jagatramka 31. Sita Ram Yadav 32. Syed Fazlur Rahman 33. Theodore Bodra 34. Vacant. 35. Abdur Rajaq Ansari 36. Bhola Mandal 37. Bidyakar Kavi 38. Bir Narain Chand 39. Braj Behari Prasad 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandan Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Sinha Condition Nath Banerjee 48. Subodh Kumar Sen 49. Gahil Kumar Sen 49. Gahil Kumar Sen 49. Gahil Kumar Sen 49. Gahil Kumar Sen 49. Harendra Prasad Jha 40. Harendra Prasad Jha 41. Krishna Bahadur 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Tridib Nath Banerjee 49. Shiva Chandra Sharma 40. Brajendra Bahadur Singh 40. Shiva Chandra Sharma 41. Shiya Chandra Sharma 42. Devakinandan Singh 43. Shiya Chandra Sharma 44. Shiya Chandra Sharma 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Tridib Nath Banerjee 49. Shiva Chandra Sharma 40. Shiya Chandra Sharma 40. Shiya Chandra Sharma 40. Shiya Chandra Sharma 40. Shiya Chandra Sharma 41. Shiya Chandra Sharma 42. Shiya Chandra Sharma 43. Shiya Chandra Sharma 44. Shiya Chandra Sharma 45. Shiya Chandra Sharma 46. Shiya Chandra Sharma 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Tridib Nath Banerjee 49. Shiya Chandra Sharma 40. Shiya Chandra Sharma 41. Shiya Chandra Sharma 42. Shiya Chandra Sharma 43. Shiya Chandra Sharma 44. Shiya Chandra Sharma 45. Shiya Chandra Sharma 46			65. Ritlal Prasad Verma ,,
19. Mukteshwar Sinha 20. Mungeri Lal 21. Nurullah 22. Pashupati Singh 23. Radha Govind Prasad 24. Smt. Ram Pyari Devi 25. Ramraj Jajware 26. Ram Sekhar Sinha 27. Shri Krishna Singh 28. Shyama Prasad Sinha 29. Sidheshwari Prasad Sinha 30. Sita Ram Jagatramka 31. Jita Ram Yadav 32. Syed Fazlur Rahman 33. Theodore Bodra 34. Vacant. 35. Abdur Rajaq Ansari 36. Bhola Mandal 37. Bidyakar Kavi 38. Bir Narain Chand 39. Braj Behari Prasad 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Sinha Charda Sharma 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Jageshwar Mandal 44. Janaki Nandan Singh 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Tridib Nath Banerjee 49. Shiva Chandra Sharma 40. Brajendra Sharma 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Jageshwar Mandal 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Tridib Nath Banerjee 49. Shiva Chandra Sharma 40. Subodh Kumar Sen 40. Harendra Prasad Janik Kalyan Lal 40. Harendra Prasad Janik Ryishan Janik Ryish	18. Kushehwar Sinha	,,	66. Samu Charan Tubid ,,
20. Mungeri Lal 21. Nurullah 22. Pashupati Singh 23. Radha Govind Prasad 24. Smt. Ram Pyari Devi 25. Ramraj Jajware 26. Ram Sekhar Sinha 27. Shri Krishna Singh 28. Shyama Prasad Sinha 29. Sidheshwari Prasad Sinha 30. Sita Ram Jagatramka 31. Sita Ram Yadav 32. Syed Fazlur Rahman 33. Theodore Bodra 34. Vacant 35. Abdur Rajaq Ansari 36. Bhola Mandal 37. Bidyakar Kavi 38. Bir Narain Chand 39. Braj Behari Prasad 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Subdh Kumar Sen 40. Harendra Prasad 40. Hari Krishan Lal 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Dava Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Tridib Nath Banerjee 49. Anil Kumar Sen 40. Harendra Prasad 40. Harendra Prasad 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Tridib Nath Banerjee 49. Tridib Nath Banerjee 49. Tridib Nath Banerjee 40. Tridib Nath Banerjee 40. Tridib Nath Banerjee 40. Tridib Nath Banerjee 41. Braj Mohan Banerjee 42. Devakinandan Singh 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Tridib Nath Banerjee 49. Tridib Nath Banerjee 49. Tridib Nath Banerjee 49. Tridib Nath Banerjee	19. Mukteshwar Sinha		
21. Nurullah 22. Pashupati Singh 23. Radha Govind Prasad . "" 24. Smt. Ram Pyari Devi "" 25. Ramraj Jajware "" 26. Ram Sekhar Sinha "" 27. Shri Krishna Singh "" 28. Shyama Prasad Sinha "" 29. Sidheshwari Prasad Sinha "" 30. Sita Ram Jagatramka . "" 31. Sita Ram Jagatramka . "" 31. Sita Ram Jagatramka . "" 32. Syed Fazlur Rahman . "" 33. Theodore Bodra "" 34. Vacant . "" 35. Abdur Rajaq Ansari Local Authorities Abdur Rajaq Ansari . "" 36. Bhola Mandal . "" 37. Binda Charan Verma "" 38. Bir Narain Chand . "" 39. Braj Behari Prasad . "" 31. Sita Ram Jagatramka . "" 32. Syed Fazlur Rahman . "" 33. Theodore Bodra "" 34. Vacant . "" 35. Abdur Rajaq Ansari . Local Authorities Authorities Bir Narain Chand "" 37. Bidyakar Kavi "" 38. Bir Narain Chand "" 39. Braj Behari Prasad . "" 310. Braj Mohan Agarwala "" 311. Sita Ram Yadav "" 312. Syed Fazlur Rahman . "" 313. Theodore Bodra "" 314. Kailash Sinha . "" 315. Abdur Rajaq Ansari . Local Authorities Rajaq Ansari . "" 316. Bhola Mandal . "" 317. Bidyakar Kavi "" 318. Bir Narain Chand "" 319. Braj Behari Prasad . "" 319. Braj Behari Prasad . "" 310. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha "" 311. Sita Ram Yadav "" 312. Syed Fazlur Rahman . "" 313. Sita Ram Yadav "" 314. Kailash Sinha . "" 315. Smt. Anis Imam . Nominated "" 316. Brajag Mohan Agarwala "" 317. Braj Mohan Agarwala "" 318. Braj Mohan Agarwala "" 319. Braj Behari Prasad . "" 310. Syed Fazlur Rahman . "" 311. Sita Ram Yadav "" 312. Syed Fazlur Rahman . "" 313. Sita Ram Yadav "" 314. Kailash Sinha . "" 315. Smt. Anis Imam . Nominated "" 316. Brajag Krain . "" 317. Brajad Mahato "" 318. Kailash Sinha . "" 319. Braj Mohan Agarwala "" 310. Syed Fazlur Rahman . "" 310. Syed Fazlur Rahman . "" 311. Kailash Sinha . "" 312. Syed Fazlur Rahman . "" 313. Sita Ram Yadav . "" 314. Kailash Sinha . "" 315. Shanta Rayana Sinha . "" 316. Brajag Krain Rayan Sinha . "" 317. Binda Charan Verma . "" 318. Kailash Sinha . "" 319. Braja Mohan Agarwala . "" 310. Syed Fazlur Rahman . "" 310. Syed Fazlur Rahman . "" 311. Sita Ram Yadav . "" 312. Syed Faz	20. Mungeri Lal		
22. Pashupati Singh 23. Radha Govind Prasad . " 71. Krishna Bahadur . " 72. Lokesh Nath Jha . " 73. Purenendu Narayan Sinha . " 74. Ranendra Nath Roy . " 75. Rawraj Jajware . " 76. Sawalia Bihari Lal Verma . " 77. Shri Krishna Singh . " 76. Sawalia Bihari Lal Verma . " 77. Bida Charan Verma . Teachers . " 78. Binda Charan Verma . Teachers " 79. Goloke Behari Choudhary	21. Nurullah		
23. Radha Govind Prasad , " 71. Krishna Bahadur , " 72. Lokesh Nath Jha , " 72. Lokesh Nath Jha , " 73. Purenendu Narayan Sinha , " 74. Ranendra Nath Roy , " 75. Ravaneshwar Mishra , " 76. Sawalia Bihari Lal Verma , " 76. Sawalia Bihari Lal Verma , " 77. Binda Charan Verma , " 78. Bindyeshwar Mishra , " 79. Goloke Behari Choudhary , " 80. Jagdish Sharma , " 81. Kailash Sinha , " 82. Mahendra Prasad , " 82. Mahendra Prasad , " 83. Sasanka Shekhar Ghosh , " 84. Tapaswi Nath Jha , " 85. Smt. Anis Imam Nominated , " 85. Smt. Anis Imam Nominated , " 87. Gauri Shankar Dalmia , " 87. Gauri Shankar Dalmia , " 89. Jaideva Prasad , " 89. Jaideva Prasad , " 90. Smt. Kamal Kamini , " 92. Mohan Lal Mahato , " 92. Mohan Lal Mahato , " 93. Smt. Savitri Devi , " 94. Shiva Chandra Sharma , " 95. B. P. Sinha , " 95. B. P	22. Pashupati Singh		70. Harendra Prasad Jha ,,
24. Smt. Ram Pyari Devi 25. Ramraj Jajware 26. Ram Sekhar Sinha 27. Shri Krishna Singh 28. Shyama Prasad Sinha 29. Sidheshwari Prasad Sinha 30. Sita Ram Jagatramka 31. Jita Ram Yadav 32. Syed Fazlur Rahman 33. Theodore Bodra 34. Vacant. 35. Abdur Rajaq Ansari 36. Bhola Mandal 37. Bidyakar Kavi 38. Bir Narain Chand 39. Braj Behari Prasad 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Cokesh Nath Jha 77. Bokesh Nath Jha 77. Boyrenendra Nath Roy 77. Ravaneshwar Mishra 78. Binda Charan Verma 79. Binda Charan Verma 70. Sawalia Bihari Lal Verma 70. Sawalia Bihari Lal Verma 71. Binda Charan Verma 72. Bodoke Behari Choudhary 78. Binda Charan Verma 79. Binda Charan Ver	23. Radha Govind Prasad		
25. Ramraj Jajware 26. Ram Sekhar Sinha 27. Shri Krishna Singh 28. Shyama Prasad Sinha 29. Sidheshwari Prasad Sinha 30. Sita Ram Jagatramka 31. Sita Ram Yadav 32. Syed Fazlur Rahman 33. Theodore Bodra 34. Vacant. 35. Abdur Rajaq Ansari 36. Bhola Mandal 37. Bidyakar Kavi 38. Bir Narain Chand 39. Braj Behari Prasad 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Pasad Sinha 40. Rajaq Ansari 40. Rajaq Ansari 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Janaki Nandan Singh 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Pasad 49. Pasad Singh 40. Tapaswi Nath Jha 40. Pasad 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Fridib Nath Banerjee 49. Sidhera Nath Roy 40. Sawalia Bihari Lal 40. Ravaneshwar Mishra 40. Sawalia Bihari Lal 40. Sawalia Bihari Lal Verma 40. Ravaneshwar Mishra 40. Ravaneshwar Mishra 40. Ravaneshwar Mishra 41. Ravaneshwar Mishra 42. Pasad 43. Devakinandan Prasad 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Shiva Chandra Sharma 49. Shiva Chandra Sharma 40. Tridib Nath Banerjee 40. Tridib Nath Banerjee 41. Ranendra Nath Roy 42. Ravaneshwar Mishra 43. Pasad Singh 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Shiva Chandra Sharma 40. Shiva Chandra Sharma 40. Shiva Chandra Sharma 40. Shiva Chandra Sharma 40. Shiva Chandra Sharma 41. Shiva Chandra Sharma 42. Devakinandan Singh 43. Shiva Chandra Sharma 44. Shiva Chandra Sharma 45. Shiva Chandra Sharma 46. Shiva Chandra Sharma 47. Janaki	24. Smt Ram Pyari Devi		72. Lokesh Nath Jha ,,
26. Ram Šekhar Sinha 27. Shri Krishna Singh 28. Shyama Prasad Sinha 29. Sidheshwari Prasad Sinha 30. Sita Ram Jagatramka 31. Sita Ram Yadav 32. Syed Fazlur Rahman 33. Theodore Bodra 34. Vacant 35. Abdur Rajaq Ansari 36. Bhola Mandal 37. Bidyakar Kavi 38. Bir Narain Chand 39. Braj Behari Prasad 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Sidheshwar Mishra 40. Ranendra Nath Roy 47. Savalia Bihari Lal Verma 47. Binda Charan Verma 48. Kailash Sinha 49. Jagdish Sharma 40. Brajaq Ansari 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Tridib Nath Banerjee 49. Sinha 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Tridib Nath Banerjee 49. Sinha 40. Brajendra Bahadur 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Sinha Deva Sariri Devi 49. Shiva Chandra Sharma 40. Brajendra Bahadur 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Singh 43. Devakinandan Singh 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal	25. Ramrai Jaiware		73. Purenendu Narayan Sinha ,,
27. Shri Krishna Singh 28. Shyama Prasad Sinha 39. Sidheshwari Prasad Sinha 30. Sita Ram Jagatramka 31. Sita Ram Yadav 32. Syed Fazlur Rahman 33. Theodore Bodra 34. Vacant 35. Abdur Rajaq Ansari 36. Bhola Mandal 37. Bidyakar Kavi 38. Bir Narain Chand 39. Braj Behari Prasad 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Sawalia Bihari Lal Verma 76. Sawalia Bihari Lal Verma 77. Binda Charan Verma 77. Binda Charan Verma 78. Bindyeshwar Mishra 79. Goloke Behari Choudhary 70. Sambala Sasanka Shekhar Ghosh 70. Sambala Sasanka Shek	26 Ram Sekhar Sinha		74. Ranendra Nath Roy
28. Shyama Prasad Sinha			TE D Michec
29. Sidheshwari Prasad Sinha 30. Sita Ram Jagatramka	28 Shyama Proced Sinha		76 Sawalia Bihari Lal Verma
30. Sita Ram Jagatramka ,	29 Sidhashwari Dragad Sinha		
31. Sita Ram Yadav 32. Syed Fazlur Rahman 33. Theodore Bodra 34. Vacant. 35. Abdur Rajaq Ansari 36. Bhola Mandal 37. Bidyakar Kavi 38. Bir Narain Chand 39. Braj Behari Prasad 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Goloke Behari Choudhary 89. Jagdish Sharma 81. Kailash Sinha 81. Kailash Sinha 82. Mahendra Prasad 83. Sasanka Shekhar Ghosh 84. Tapaswi Nath Jha 85. Smt. Anis Imam 86. Brajraj Krishna 87. Gauri Shankar Dalmia 88. Jagannath Prasad Mishra 89. Jaideva Prasad 90. Smt. Kamal Kamini 91. B.R. Mishra 92. Mohan Lal Mahato 93. Smt. Savitri Devi 94. Shiva Chandra Sharma 95. B. P. Sinha 96. Tridib Nath Banerjee 97.	30 Site Dem Jacobsonica	"	
32. Syed Fazlur Rahman 33. Theodore Bodra 34. Vacant. 35. Abdur Rajaq Ansari 36. Bhola Mandal 37. Bidyakar Kavi 38. Bir Narain Chand 39. Braj Behari Prasad 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Jagdish Sharma 81. Kailash Sinha 82. Mahendra Prasad 83. Sasanka Shekhar Ghosh 84. Tapaswi Nath Jha 85. Smt. Anis Imam 86. Brajraj Krishna 87. Gauri Shankar Dalmia 88. Jagannath Prasad Mishra 89. Jaideva Prasad 90. Smt. Kamal Kamini 91. B.R. Mishra 92. Mohan Lal Mahato 93. Smt. Savitri Devi 94. Shiva Chandra Sharma 95. B. P. Sinha 96. Tridib Nath Banerjee 96. Tridib Nath Banerjee	31 Sita Rain Jagatramka	"	70. Goloke Rehari Choudhary
34. Vacant. 35. Abdur Rajaq Ansari 36. Bhola Mandal 37. Bidyakar Kavi 38. Bir Narain Chand 39. Braj Behari Prasad 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 38. Mahendra Prasad 38. Sasanka Shekhar Ghosh 39. Smt. Anis Ima 30. Nominated 39. Braj Behari Prasad 39. Jaideva Prasad 39. Smt. Kamal Kamini 39. Br. Kaman Kamini 39. Br. Mishra 30. Smt. Kamal Kamini 30. Prasad 31. Kallash Silha 31. Kallash Silha 31. Kallash Silha 31. Kallash Silha 32. Mahendra Prasad 33. Sasanka Shekhar Ghosh 34. Tapaswi Nath Jha 35. Smt. Anis Ima 36. Brajraj Krishna 38. Jagannath Prasad Mishra 39. Smt. Kamal Kamini 39. Prasad 39. Smt. Kamal Kamini 39. Br. Sasanka Shekhar Ghosh 30. Smt. Kamal Kamini 30. Prasad 31. Railash Silha 32. Mahendra Prasad 33. Sasanka Shekhar Ghosh 34. Tapaswi Nath Jha 35. Smt. Anis Ima 36. Brajraj Krishna 39. Smt. Kamal Kamini 39. Smt. Kamal Kamini 39. Smt. Sasanka Shekhar Ghosh 30. Smt. Kamal Kamini 30. Prasad 31. Prasad 32. Mahendra Prasad 33. Smt. Sasanka Shekhar Ghosh 34. Brajaki Nandan Singh 35. Smt. Anis Ima 36. Brajraj Krishna 38. Jagannath Prasad 39. Smt. Kamal Kamini 39. Smt. Sasanka Shekhar Ghosh 39. Smt. Kamal Kamini 39. Smt. Sasanka Shekhar Ghosh 30. Smt. Sasanka Shekhar Ghosh 30. Smt. Sasanka Shekhar	32 Sund Fant Part	"	
34. Vacant. 35. Abdur Rajaq Ansari Authorities 36. Bhola Mandal 37. Bidyakar Kavi 38. Bir Narain Chand 39. Braj Behari Prasad 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Mahendra Prasad 83. Sasanka Shekhar Ghosh 84. Tapaswi Nath Jha 85. Smt. Anis Imam 86. Brajraj Krishna 87. Gauri Shankar Dalmia 88. Jagannath Prasad Mishra 89. Jaideva Prasad 90. Smt. Kamal Kamini 91. B.R. Mishra 92. Mohan Lal Mahato 93. Smt. Savitri Devi 94. Shiva Chandra Sharma 95. B. P. Sinha 96. Tridib Nath Banerjee 97.	32. Syed Faziur Ranman	"	01 Vailach Sinha
35. Abdur Rajaq Ansari Authorities 36. Bhola Mandal 37. Bidyakar Kavi 38. Bir Narain Chand 39. Braj Behari Prasad 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Sasanka Shekhar Ghosh 84. Tapaswi Nath Jha 85. Smt. Anis Imam 86. Brajraj Krishna 87. Gauri Shankar Dalmia 88. Jagannath Prasad Mishra 89. Jaideva Prasad 90. Smt. Kamal Kamini 91. B.R. Mishra 92. Mohan Lal Mahato 93. Smt. Savitri Devi 94. Shiva Chandra Sharma 95. B. P. Sinha 96. Tridib Nath Banerjee 96. Tridib Nath Banerjee	34. Vacante Bodra	"	no Milanda Dagged
Authorities 36. Bhola Mandal	35 Abd D	· "	02. Secanta Shekhar Choch
36. Bhola Mandal	33. Abdur Rajaq Ansari	The state of the s	03. Sasalika Silekilai Gilusii ,,
37. Bidyakar Kavi "86. Brajraj Krishna "38. Bir Narain Chand "87. Gauri Shankar Dalmia "39. Braj Behari Prasad "88. Jagannath Prasad Mishra "40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha "89. Jaideva Prasad "90. Smt. Kamal Kamini "742. Devakinandan Prasad "743. Deva Saran Sinha "744. Hari Krishan Lal "745. Jageshwar Mandal "746. Jamuna Prasad Singh "747. Janaki Nandan Singh "748. Kalyan Lal "749. Br. Sinha "749. Br. Sinha "740.	26 Di 1 15	Authorities	05 Sept Apic Imam Naminated
38. Bir Narain Chand " 87. Gauri Shankar Dalmia " 89. Braj Behari Prasad " 88. Jagannath Prasad Mishra " 89. Jaideva Prasad " 90. Smt. Kamal Kamini " Prasad " 91. B.R. Mishra " 91. B.R. Mishra " 92. Mohan Lal Mahato " 93. Smt. Savitri Devi " 94. Jageshwar Mandal " 93. Smt. Savitri Devi " 94. Janaki Nandan Singh " 95. B. P. Sinha " 96. Tridib Nath Banerjee " "	30. Bhola Mandal	99	
39. Braj Behari Prasad " 40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha " 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala " 42. Devakinandan Prasad " 43. Deva Saran Sinha " 44. Hari Krishan Lal " 45. Jageshwar Mandal " 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh " 47. Janaki Nandan Singh " 48. Kalyan Lal " 49. Smt. Kayan Prasad Mishra " 49. Smt. Kamal Kamini " 49. Br. Mishra " 49. Mohan Lal Mahato " 49. Smt. Savitri Devi " 40. Sinta Savitri Devi " 40. Sinta Savitri Devi " 41. Braj Mohan Lal Mahato " 42. Shiva Chandra Sharma " 43. Deva Saran Singh " 44. Hari Krishan Lal " 45. Jageshwar Mandal " 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh " 47. Janaki Nandan Singh " 48. Kalyan Lal " 49. Smt. Savitri Devi " 49. Shiva Chandra Sharma " 40. Brajendra Mishra " 40. Brajendra Mishra " 40. Smt. Kamal Kamini " 41. Braj Mohan Lal Mahato " 42. Brajendra Mishra " 43. Devakinandan Prasad " 44. Hari Krishan Lal " 45. Jageshwar Mandal " 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh " 47. Janaki Nandan Singh " 48. Kalyan Lal " 49. Smt. Savitri Devi " 49. Shiva Chandra Sharma " 40. Smt. Savitri Devi " 41. Smt. Savitri Devi " 42. Shiva Chandra Sharma " 43. Deva Smt. Savitri Devi " 44. Shiva Chandra Sharma " 45. Brajendra Smt. Smt. Savitri Devi " 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh " 47. Janaki Nandan Singh " 48. Kalyan Lal " 49. Tridib Nath Banerjee "	37. Bidyakar Kavi	,,	80. Brajraj Krisinia "
40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Smt. Kamal Kamini Prasad 91. B.R. Mishra 92. Mohan Lal Mahato 93. Smt. Savitri Devi 94. Shiva Chandra Sharma 95. B. P. Sinha 96. Tridib Nath Banerjee 96. Tridib Nath Banerjee	38. Bir Narain Chand	99	8/. Gauri Shankar Daillia ",
40. Brajendra Bahadur Sinha 41. Braj Mohan Agarwala 42. Devakinandan Prasad 43. Deva Saran Sinha 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Smt. Kamal Kamini 49. Prasad 49. Br. Mishra 49. Mohan Lal Mahato 49. Smt. Savitri Devi 40. Jamuna Prasad Singh 40. Smt. Savitri Devi 40. Sinta Savitri Devi 40. Sinta Savitri Devi 40. Sinta Savitri Devi 41. Sinta Savitri Devi 42. Shiva Chandra Sharma 43. Deva Prasad 44. Hari Krishan Lal 45. Jageshwar Mandal 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh 47. Janaki Nandan Singh 48. Kalyan Lal 49. Smt. Kamal Kamini 49. Prasad 49. Smt. Kamal Kamini 49. Br. Mishra 40. Br. Mishra 40. Br. Mishra 40.	39. Brai Behari Prasad		88. Jagannath Prasad Mishra ",
42. Devakinandan Prasad "Prasad "91. B.R. Mishra "94. Hari Krishan Lal "92. Mohan Lal Mahato "95. Jageshwar Mandal "93. Smt. Savitri Devi "946. Jamuna Prasad Singh "948. Kalyan Lal "95. B. P. Sinha "95. B. P. Sinha "96. Tridib Nath Banerjee "96. Tridib Nath Banerjee "97. "97. "98. "98. "98. "98. "99. Tridib Nath Banerjee "98. "99. "99. "99. "99. "99. "99.	40. Braiendra Bahadur Sinha		89. Jaideva Prasad ,,
43. Deva Saran Sinha "91. B.R. Mishra "92. Mohan Lal Mahato "92. Mohan Lal Mahato "93. Smt. Savitri Devi "946. Jamuna Prasad Singh "94. Shiva Chandra Sharma "95. B. P. Sinha "95. B. P. Sinha "96. Tridib Nath Banerjee "96. Tridib Nath Banerjee "97. "97. "97. "97. "97. "97. "97.	41. Brai Mohan Agarwala		
44. Hari Krishan Lal "92. Mohan Lal Mahato "45. Jageshwar Mandal "93. Smt. Savitri Devi "46. Jamuna Prasad Singh "94. Shiva Chandra Sharma "95. B. P. Sinha "95. B. P. Sinha "96. Tridib Nath Banerjee "96. Tridib Nath Banerjee "97. Sinha "98. Kalyan Lal" "996. Tridib Nath Banerjee "996. Tridib Nath Banerjee "996. "996. Tridib Nath Banerjee "996. "996. Tridib Nath Banerjee "996. "996. "996. Tridib Nath Banerjee "996. "9	44. Devakinandan Prasad		
44. Hari Krishan Lal "92. Mohali Lai Mahato "45. Jageshwar Mandal "93. Smt. Savitri Devi "94. Shiva Chandra Sharma "95. B. P. Sinha "95. B. P. Sinha "95. B. P. Sinha "96. Tridib Nath Banerjee "96. Tridib Nath Banerjee "96. "96. Tridib Nath Banerjee "97. "97. "98. "98. "98. "98. "98. "99. "99. "99	45. Deva Saran Sinha		91. B.R. Mishra ,,
45. Jageshwar Mandal ", 93. Smt. Savitri Devi ", 46. Jamuna Prasad Singh ", 94. Shiva Chandra Sharma ", 47. Janaki Nandan Singh ", 95. B. P. Sinha ", 48. Kalyan Lal ", 96. Tridib Nath Banerjee ",	44. Hari Krishan Lal		92. Mohan Lal Mahato "
40. Jamuna Prasad Singh "94. Shiva Chandra Sharma "47. Janaki Nandan Singh "95. B. P. Sinha "48. Kalyan Lal "96. Tridib Nath Banerjee "	43. Jageshwar Mandal		93. Smt. Savitri Devi ,,
48. Kalyan Lal ", 196. Tridib Nath Banerjee ",	40. Jamuna Prasad Singh		94. Shiva Chandra Sharma ,,
48. Kalyan Lal , 96. Tridib Nath Banerjee ,,	77. Janaki Nandan Singh		95. B. P. Sinha ,,
	48. Kalyan Lal		1 96. Tridib Nath Banerjee ,,
	**	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	

^{*}As on April 20, 1961.

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND SUB-DIVISIONS*

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit		Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Bhagalpur Dist.		2,179	14,29,069	Dinapur Patna City		437	5,33,552
Banka Sadar	••	1,194 929	5,87,760 8,41,309	Patna Sadar		30 295	1,61,870 4,66,450
Champaran Dist.	••	3,553	22,15,343	Purnea Dist.	•••	4,257	22,52,159
Bettiah Sadar	••	1,997 1,528	10,71,382 14,43,961	Araria Kishanganj Sadar		991 1,332 5 2,562 1	537,600 ,60,503(a) 4,27,128(a)
Darbhanga Dist.	••	3,345	37,69,534	Ranchi Dist.	WELS	7,133	18,61,207
Madhubani Sadar Samastipur	••	1,504 880 1,126	13,61,699 10,78,089 13,29,746	Gumla		2,056	4,21,922
Dhanbad Dist.		1,114	9,05,783	Sadar Simdega		1,545 2,069 1,247	4,12,950 7,44,423 2,81,912
Gaya Dist		4,766	30,70,499	Saharsa Dist.		2,088	13,08,198
Aurangabad Jahanabad Nawada	••	1,270 607 951	6,96,115 5,82,567 6,13,724	Madhepura Supaul		1,156 987	8,76,651 4,31,547
Sadar	••	1,911	11,78,093	Santhal Parganas	Dist.	5,470	23,22,092
Hazaribagh Dist.		7,010	19,37,210	Deoghar		951	4,22,824
Chatra Giridih Sadar	••	1,544 2,046 3,404	2,62,514 7,00,202 9,74,494	Dumka Godda Jamtara		1,474 854 696	5,37,200 4,47,976 2,90,056
Monghyr Dist.		3,975	28,49,127	Pakur Rajmahal		699 846	2,77,421 3,46,615
Begusarai Jamui Khagaria	•••	715 1,303 757	7,93,942 5,33,079 5,84,902	Saran Dist Gopalgani	••	2,669 786	31,55,144 8,22,854
Sadar Muzaffarpur Dist.	••	1,168	9,37,204	Sadar Siwan		1,043 849	12,56,306
Hajipur	••	3,018 786	35,20,739 9,42,472				
Sadar	••	1,222	13,77,181	Shahabad Dist.		4,404	26,88,440
Sitamarhi	••	1,007	12,01,086	Bhabua Buxar	••	1,237 683	4,40,138 5,36,754
Palamau Dist.		4,930	9,85,767	Sadar		920	8,85,270
Latehar Sadar	••	1,671 3,250	2,01,560 7,84,207	Sasaram		1,483	8,26,278
Patna Dist.		2,164	25,28,272	Singhbhum Dist.	••	5,122	16,85,195
Barh * Bihar		572 782	5,32,010 8,34,390	Dhalbhum Sadar Seraikela	••	1,167 2,718 590	6,13,504 6,67,390 1,99,922

^{*} Population figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1961. They are still provisional pending final revision survey. Area figures of sub-divisions (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

⁽a) Includes portions transferred to West Bengal.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

		(in lakhs	of rupees)
	Budget	Revised	Budget
	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates
	1960-61	1960-61	1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS Union Excise Duties	5,62·59	5,62·59	6,03·00
	8,48·68	11,24·79	10,91·70
Tax Estate Duty Taxes on Railway Fares Land Revenue (net) State Excise Duties Stamps Forest	30·00	21·00	22.00
	1,18·88	1,29·49	1,22.00
	11,83·27	10,43·46	10,22.37
	4,91·89	5,35·84	5,31.84
	2,36·52	2,49·33	2,50.33
	1,65·75	1,66·75	1,62.71
	67·17	71·97	72.00
Registration Taxes on Vehicles Sales Tax Other Taxes and Duties Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	8·00	9·77	10·20
	6,78·62	9,30·76	10,09·76
	1,31·71	1,40·91	1,14·77
	1,41·57	79·56	2,76·57
Debt Services Civil Administration Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	82·02 17,59·56 92·76	18,53·81 88·87	69·85 10,03·15 72·61
Miscellaneous (net)	4,23·32	1,59·93	3,18·25
	6,18·38	8,02·27	17,76·70
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	2,88 · 25	3,42.12	
Extraordinary	6.30	6.01	7.00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	79,35 · 24	83,89.07	84,46.81
REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	6,08,61	6,25·07	6,17·04
	78·15	99·31	97·01
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police	4,64·17	6,00·93	5,36·12
	5,27·55	5,31·51	6,19·54
	1,07·92	1,12·50	1,11·90
	1,11·48	1,17·29	1,13·41
	5,23·89	5,67·66	5,74·39
	9·57	8·58	13·35
Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry	13,20·49	13,38·87	15,84·92
	3,45·21	3,69·31	3,90·49
	3,37·15	3,59·96	3,50·99
	3,87·23	4,21·27	4,64·42
	1,21·54	1,64·26	1,57·30
Co-operation Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	3,74·50	3,73·38	3,95·32
	2,43·86	2,52·62	3,69·27
	66·36	67·90	90·51
	3,41·30	3,71·42	3,17·89
Electricity Schemes	3,95·42 7,05·49	4,64·61 7,45·31	(<u>—</u>) ·94 4,65·46 6,37·34
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	70,70 · 17	75,92 · 28	79,07.73
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)8,65.07	(+)7,96.79	(+) 5,39-08

GUJARAT

Area: 72,138 sq. miles.

Principal language: Gujarati

Population: 1,62,62,135 Capital: Ahmedabad

Governor: Mehdi Nawaz Jung

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

	(COUNC	IL OI	MINI	STE	RS*
Ministers						Portfolios
Jivraj N. Mehta	•	•••				Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning and Finance.
Rasikhlal U. Parikl	ı	••			•••	Home, Information, Accommodation Control and Ports.
Ratubhai M. Adani	••					Co-operation, Sarvodaya, Cottage Industries, Community Projects, Panchayats, District Local Boards, Housing, Roads and Buildings, Irrigation and Labour.
Maneklal C. Shah		•••				Presses, Civil Supplies, Municipalities, Road Transport, Industries, Electricity and Jails.
Hitendra K. Desai						Law, Judiciary, Education, Agriculture, Forests, Pro- hibition and Excise, Social Welfare and Rehabilitation.
Deputy Ministers						
Premjibhai B. Thakk	ar					Deads and Duilding III
i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i			••	•••	••	Roads and Buildings, Housing and Ports.
Jaswantlal S. Shah	••	••	••			Co-operation, Sarvodaya, Community Projects and Cottage Industries.
Chhotubhai M. Patel						Road Transport, Industries and Electricity.
Bahadurbhai K. Pate	1				7.	Agriculture and Forests.
Maldevji M. Odedra Akbarali A. Jasdanwa		• •				Finance.
Akuaran A. Jasuanwa	ara	••	••			Land, Accommodation Control
Smt. Urmilaben P. Bl			• •		••	and Fisheries. Prohibition and Excise, Social Welfare and Rehabilitation.
Smt. Kamalaben M. F	atel			•		Health and Jails.
Parliamentary Secretary	to	the C	hief I	Minister		
Shantilal S. Shah	••		••	••	• •	C. C.
		(Chief S	Secretary		
				svaran		
	G	UJARA			OUR	T*
Chief Justice						K.T. Desai.
Puisne Judges				-:-	••	J.N. Shelat,
					1	N.M. Miabhoy, V.B. Raju,
						P.N. Bhagvati, R.B. Mehta, A.R. Bakshi,
Advocate-General	••	•••				J.M. Thakore.
P	UBL	IC SE	RVIC	E COM	MIS	SION*
Chairman Member	••		• •			R.T. Leuva. R.S. Parikh.
*4 4 120 100			•••	• •		K.B. I alikii.

GUJARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Mansinhji Bhasaheb

Deputy Speaker: Ambalal Chhotalal Shah

1.	Abadasa: Jaminyatray Gulabs	hanker
	Vaidya (Con.)	
2.	Ahmedabad: Bhavanishankar	Bapu-
7	ii Mehta (Con.)	

- Amreli: Jivaraj Narayan Mehta (Con.)
- 4. Anand North: M.S. Patel (Con.)
 5. Anand South: Smt. Kamal Kamalben Maganbhai Patel (Con.)
- 6. Anjar: Premji Bhawanji Thacker (Con.)
- Ankaleshwar: Harisinh Bhagubawa Mahida (Con.) Bansda (R): Bahadurbhai Kuthabhai 8.
- (Con.) Patel 9. Bardoli: Kalyanjibhai Vithalbhai
- Mehta (Con.) 10. Baria: Jayantkumar Kashiram Pandya
- (CPI) Baroda City East: N.D. Chokshi 11.
- (Con.) West: Bhailalbhai City 12. Baroda
- Garbaddas Contractor (Con.) 13. Bayad: Lalusing Kishorsing Rahe-
- war (Ind.) 14. Bhanvad: Harilal Ramji Nakum
- (Con.) 15. Bhavnagar: Vrijlal Gokaldas Vora (Con.)
- 16
- Bhiloda: H.M Gandhi (Con.)
 Bhiloda (R): K.R. Parmar (Con.) Jashwantlal 18. Bhuj : Kundanlal
- Dholakia (Con.)

 Borsad North: Shivabhai Ashabhai 19. Patel (Con.)
- 20. Borsad South: Madhavsinh Fulsinh Solanki (Con.)
- 21. Chhaganbhai Laljibhai Botad: Gopani (Con.).
- 22. Broach: Bhupendrabhai Bapalal Modi (CPI)
- 23. Bulsar: Gopalji Dahyabhai Desai (Con·) 24.
- Bulsar (R): Naranbhai Madhavbhai Rathod (Con.) 25.
- Cambay: Hussein Yawar Najme Sani (Con.) 26. ° Chanasma: Khodabhai Shivabhai
- (Ind.) Patel 27. Chhota Udepur: Bhagwanbhai Ran-
- chhod Patel (Con.)
 Chhota Udepur (R): Bhaijibhai Gar-28.
- bad Tadavi (Con.)
- 29. Chikhli (R)Smt. Shantaben Kalidas Patel (Con.) 30.
- Chorasi: Smt. Urmilaben Premshanker Bhatt (Con.)

 Dabhoi: Ambalal Chhotalal Shah shanker Bhatt
- 31. (Con.) 32. Dangs: Naranbhai Lashabhai Patel
- (Ind.) 33. Dariapur Kazipur: Mohanlal Popat-
- lal Vyas (Con.) 34. Daskroi: Chhotalal Narandas Patel (Ind.)

- 35. Deesa: Popatlal Mulshanker Joshi (Con.)
- Deesa (R): 36. Gamanbhai Nanji (Con.) Parmar
- Dehgam: Chaturbhai 37. Mangalbhai Amin (Ind.)
- 38. Dhandhuka: Dwarkadas Amritlal Patel (Ind.)
- 39. Dharampur: Rama Balu Jaday (PSP)
- 40. Dholka: Maneklal Chunilal Shah (Con.)
- 41. Dhoraji: Bhagawnji Bhanji (Con.)
- 42. Dharangadhra: Bhupatbhai Vrijlal Desai (Con.)
- 43. Dohad: Jaising Mansing Solanki (Con.)
- 44. Dwarka: Bhudarji Dosabhai Meshwania (Con.) Gokaldas
- 45. Ellis Bridge: Ganpatram Patel (Ind.)
- Motising 46. Godhra: Pratapsing (Con.)
- Gomatipur: Shamprasad Rupshan-47. ker Vasavda (Con.)
- Gomatipur (R): Jesingji Govindbhai Parmar (Con.)
 Halol: Vijaysinhji Bharastsinghji
- Bharastsinghji Chauhan (Con.) Halvad: Trambaklal Mohanlal Dave 50.
- (Con.) Vadilal Premchand Mehta 51. Idar
- (Con.) 52. Idar (R): Govindbhai Manabhai Bhambhai (Con.)
- 53. Jamalpur : Karim Rahmanji Chhipa (Con.)
- Jamjodhpur : Nanji Devji Sinojia 54. (Con.)
- 55. Jambusar : Chhotubhai Makanbhai Patel (Con.) 56. Jamnagar: Smt. Manjulaben Jaya-
- ntilal Dave (Con.) Jasdan: Akbarali Amiji Jasdanwala 57.
- (Con.) Gajanan Bhavanishankar 58. Jetpur Joshi (Con.)
- Dalpatbhai Amarsinh 59. Jhagdia Visawa (Con.)
- Kanjibhai : Narsinhbhai Jhalod 60. Hathila (Con.) Premchand Shah
- Jodia: Kantilal (Con.) 61. Junagarh : Smt. Pushpaben Janar-62.
- dan Mehta (Con.) 63. Kadi: Chhotalal Maganlal Patel (Ind.)
- 64. Kaira: Ramanlal Nagjibhai Patel (Ind.)
- 65. Kalol: Shankarji Maganji Thakarda (Ind.)
- 66. Kalupur : Jayantilal Ghelabhai Dalal (Ind.)

^{*}As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.) Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI): Independent (Ind.)

67. Kamrej: Parbhubhai Patel (Con.) Dhanabhai

68. Kankrej: Shantilal Sarupchand Shah (Con.)

69. Kapadwanj : Nagindas Vadilal Gandhi (Ind.)
 70. Karjan : Smt. Maniben Chandubhai

Patel (Con.)

71. Khadia: Brahmakumar Ranchhodlal Bhatt (PSP

72. Kundla: Amulakhrai Khushalchand Khimani (Con.)

73. Kunkavav: Devsibhai Nanjibhai Patel (Con.)

74. Kunkavav (R): Tapubhai Pragji Vaghela (Con.)
75. Kutiyana: Mathuradas

Gordhandas Bhupta (Con.)

76. Lathi: Smt. Sumitraben Hariprasad Bhatt (Con.)
77. Limkheda: Virsinghbhai Kanjibhai

Nisarta (Con.)

78. Lunawada: Shivprasad Bapulal Bhatt (Ind.) 79. Mahuva: Jaswantrai

Nanubhai Mehta (PSP)

Malia: Kanji Kachara Mhori (Con.) 81. Mandavi : Jumakhlal Lakhmichand (Con.)

82. Mangrol: Ramji Parbat Vikani (Con.)

83. Mongrol (R): Haribhai Ranabhai Bhaskar (Con.) Iangrol (Surat

84. Mangrol Dt.): Hitendra Kanaiyalal Desai (Con.)

Matar : Madhavlal Bhailal Shah (Con.)

86. Mehsana: Popatlal Gulabdas Patel (Ind.)

-87. Morvi: Gokaldas Dosabhai Parmar

(Con.)
Nadiad North: Udesinh Versinh Vado-88. dia (Con.)

89. Nadiad South Mahendrabhai Gopaldas Desai (Ind.)

90. Nandod (R): Dalpat Buchar Bhil (Con.)

91. Nasvadi (R): Gordhan Chippa Bhil (Con.)

92. Navsari: Lalloobhai Makanji Patel (Con.) 93. Navsari (R): Bhanabhai Dahyabhai

Rathod (Con.) Sobhagyach-

94. Padra: Jaswantlal and Shah (Con.) 95. Palanpur: Galbabhai Nanjibhai

Patel (Con.) 96. Palanpur (R): Dungarbhai wanbhai Parmar (Con.) Bhag-

97. Palitana: Smt. Kasturben Jorsingh Indrani (Con.)

Pardi: Uttam Hirji Patel (PSP) Patan: Chimanlal Wadilal S 99. Wadilal Shah (Ind.)

100. Patan (R): Laxmanbhai Shamji-Bhai Bhankharia (Con.)

101. Petlad: Manilal Prabhulal Parikh (Con.)

102. Porbandar : Maldevji Odedra (Con.) Mandalikji

103. Prantij: Smt. Ranjanben Madhukumar Vora (Con.) 104. Radhanpur: Maneklal Nathalal Va-

kharia (Con.) 105. Rajkot: Jayasukhla1 Karshanji

Shah (Con.) 106. Rajula: Surogbhai Kalubhai Varu (Con.)

107. Sanand: Vardhamanbhai Lalbhai Mehta (Ind.)

108. Santrampur: Smt. Hiraben Lalchanbhai Ninama (Con.)

109. Savli: Jasbhai Hathibhai Amin (Con.)

110. Savli (R): Ramchandra Chittbhai Solanki (Con.) Shehra: Dalabhai Raijibhai Parmar 111.

(Con.) 112. Sheralu: Natvarlal Maganlal Patel

(Con.) 113. Sidhapur: Mafatlal Motilal Patel

(Ind.) 114. Somnath: Hamir Sarman Solanki (Con.)

115. Songadh: Mavjibhai Chimabhai Chaudhari (Con.)

Ishwarlal Gulab-116. Surat City East: bhai Desai (Con.)
117. Surat City West: Mohd. Husein Ab-

Golandaz (Con.) dul Samad

118. Surendranagar: Raskilal Umedehand Parikh (Con.)

Surendranagar (R): Pethabhai 119. Ganeshbhai Parmar (Con.)

Talaja: Devendrabhai Motibhai 120. Desai (Con.)

121. Tharad: Dahyalal Manilal Mehta (Con.)

Thasra: Kisho Gohil (Con.) Chhagusingh 122. Kishorisinh Thasra (R): Khushalbhai Morarbhai 123.

Dave (Con.) Una: Ratubhai Mulshankar Adani 124.

(Con.) 125. Trilochana Ushakant Vagad: Smt. Dholakia (Con.)

Vagra: Mansinhji Bhasaheb Rana 126. (Speaker)

127. : Karasanbhai Jeram-Vallabhipur bhai Bharodia (Con.)

Vijapur North: Gangaram Chunilal 128. Rayal (Ind.) 129. Vijapur South: Bechardas Hargovind-

das Patel (Ind.) Viramgam: Dilipsinghji Pratapsinhji 130.

Desai (Ind.) Visvadar: Parmananddas Jivanbhai 131.

Kathrecha (Con.) Trikamlal 132. Visnagar: Ramniklal Maniar (Ind.)

Wankaner: Smt. Hiralaxmi Keshav-133. lal Sheth (Con.)

12

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKS/MAHALS*

Ahmedabad Dist. 3,461 16,75,199 Ahmedabad City 108 9,22,060 Daskroi 327 1,47,740 Amod 180 44,984 Amodabad City 108 9,22,060 Dist. 2,934† 7,17,542 Amod 180 44,984 Amodabad City 132 The Amodabad City 133 The Amodabad City 134	Unit		Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion.	Unit		Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion.
Ahmedabad City	Abmedabad Dist.		3,461	16,75,199	Broach Dist.		2,934÷	7.17.542
Daskroi 327 1,47,740 Debgam 334 1,80,928 Broach 253 1,50,678 Debladm 1,0077 1,27,265 Dioloka 610 1,33,086 Dediapada 392 30,051 Dioloka 610 1,33,086 Dediapada 392 30,051 Dioloka 610 1,48,677 Dediapada 392 30,051 Dioloka 610 1,48,677 Dediapada 392 30,051 Dioloka 611 1,48,677 Dediapada 392 30,051 Dioloka 611 1,48,677 Dediapada 392 30,051 Dioloka 30,051 Dioloka 314 31,051 Dioloka 314 31,051 Dioloka 314 31,051 Dioloka 314 31,051 Dioloka 314 31,0017 Dioloka 314 31,051 Dioloka 314 31,0017 Dioloka 314 31,0017 Dioloka 314 31,0017 Dioloka 314 31,051 Dioloka 314 31,0017 Dioloka 32,0017 Dioloka Di	Ahmadahad City				Amad			
Dehgam 334 1,80,928 Dhandhuka 1,077 1,27,265 Dediapada 392 30,051 Hansot 3,150,678 Hansot								
Dinandhuka								
Dholka 610 1,33,086 Sanand 294 65,493 Hansot 154 31,950 Sanand 294 65,493 Hansot 336 92,320 Jambusar 386 92,320 Jambusar 386 92,320 Jambusar 386 92,320 Jambusar 348 43,201 Jagadia 314 41,387 Jagadia 314 41,387 Jagadia 314 41,387 Jagadia 314 43,575 Jahri 403 62,308 Jafrabad 127 32,401 Khambha 159 21,057 Kodinar 203 58,615 Kunkava 255 74,374 Lathi 231 56,189 Liliya 153 34,365 Rajula 314 59,768 Jamnagar Dist. 3,684† 6,16,896 Jamnagar 3,6177 Jamnagar 3,61								
Sanand								
Viramgam								
Amreli Dist.			651					
Amreli Dist. 2,3017 3,37,053 Amreli 227 94,461 Babra 163 43,575 Dhari 403 62,308 Jafrabad 127 32,401 Khambha 159 21,057 Kodinar 203 58,615 Kunkavav 255 74,374 Lathi 231 56,189 Liliya 153 34,365 Rajula 314 59,768 Banaskantha Dist. 4,343 7,73,894 Danta 342 40,669 Deesa 621 1,10,107 Deodar 323 65,003 Dhanera 433 65,028 Kankrej 304 66,422 Palanpur 331 1,39,994 Radhanpur 269 41,350 Santhalpur 393 36,177 Tharad 421 66,371 Wadgam 215 73,313 Wav 493 68,766 Bhavnagar Dist. 4,799 † 8,87,056 Bhavnagar Dist. 4,799 † 8,87,056 Bhavnagar Dist. 4,799 † 8,87,056 Bhavnagar 307 1,81,614 Botad 259 59,985 Gadhada 315 58,106 Gogbo 225 41,218 Gadiadhar 65 46,799 Kundla 402 1,00,995 Mahuwa 328 1,13,677 Palitana 183 68,946 Sihor 214 67,347 Talaja 324 77,735 Umrals 160 37,363 Wallabhipur 222 33,272 Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Baroda 263 3,48,928 Chhota Udepur 434 1,09,426 Dabhoi 249 99,819 Jabugam 319 83,613 Karjan 323 72,838 Naswadi 212 72,333 Padra 209 1,16,472 Sankheda 254 99,819 Jabugam 319 83,613 Karjan 323 72,838 Naswadi 212 72,333 Padra 209 1,16,472 Sankheda 254 99,819 Jahugam 319 83,613 Naswadi 212 72,333 Padra 209 1,16,472 Sankheda 254 99,819 Jahugam 319 83,613 Naswadi 212 72,333 Padra 209 1,16,472 Sankheda 254 99,819 Jahugam 319 83,613 Naswadi 212 72,333 Padra 209 1,16,472 Sankheda 254 99,819 Jahugam 319 83,613 Naswadi 212 72,333 Padra 209 1,16,472 Sankheda 254 99,819 Jahugam 319 83,613 Naswadi 212 72,333 Padra 209 1,16,472 Sankheda 254 99,819 Jahugam 319 83,613 Naswadi 212 72,333 Padra 209 1,16,472 Sankheda 254 99,819 Jahugam 319 83,613 Naswadi 212 72,333 Naswadi 212 72,333 Padra 209 1,16,472 Sankheda 254 99,841 Namadar 253 44,858 Dansakantha 258 44,717 Sankheda 254 99,841 Maria 128 28,391 Jamnagar Dist. 3,684† 6,16,896 Jahugara 34,40,669 Jahug	Thamban.							
Amneli	Amreli Dist.		2,301†	5,37,063				
Babra	Amreli		297	94,461				
Dhari			163		M-T-			
Company								20,122
Kodinar 203 58,615 Kunkavav 255 74,374 Lathi 231 56,189 Liliya 153 34,365 Banaskantha Dist. 4,343† 7,73,894 Danta 342 40,669 Deesa 621 1,10,107 Deodar 323 65,028 Kankrej 304 66,422 Palanpur 531 1,39,994 Radhanpur 269 41,350 Santhalpur 393 36,177 Tharad 421 66,371 Wadgam 215 73,313 Wav 493 68,766 Bhavnagar Dist. 4,799† 8,87,056 Bhavnagar Dist. 4,799† 8,87,056 Bhavnagar Dist. 4,799† 8,87,056 Bhavnagar Dist. 4,799† 8,87,056 Bhavnagar 307 1,81,614 Botad 259 59,985 Gadhada 315 58,106 Gagho 225 41,218 Gadiadhar 65 46,799 Kundla 402 1,00,995 Mahuva 328 1,13,677 Palitana 183 68,466 Sihor 214 67,347 Talaja 324 77,735 Umrala 160 37,363 Vallabhipur 222 33,272 Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Baroda 263 3,48,928 Chhota Udepur 434 1,09,426 Dabhoi 249 99,819 Jabugam 319 83,613 Karjan 232 72,838 Naswadi 212 72,393 Padra 209 1,16,472 Sankheda 254 90,441 Memedabad 193 1,09,953 Savii 315 1,08,363 Naswadi 212 72,393 Padra 209 1,16,472 Sankheda 254 90,441 Sinor 114 41,387 Petidad 183 1,93,833 Padra 200 1,16,472 Patilada 200	Jafrabad							The second
Kunkavav 255 74,374 Jamnagar Dist. 3,684† 6,16,896 Lathi 231 56,189 Banaskantha 153 34,365 Bhanvad 259 41,857 Rajula 314 59,768 Bhanskantha 157 28,351 Dhrol 157 28,351 Dhrol 157 28,351 Dhrol 157 28,351 Dhrol 157 28,351 Jamnagar Dist 4,343† 7,73,894 Jamnagar Jamnagar 446 1,80,742 Jamnagar Jamnagar 446 1,80,742 Jamnagar Jamnagar 446 1,80,742 Jamnagar Jamnagar Jamnagar 446 1,80,742 Jamnagar Jamnagar Jamnagar 446 1,80,742 Jamnagar Jamna	Khambha				Dangs Dist		689	47,282
Lathi								
Lathi Liliya 153 34,365 Rajula 314 59,768 Banaskantha Dist. 4,343† 7,73,894 Danta 342 40,669 Deesa 621 1,10,107 Deodar 323 65,003 Dhanera 433 65,028 Kankrej 304 66,422 Palanpur 531 1,39,994 Kankrej 304 66,422 Palanpur 531 1,39,994 Kandhanpur 269 41,350 Santhalpur 393 36,177 Tharad 421 66,371 Wadgam 215 73,313 Wav 493 68,766 Bhavnagar Dist. 4,799† 8,87,056 Bhavnagar 307 1,81,614 Botad 259 59,855 Gadhada 315 58,106 Gogho 225 41,218 Gadiadhar 65 46,799 Kundla 402 1,00,995 Kanlua Bhavnagar Bist 322 72,838 Chhota Udepur 434 1,09,426 Dabhoi 249 99,819 Langua 319 83,613 Karjan 232 72,838 Naswadi 212 72,393 Kapadwanj 380 1,77,428 Padra 209 1,16,472 Sankheda 254 90,441 Sinor 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833 Water 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833 Water 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833 Waci 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833 Water 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833				14,314	Jamnagar Dist.		3,684†	6,16,896
Rajula 314 59,768 Dhrol 157 28,351 Jam-Jodhpur 333 54,356 Jam-Jodhpur 328 52,146 Jam-Jodhpur 346 446 Jam-Jodhpur 546 49,986 Kalawad 441 55,424 Jam-Jodhpur 546 49,986 Kalawad 441 55,424 Jam-Jodhpur 546 49,986 Kalawad 441 55,424 Jam-Jodhpur 546 49,986 Jam-Jodhpur 338 54,356 Jam-Jodhpur 546 49,986 Jam-Jodhpur 547 49,886 Jam-Jodhpur 546 49,986 Jam-Jodhpur 546 49,986		**			Dhanvad			
Banaskantha Dist. 4,343† 7,73,894 Danta 342 40,669 Deesa 621 1,10,107 Deodar 323 65,003 Dhanera 443 65,028 Kankrej 304 66,422 Radhanpur 531 1,39,994 Radhanpur 269 41,350 Santhalpur 393 36,177 Tharad 421 66,371 Wav 493 68,766 Bhavnagar Dist. 4,799† 8,87,056 Bhavnagar Dist. 4,799† 8,87,056 Bhavnagar 307 1,81,614 Botad 259 59,985 Gadhada 315 58,106 Gogho 2225 41,218 Gadiadhar 65 46,799 Kundla 402 1,00,995 Kundla 402 1,00,99					DI I			
Banaskantha Dist. 4,3437 / 1,73,894 Jodia 328 52,146 Danta 342 40,669 Deesa 621 1,10,107 Kalawad 441 55,424 Kalyanpur Deesa 621 1,10,107 Saladam Kalwad 441 55,424 Kalyanpur 546 49,986 Kalyanpur 548 49,44	Rajula		314	59,768				
Danta 342 40,669 Deesa 621 1,10,107 Kalawad 441 55,424 Kalwandur 546 49,986 Manaram 547 64,750 Manaram 548 49,986 Manaram 547 64,750 Manaram 548 49,986 Manaram 548 46,860 Manaram 548 Manaram 548 Manaram 549 Manaram 548 Manaram 54	Banaskantha Dist.		4.343†	7.73.894				
Deesa					T 1:			
Deodar 323 65,003 Kalyanpur 546 49,986 Ohanera 433 65,028 Kankrej 304 66,422 Palanpur 531 1,39,994 Radhanpur 269 41,350 Santhalpur 393 36,177 Tharad 421 66,371 Wadgam 215 73,313 Wav 493 68,766 Bhavnagar Dist. 4,799 † 8,87,056 Bhavnagar 307 1,81,614 Botad 259 59,985 Gadhada 315 58,106 Gogho 225 41,218 Gadiadhar 65 46,799 Kundla 402 1,00,995 Mahuva 328 1,13,677 Palitana 183 68,946 Sihor 214 67,347 Palitana 183 68,946 Sihor 214 67,347 Talaja 324 77,735 Umrala 160 37,363 Vallabhipur 222 33,272 Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Baroda 263 3,48,928 Chhota Udepur 434 1,09,426 Dabhoi 249 99,819 Jabugam 319 83,613 Karjan 232 72,838 Padra 209 1,16,472 Sankheda 254 90,441 Sinor 315 1,08,363 West 14 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833 Petlad 183					77 1			
Dhanera	D 1							
Kankrej 304 66,422 Palanpur Lalpur 444 46,860 Palanpur 531 1,39,994 Chalpur Chalpur 273 42,424 Radhanpur 393 36,177 Chalpur <	D1							
Palanpur 531 1,39,994 Okhamandal 273 42,424 Radhanpur 269 41,350 Santhalpur 393 36,177 Tharad 421 66,371 Wadgam 215 73,313 Wav 493 68,766 Bhavnagar Dist. 4,799† 8,87,056 Bhavnagar 307 1,81,614 Botad 259 59,985 Gadhada 315 58,106 Gogho 225 41,218 Gadiadhar 65 46,799 Kundla 402 1,00,995 Mahuva 328 1,13,677 Palitana 183 68,946 Sihor 214 67,347 Talaja 324 77,735 Umrala 160 37,363 Vallabhipur 223 33,272 Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Baroda Dist. 229	77 - 1 - 1							
Radhanpur 269 41,350 Santhalpur 393 36,177 Tharad 421 66,371 Wadgam 215 73,313 Wav 493 68,766 Bhavnagar Dist. 4,799 † 8,87,056 8,87,056 Bhavnagar 307 1,81,614 Botad 259 59,985 Gadhada 315 58,106 Gogho 225 41,218 Gadiadhar 65 46,799 Kundla 402 1,00,995 Mahuva 328 1,13,677 Palitana 183 68,946 Sihor 214 67,347 Talaja 324 77,735 Vallabhipur 222 33,272 Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Baroda 263 3,48,928 Chhota Udepur 434 1,09,426 Dabhoi 249 99,819 Jabugam 319 83,613 Naswadi	D-1							
Santhalpur 393 36,177 Tharad 421 66,371 Wadgam 215 73,313 Wav 493 68,766 Bhavnagar Dist. 4,799† 8,87,056 Bhavnagar 307 1,81,614 Botad 259 59,985 Gadhada 315 58,106 Gogho 225 41,218 Gadiadhar 65 46,799 Kundla 402 1,00,995 Mahuva 328 1,13,677 Palitana 183 68,946 Sihor 214 67,347 Talaja 324 77,735 Umrala 160 37,363 Vallabhipur 222 33,272 Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Baroda 263 3,48,928 Chhota Udepur 434 1,09,426 Dabhoi 249 99,819 Jabugam 319 83,613 Karjan 232 72,838 Karjan 232 73,592 Matar 223 73,592 Matar 224 74,6470 Sinor 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833 Petlad 183 1,93,833 Petlad 183 1,93,833 Petlad 184 185 1,93,833 Petla				41.350	Okhamandar			
Tharad Wadgam 215 73,313 Wav 493 66,376 Bhavnagar Dist. 4,799 † 8,87,056 Bhavnagar 307 1,81,614 Botad 259 59,985 Gadhada 315 58,106 Gogho 225 41,218 Gadiadhar 65 46,799 Kundla 402 1,00,995 Mahuva 328 1,13,677 Palitana 183 68,946 Sihor 214 67,347 Talaja 324 77,735 Umrala 160 37,363 Vallabhipur 222 33,272 Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Baroda Chhota Udepur 434 1,09,426 Dabhoi 249 99,819 Jaboni 249 99,819 Jabo	Conthalana							
Wadgam 215 73,313 Bhesan 162 28,826 Wav 493 68,766 Junagadh 182 1,21,079 Bhavnagar Dist. 4,799† 8,87,056 Keshod 226 63,724 Bhavnagar 307 1,81,614 Kutiyana 239 50,466 Botad 259 59,985 Malia 216 52,480 Gadhada 315 58,106 Malia 216 52,480 Malia 216 52,480 Malia 201 66,029 Kutiyana 239 50,466 Malia 216 52,480 Malia 216 52,480 Malia 201 66,029 Manavadar 201 66,029 Mangrol 227 70,883 Mendarda 65 17,329 Patan-Veraval 261 1,12,978 Palitana 183 68,946 Talaja 185 37,782 Umrala 160 37,363 Vanthali 170	The			66,371	Junagadh Dist.		3,890 †	9,87,904
Wav 493 68,766 Junagadh 182 1,21,079 Bhavnagar Dist. 4,799† 8,87,056 Keshod 226 63,724 Bhavnagar 307 1,81,614 Kutiyana 239 50,466 Botad 259 59,985 Malia 216 52,480 Gadhada 315 58,106 Manavadar 201 66,029 Gadiadhar 65 46,799 Mangrol 227 70,883 Gadiadhar 65 46,799 Mendarda 65 17,329 Kundla 402 1,00,995 Mendarda 261 1,12,978 Palitana 183 68,946 Patan-Veraval 261 1,2978 Palitana 183 68,946 Patan-Veraval 206 38,246 Talaja 324 77,735 Uma 354 91,626 Umrala 160 37,363 Una 354 91,626 Vallabhipur 229 33,48,928 Kaira Dist. <td>Wadan</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>73.313</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>162</td> <td>28 826</td>	Wadan			73.313			162	28 826
Bhavnagar Dist. 4,799† 8,87,056 Keshod 226 63,724 Bhavnagar 307 1,81,614 Kutiyana 239 50,466 Botad 259 59,985 Malia 216 52,480 Gadhada 315 58,106 Manayadar 201 66,029 Gadiadhar 65 46,799 Mangrol 227 70,888 Kundla 402 1,00,995 Mendarda 65 17,329 Mahuva 328 1,13,677 Palitana 183 68,946 Patan-Veraval 261 1,12,978 Sihor 214 67,347 Talaja 324 77,735 Talala 185 37,782 Umrala 160 37,363 Vallabhipur 222 33,272 Vanthali 170 58,156 Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Kaira Dist. 2,621 16,12,426 Babbhoi 249 99,819 Balasinor 201 79,666 Jabugam 319 83,613 Rorsad 232 2,19,934 Karjan 232 72,838 Rorsad 232 2,19,934 Naswadi 212 72,393 Rapadwanj 380 1,77,428 Padra 209 1,16,472 Matar <td>117</td> <td></td> <td>493</td> <td></td> <td>7 11</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	117		493		7 11			
Bhavnagar 307 1,81,614 Kutiyana 239 50,466 Botad 259 59,985 Malia 216 52,480 Gadhada 315 58,106 Manayadar 201 66,029 Gogho 225 41,218 Mangrol 227 70,888 Gadiadhar 65 46,799 Mendarda 65 17,329 Mahuva 328 1,13,677 Palitana 183 68,946 Patan-Veraval 261 1,12,978 Sihor 214 67,347 Talaja 324 77,735 Una 354 91,626 Umrala 160 37,363 Vanthali 170 58,156 Vallabhipur 2222 33,272 Vanthali 170 58,156 Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Kaira Dist. 2,621 16,12,426 Chhota Udepur 434 1,09,426 Anand 260 2,51,365 Jabugam 319 83,613 Borsad 23			4 700 4					63,724
Botad 259 59,985 Gadhada 315 58,106 Gadhada 315 58,106 Gadiadhar 65 46,799 Kundla 402 1,00,995 Mahuva 328 1,13,677 Palitana 183 68,946 Sihor 214 67,347 Talaja 324 77,735 Umrala 160 37,363 Vallabhipur 222 33,272 Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Baroda 263 3,48,928 Chhota Udepur 434 1,09,426 Dabhoi 249 99,819 Jabugam 319 83,613 Karjan 232 72,838 Naswadi 212 72,393 Naswadi 212 72,393 Rapadwanj 380 1,77,428 Padra 209 1,16,472 Sankheda 254 90,441 Mehmedabad 193 1,09,953 Savli 315 1,08,363 Nadiad 241 2,46,470 Sinor 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833 Nadiad 241 2,46,470 Nadiad 241								50,466
Gadhada 315 58,106 Gogho 225 41,218 Gadiadhar 65 46,799 Kundla 402 1,00,995 Mahuva 328 1,13,677 Palitana 183 68,946 Sihor 214 67,347 Talaja 324 77,735 Umrala 160 37,363 Vallabhipur 222 33,272 Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Baroda Oist 249 99,819 Jabugam 319 83,613 Karjan 232 72,838 Naswadi 212 72,393 Padra 209 1,16,472 Sankheda 254 90,411 Savli 315 1,08,363 Nasidad 241 2,46,470 Sinor 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833					16.1			
Gogho 225 41,218 Mangrol 227 70,888 Gadiadhar 65 46,799 Mendarda 65 17,329 Kundla 402 1,00,995 Mendarda 261 1,12,790 Mahuva 328 1,13,677 Porbandar 395 1,27,001 Palitana 183 68,946 Ranavav 206 38,246 Sihor 214 67,347 Talaja 185 37,782 Umrala 160 37,363 Una 354 91,626 Vallabhipur 222 33,272 Vanthali 170 58,156 Visavadar 269 51,294 Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Kaira Dist. 2,621 16,12,426 Baroda Udepur 434 1,09,426 Anand 260 2,51,365 Dabhoi 249 99,819 Balasinor 201 79,666 Jabugam 319 83,613 Karjan 232 72,838 Cambay <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>								
Gadiadhar 65 46,799 Mendarda 65 17,329 Kundla 402 1,00,995 Mahuva 328 1,13,677 Palitana 183 68,946 Porbandar 395 1,27,001 Palitana 183 68,946 Ranavav 206 38,246 Sihor 214 67,347 Talala 185 37,782 Umrala 160 37,363 Una 354 91,626 Vallabhipur 222 33,272 Vanthali 170 58,156 Wanthali 170 58,156 Vanthali Visavadar 269 51,294 Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Kaira Dist. 2,621 16,12,426 Chhota Udepur 434 1,09,426 Anand 260 251,365 Dabhoi 249 99,819 Balasinor 201 79,666 Jabugam 319 83,613 Karjan 232 72,838 Naswadi 212 72,393 Mat					Control and the second			
Kundla 402 1,00,995 Mahuva 328 1,13,677 Palitana 183 68,946 Sihor 214 67,347 Talaja 324 77,735 Umrala 160 37,363 Vallabhipur 222 33,272 Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Baroda Udepur 434 1,09,426 Dabhoi 249 99,819 Jabugam 319 83,613 Karjan 232 72,838 Naswadi 212 72,393 Padra 209 1,16,472 Sankheda 254 90,441 Savli 315 1,08,363 Nadiad 241 2,46,470 Nadiad 241 2,46,470 Sinor 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833	Godiedher			41,218			65	17,329
Mahuva 328 1,3677 Porbandar 395 1,27,001 Palitana 183 68,946 38,246 Sihor 214 67,347 Talala 185 37,782 Talaja 324 77,735 Uma 354 91,626 Vallabhipur 222 33,272 Vanthali 170 58,156 Vallabhipur 222 33,272 Vanthali Visavadar 269 51,294 Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Kaira Dist. 2,621 16,12,426 Chhota Udepur 434 1,09,426 Anand 260 2,51,365 Dabhoi 249 99,819 Balasinor 201 79,666 Jabugam 319 83,613 Karjan 232 72,838 Rombay 399 1,34,316 Naswadi 212 72,393 Matar 223 77,592 Sankheda 254 90,441 Mehmedabad 193 1,09,953 Savli 315	Kundlo	• •		46,799			261	
Ranavav 206 38,246 73,775 74 75 75 75 75 75 75	Mahuwa						395	
Sihor 214 67,347 Talaja 354 91,626 Talaja 324 77,735 Uma 354 91,626 Vallabhipur 222 33,272 Vanthali 170 58,156 Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Visavadar 269 51,294 Baroda Dist. 263 3,48,928 Kaira Dist. 2,621 16,12,426 Chhota Udepur 434 1,09,426 Anand 260 2,51,365 Dabhoi 249 99,819 Balasinor 201 79,666 Jabugam 319 83,613 Borsad 232 2,19,934 Karjan 232 72,838 Cambay 399 1,34,316 Naswadi 212 72,393 Kapadwanj 380 1,77,428 Padra 209 1,16,472 Matar 223 77,592 Sankheda 254 90,441 Mehmedabad 193 1,09,953 Savli 315 1,08,363 Na	Palitana							
Talaja 324 77,735 Una 354 91,026 Umralas 160 37,363 Vanthali 170 58,156 Vallabhipur 222 33,272 Visavadar 269 51,294 Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Kaira Dist. 2,621 16,12,426 Chhota Udepur 434 1,09,426 Anand 260 2,51,365 Dabhoi 249 99,819 Balasinor 201 79,666 Jabugam 319 83,613 Borsad 232 2,19,934 Karjan 232 72,838 Cambay 399 1,34,316 Naswadi 212 72,393 Kapadwanj 380 1,77,428 Padra 209 1,16,472 Matar 223 77,592 Sankheda 254 90,441 Mehmedabad 193 1,09,953 Savli 315 1,08,363 Nadiad 241 2,46,470 Sinor 114 41,387 Petlad<	Cibon							
Umrala Vallabhipur 160 37,363 33,272 Vanthali Visavadar 170 38,130 269 51,294 Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Baroda 263 3,48,928 Chhota Udepur 434 1,09,426 Dabhoi Kaira Dist. 2,621 16,12,426 Dabhoi 249 99,819 Balasinor 201 79,666 201 201 79,666 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	Toloio			77 735				
Vallabhipur 222 33,272 Visavadar 269 31,234 Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Kaira Dist. 2,621 16,12,426 Chhota Udepur 434 1,09,426 Anand 260 2,51,365 Dabhoi 249 99,819 Balasinor 201 79,666 Jabugam 319 83,613 Borsad 232 2,19,934 Karjan 232 72,838 Cambay 399 1,34,316 Naswadi 212 72,393 Kapadwanj 380 1,77,428 Padra 209 1,16,472 Matar 223 77,592 Sankheda 254 90,441 Mehmedabad 193 1,09,953 Savli 315 1,08,363 Nadiad 241 2,46,470 Sinor 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833	Hmrale							
Baroda Dist. 2,955 11,94,746 Baroda 263 3,48,928 Chhota Udepur 434 1,09,426 Dabhoi 249 99,819 Balasinor 201 79,666 Jabugam 319 83,613 Borsad 232 2,19,934 Karjan 232 72,838 Cambay 399 1,34,316 Naswadi 212 72,393 Kapadwanj 380 1,77,428 Padra 209 1,16,472 Matar 223 77,592 Sankheda 254 90,441 Mehmedabad 193 1,09,953 Savli 315 1,08,363 Nadiad 241 2,46,470 Sinor 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833	Vallabhipur				Visavadar		269	51,294
Baroda 263 3,48,928 Kaira Dist. 2,621 16,12,426 Chhota Udepur 434 1,09,426 Anand 260 2,51,365 Dabhoi 249 99,819 Balasinor 201 79,666 Jabugam 319 83,613 Borsad 232 2,19,934 Karjan 232 72,838 Cambay 399 1,34,316 Naswadi 212 72,393 Kapadwanj 380 1,77,428 Padra 209 1,16,472 Matar 223 77,592 Sankheda 254 90,441 Mehmedabad 193 1,09,953 Savli 315 1,08,363 Nadiad 241 2,46,470 Sinor 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833					*			
Chhota Udepur 434 1,09,426 Anand 260 2,51,365 Dabhoi 249 99,819 Balasinor 201 79,666 Jabugam 319 83,613 Borsad 232 2,19,934 Karjan 232 72,838 Cambay 399 1,34,316 Naswadi 212 72,393 Kapadwanj 380 1,77,428 Padra 209 1,16,472 Matar 223 77,592 Sankheda 254 90,441 Mehmedabad 193 1,09,953 Savli 315 1,08,363 Nadiad 241 2,46,470 Sinor 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833							2,621	16,12,426
Dabhoi 249 99,819 Balasinor 201 79,666 Jabugam 319 83,613 Borsad 232 2,19,934 Karjan 232 72,838 Cambay 399 1,34,316 Naswadi 212 72,393 Kapadwanj 380 1,77,428 Padra 209 1,16,472 Matar 223 77,592 Sankheda 254 90,441 Mehmedabad 193 1,09,953 Savli 315 1,08,363 Nadiad 241 2,46,470 Sinor 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833	Baroda							
Jabugam 319 83,613 Borsad 232 2,19,934 Karjan 232 72,838 Cambay 399 1,34,316 Naswadi 212 72,393 Kapadwanj 380 1,77,428 Padra 209 1,16,472 Matar 223 77,592 Sankheda 254 90,441 Mehmedabad 193 1,09,953 Savli 315 1,08,363 Nadiad 241 2,46,470 Sinor 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833 Well 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833	Chhota Udepur							
Karjan 232 72,838 Cambay 399 1,34,316 Naswadi 212 72,393 Kapadwanj 380 1,77,428 Padra 209 1,16,472 Matar 223 77,592 Sankheda 254 90,441 Mehmedabad 193 1,09,953 Savli 315 1,08,363 Nadiad 241 2,46,470 Sinor 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833	, Labora	-						
Naswadi 212 72,393 Kapadwanj 380 1,77,428 Padra 209 1,16,472 Matar 223 77,592 Sankheda 254 90,441 Mehmedabad 193 1,09,953 Savli 315 1,08,363 Nadiad 241 2,46,470 Sinor 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833								1 34 216
Padra 209 1,16,472 Matar 223 77,592 Sankheda 254 90,441 Mehmedabad 193 1,09,953 Savli 315 1,08,363 Nadiad 241 2,46,470 Sinor 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833	Naswad:			72,838		•••		
Sankheda 254 90,441 Mehmedabad 193 1,09,953 Savli 315 1,08,363 Nadiad 241 2,46,470 Sinor 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833 Well 1,08,363 1,93,833 1,93,833 1,93,833	Padra							
Savli	Sankhada	• •						
Sinor 114 41,387 Petlad 183 1,93,833	Savli							
West 114 41,507 Tellad	Sinor							1 03 833
186 31,000 Inasra 232 1,21,009								1 21 800
*Population 6		• •	186	51,066	The ballion of the same of the			

^{*}Population figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1961. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of taluks (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

[†]Figure furnished by the State Government.

Unit		Area of	Popula-	Unit	Area of	Popula-
		sq. miles	tion		sq. miles	tion.
Kutch Dist.		8,300†	5,67,606	Morvi	609	1,24,597
Abdasa		940	54,182	Padadhari	231	27,688
Adhoi	•	51	7,437	Rajkot	344	1,82,928
Anjar		482	78,746	Upleta	279	82,349
Banhi		828	2,895	Wankaner	432	59,512
Bhachau		641	53,136	Calanta da Din		
Bhuj		840	90,025	Sabarkantha Dist	2,845	6,84,017
Khadir		118	2,244	Bayad	264	83,383
Khavda		224	6,890	Bhiloda	187	61,696
Lakhpat		1,485	12,152	Himatnagar	298	81,142
Mandvi		560	97,024	Idar	422	1,19,138
Mundra		396	52,470	Khedbrahma	143	52,166
Nakhtrana		708	55,183	Malpur	132	28,129
Rapar		1,027	70,554	Meghraj	138	35,718
				Modasa	410	89,924
Mehsana Dist.		3,461†	13,94,135	Prantij	301	1,12,345
Chanasma		341	1,13,837	Vijayanagar	153	21,376
Harij		158	33,655			
Kadi		320	1,23,147	Surat Dist	4,067†	19,82,385
Kalol		262	1,54,798	Bansda	234	63,965
Kheralu		369	1.43.510	Dordoli	157	78,283
Mehsana		291	1,48,578	Bulsar	202	1,37,958
Patan		405	1,68,424	Chikhli	238	1,23,872
Sami		522	52,589	Chorasi	221	3,49,032
Sidhpur		257	1,55,731	Dharampur	575	1,12,109
Vijapur		362	2,04,023	Gandevi	125	1,09,371
Visnagar		175	95,843	Kamrej	147	51,918
				Mahuwa	138	54,151
Panch Mahals D	ist.	3,486	1,46,432	Mandvi	277	75,205
Baria		420	1,28,072	Mangrol	294	74,202
Dohad	1	335	1,43,383	Navsari	283	1,99,165
Godhra		381	1,68,991	Nizar	_	56,215
Halol		246	96,305	Olpad	265	64,568
Jambughoda		37	12,650	Palsana	58	35,374
Jhalod		178	89,052	Pardi	162	1,10,636
Kalol		382	93,445	Songadh	299	55,883
Limkheda		409	93,278	Ochhal		24,046 80,304
Lunawada		360	1,14,083	Umbergaon		36,179
Santrampur		525	40,204	Valod	78	89,949
Shahera	• •	226	1,68,969	Vyara	317	
				Surendranagar Dist.	4,249†	5,06,359
Rajkot Dist.		4,072†	9,29,715	Chatila	157	40,497
Dhoraji		200	78,178	Dasada	363	68,319
Gondal		441	1,11,984	Dhrangadhra	* 399	67,310
Kandorna		222	31,382	Halvad	585	40,649
Jasdan		465	76,280	Lakhtar	274	33,053
Jetpur '		235	74,026	Limbdi	663	1,00,485
Kotda-Sangani		151	24,037	Muli	317	30,502
Lodhika		109	16,557	Sayla	291	30,979
Maliya		267	40,197	Wadhwan	281	94,565
1 E' C .						

[†] Figure furnished by the State Government.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF GUJARAT

(On Revenue Account)

(On Revenue	Account	(in lakhs	of rupees)
	Budget	Revised	Budget
	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates
	1960-61*	1960-61*	1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	7,71.07	7,68.62	8,32.78
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	7,12.51	8,60.37	8,79.42
Estate Duty	16.12	16.12	18.00
Taxes on Railway Fares	63.59	69.78	70.00
Land Revenue (net)	4,79.35	4,63.04	5,13.84
State Excise Duties	14.61	17.00	18.28
Stamps	1,45.19	1,54.82	1,67.86
Forest	1,34·46 15·13	1,45 · 54	1,41.64
Taxes on Vehicles	2,22.65	2,22.65	15·45 2,40·13
Sales Tax	9,93.62	9,95.66	10,69.57
Other Taxes and Duties	1,70.55	1,69.00	1,73 · 20
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and	(-)8.04	(-)4.83	$(-)12 \cdot 16$
Drainage Works (net)			
Debt Services	1,81 · 21	2,17.19	2,44.06
Civil Administration	6,32 · 24	6,43.99	4,38.42
provements (net)	74.59	70.73	28.36
Miscellaneous (net)	1,13-58	1,17.05	36.18
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	34.13	56.58	5,49.35
between Central and State Governments			
Community Development Projects, NES,	90.12	1,06.89	_
and Local Development Works.		50.40	1 00
Extraordinary	5.12	70.42	1.00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	48,61 · 80	51,75.76	54,25.38
- ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL ALL AL	10,01 00		
The state of the s			
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			0.40.07
Direct Demands on the Revenue	5,04.29	2,93.99	3,18.27
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	1,70.58	1,70 · 14	2,07.46
Debt Services (net)	5,39.37	6,75.50	8,70.21
General Administration	3,59.23	3,14.27	3,51.04
Administration of Justice	81.88	71 - 38	89.95
Jails	26.55	25.01	29.07
Police	4,18 · 48	3,98 · 81	4,41 · 37
Ports and Pilotage Dangs District	77.75	83.71	94.15
Scientific Departments	73·23 5·63	1,01.26	4.06
Education	9,44.13	10,51 · 43	11,65.46
Medical.	1,90.09	1,96.38	2,40.04
Public Health	1,46.81	1,38.51	1,83 · 52
Agriculture	1,70.67	1,58 · 19	2,84 · 47
Animal Husbandry	37.28	33.03	63.75
Co-operation	90.67	79·55 80·18	89·07 1,03·84
Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments	87·81 1,66·96	1,94.05	1,46.73
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	2,01.48	2,76.99	2,98.34
provements	.2,01 10		
Electricity Schemes	.37		
Miscellaneous	5,45 - 17	5,85 · 12	5,61.11
Extraordinary, including Community Pro-	2,16.50	2,30-17	1,60.51
Jects, NES, and Local Development Works			
	Section 1		
WOIKS			
	50,54.73	51,63.06	58,11.82
	50,54.73	51,63.06	58,11.82
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT			
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON	50,54.73	51,63.06 (+) 12.70	58,11.82

^{*}For the period May 1, 1960, to March 31, 1961.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Area: 86,024 sq. miles
Principal languages: Kashmiri, Dogri, Urdu

Capital: Srinagar

Sadar-i-Riyasat: Yuvaraj Karan Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers Portfolios

Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad .. Prime Minister, General Administration, Services, Cabinet, Civil Secretariat, Law and Order, Militia, Police, Community Development, Ladakh Affairs, Information and Publicity, Youth Welfare and Sports.

G.M. Sadiq Education, Libraries, Research and Publications, National Cadet Corps, Monuments and Arts and Cultural Academy.

G.L. Dogra Finance, Industrial Finance Corporation, Excise, Octroi and Taxation.

Syed Mir Qasim .. . Irrigation and Power.

D.P. Dhar Planning, Mining and Mineral Products, Industrial Estates and New Industries.

Sham Lal Saraf ... Commerce and Industry.

D.N. Mahajan Revenue and Rehabilitation.

G.M. Rajpuri Supplies and Transport.

Shams-ud-Din Development and Social Welfare.

Chuni Lal Kotwal Health.

Asadullah Mir Food and Agriculture.

Ministers of State

Abdul Ghani Trali ... Community Development and N.E.S.

Kushak Bakula Ladakh Affairs.

Amar Nath Sharma Industrial Administation.

Ghulam Nabi Wani Sogami Forests, Game Preservation and Fisheries.

Bhagat Chajju Ram Social Welfare.

Chief Secretary
Ghulam Ahmed

JAMMU AND KASHMIR HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice ... J.N. Wazir

Puisne Judges M. Fazl Ali, K.V.G. Nair

Advocate-General .. . Jaswant Singh

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman A.H. Durrani

Members Ghulam Mohammad, Baldev Singh Samyal

*As on April 20, 1961.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Harbans Singh Azad	Deputy Speaker: Mohd. Ayub Khan
-----------------------------	---------------------------------

1.	Akhnoor: Sahdev Singh (PP)	39.	Khanyar: Abdul Rehman Butt (NC)
2.	Akhnoor-Chhamb (R): Sat Dev (PP)	40.	Khorepora: Noor Din Dar (NC)
3.	Amirakadal: Sham Lal Saraf (NC)	41.	Kishtwar: Mir Badshah (NC)
4.	Anantnag: Shams-ud-Din (NC)	42.	Kothar: Manohar Nath Kaul (NC)
5.	Arnas: Mohammad Ayub Khan (NC)	43.	Kulgam: Abdul Kabir (NC)
6.	Badgam: Syed Ali Shah (NC)	44.	Lander Tikri: Moti Ram Baigra
7.	Bandipora Gurez: Kabir Khan (NC)	15	(DNC)
8.	Baramulla: Harbans Singh Azad	45.	Lolab: Ghulam Nabi Wani (NC)
0	(Speaker) Basohli: Mahesh Chand (Ind.)	46.	Leh: Kushak Bakula (NC) Magam: Ghulam Mohammad Wani
9.		47.	(NC)
10.	Berua: Abdul Qadoos Azad (NC) Bhaderwah: Chuni Lal Kotwal (NC)	48.	Mendhar: Pir Jamait Ali Shah (NC)
11.	Bhalesa-Bunjwah: Abdul Gani	49.	Nandi: Ghulam Ahmed (NC)
12.	Goni (NC)	50.	Narvaw: Ghulam Hassan Khan
13.	Billawar: R.C. Khajuria (NC)		(NC)
14.	Bishna-Samba: Ram Piara Saraf	51.	Nawshera: Krishen Dev Sethi (DNC)
17.	(DNC)	52.	Nowbung: Syed Hussain (NC)
15.	Bishna-Samba (R): Naher Singh	53.	Pampore: Ghulam Jilani (NC)
	(DNC)	54.	Pattan: Ghulam Mohammad
16.	Charai-Sharif: Abdul Qayum (NC)		Butt Jalib (NC)
17.	Dachinpora: Ghulam Ahmed Mir	55.	Poonch: Ghulam Ahmed (NC)
	(NC)	56.	Pulwama: Sona Ullah Sheikh (NC)
18.	Darpal: Mohammad Iqbal (NC)	57.	Ramban: Asadullah Mir (NC)
19.	Devsar: Abdul Aziz (NC)	58.	Rajouri: Abdul Aziz Shawl (NC)
20.	Doda: Ghulam Ahmed Dev (NC)	59.	Raipora: Ghulam Mohammed
21.	Doru: Mir Qasim (NC) Darhgam: Ghulam Mohammad	37.	Rajpuri (NC)
22.	Darhgam: Ghulam Mohammad Mir (NC)	60.	Ramhal: Ghulam Mohammed
23.	Drugumula: Mohammad Sultan (NC)	00.	Wani (NC)
24.	Ganderbal: Ghulam Ahmed Sofi	61.	Ramnagar: Hem Raj Jandial (NC)
	(NC)		
25.	Habakadal: D.P. Dhar (NC)	62.	Riasi: Reshi Kesh (NC)
26.	Hamal: Ghulam Rasool Kar (NC)	63.	R.S. Pura: Kulbir Singh (NC)
27.	Handwara: Ghulam Qadir Masala	64.	R.S. Pura (R): Chajju Ram (NC)
	(NC)	65.	Safa Kadal: Bakshi Ghulam
28.	Hazratbal: Mohammad Yehyah	1	Mohammad (NC)
20	Sidiqi (NC)	66.	Samba: Sagara Singh (NC)
29.	Jammu City (North): Prem Nath	67.	Saniwara: Abdul Khaliq Bhutt (NC)
30.	Dogra (PP) Jammu City (South): Ram Chand	68.	Shopian: Abdul Majid Bande
50.	Mahajan (NC)	08.	(NC)
31.			
32.	Jammu Tehsil (R); Milkhi Ram	69.	Sopore: Abdul Gani Malik (NC)
02.	(Harijan Mandal)	70.	Tangamarg: Mohammad Akbar
33.		1	(NC)
34.	Kangan: Mian Nazam-ud-Din (NC)	71.	Tankipora: Ghulam Mohammad
35.	Kargil: Aga Syed Ibrahim Shah		Sadiq (NC)
	°(NC)	72.	Tral: Abdul Ghani Trali (NC)
36.		73.	Udhampur: Amar Nath Sharma (NC)
37.		74.	OIO
38.		75.	SELL ALL Hat Chair (NIC)
	Rahat (NC)	1 13.	Zumour. Trong.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman: Shiv Narayan Fotedar

Deputy Chairman: Ghayas-ud-Din

- Marayan .	Coledar			
1. Amar Chand	Legislative Assembly	5. 6.	Gulam Hussain Gulam Mohi-ud-din	Legislative Assembly
 Beli Ram Chela Singh Ganga Ram 	" "		Khan Gulam Mustafa Tak Habib Ullah	"

^{*}As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations.: National Conference (NC); Democratic National Conference (DNC); Praja Parishad (PP); Independent (Ind.).

9.	Haji Safdar Ali	Legislative	22.	Ahsan Mir	Local
10.	Mansukh Rai	Assembly	23.	Buaditamal	Authorities
11.	Mohammad Anwar	,,	24.	Dina Nath Mahajan	,,
12.	Mohammad Moqbool	,,	25.	Ghulam Mohammad	,,
	Mahjoo			Pampori	"
13.	Mohan Singh	,,	26.	Mukhtar Ahmed	,,
.14.	Om Prakash Mehta	,,	27.	Shib Singh	,,
15.	Peer Ghayas-ud-Din	,,	28.	Syed Nazir Hussain Samnani	,,
16.	Peer Ghulam Moham- mad Masudi	,,	29. 30.	Dina Nath Kaul G.R. Azad	Teachers
17	Ram Krishan Joshi		31.	Jatinder Dev	Nominated "
17.		"	32.	Madan Lal	Nominated
18.	Sanam Wangal	"	33.	Mir Alam	"
19.	Sheikh Ghulam Rasul	,,	34.	Mohammad Shafi	,,
20.	Shiv Narayan Fotedar	,,	35.	R.N. Chopra	"
21.	Thakur Ronak Singh	,,	36.	Saif-uddin Makhdoom	"

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Anantnag Dist	2,814	8,15,606 2,03,827	Samba Sri Ranbirsingpura	327 157	89,464 96,521
Khas (including Sri- nagar City) Kulgam	743 588	3,33,881 1,57,372	Kathua Dist Basohli	1,023 614	1,77,672 70,624
Pulwama (Awantipura)	449	1,56,526	Jesmergarh Kathua	185 224	59,670 47,378
Astore Dist	1,632	17,026	Ladakh Dist	45,762	1,95,431
Astore	1,632	17,026	Kargil Ladakh	7,392 29,848	52,853 36,307
Gilgit Leased Area	1,480	22,495	Skardu	8,522	1,06,271
Gilgit Agency	14,680	76,526	Mirpur Dist	1,627	3,86,655
Chilas Ghizar	2,800 1,500	15,364	Bhimbar Kotli	698 574	1,62,503 1,11,037
Hunza Ishkuman Kuh	3,900 1,600 480	15,341 4,282 8,512	Mirpur	355	1,13,115 2,64,671
Nagar Punial	1,600 1,600	14,874 8,164	Muzaffarabad Dist	2,408 1,342	58,863 1,25,585
Yasin	1,200	9,989	Muzaffarabad Uri	546 520	80,223
Baramulla Dist	3,317	6,12,428	Poonch Jagir	1,627	4,21,828
Baramulla Sri Pratapsinghpura (Badgam)	590	1,62,903 1,74,583	Bagh Haveli	321 479	1,01,091 1,10,733
Uttarmachipura (Handwara)	2,239	2,74,942	Mendhar Sadhunti .,	479 348	1,10,704 1,08,300
Chenani Jagir	95	11,796	Reasi Dist	1,789	2,57,903
Chenani	95	11,796	Rampur Rajouri	806	1,40,844 1,17,059
Cities		50.070	Reasi	983	
Jammu Srinagar	2 11	50,379 2,00,787	Udhampur Dist	5,070	2,94,217
Jammu Dist. :.	1,147	4,31,362	Bhadrawah Kishtwar	553 3,021	44,518 60,893 75,793
Akhnur Jammu (including	317	88,821	Ramban Ramnagar	588 525	60,076 52,937
Jammu City)	346	1,56,556	Udhampur	383	are those

*Population of districts and tehsils relates to the 1941 census. Area figures are those furnished by the State Government.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

		un lakns e	of rupees)
	Budget	Revised	Budget
	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates
	1960-61	1960-61	1961-62
		-700 01	1501 02
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	1,23.35	1,22.60	1,25.67
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	84.41	98.29	
	04 41		91.29
Estate Duty		2.50	2.50
Land Revenue	69.47	67.67	67.70
State Excise Duties	40.00	40.00	40.00
Stamps	15.00	15.00	15.00
Forest	3.53 - 35	3,25.00	4,00.00
Registration	5.02	3.02	6.53
	10.30	10.30	11.00
	25.00	25.00	25.00
Sales Tax			
Other Taxes and Duties	5.00	5.00	5.00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and	17.69	9.05	9.31
Drainage Works (net)			
Debt Services	10.17	10.13	11.25
Civil Administration	1,58 · 27	27.68	62.30
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	2,63.66	2,51.31	1,81.82
provements (net)	2,00 00		1,01 02
	1,47.37	69.01	56-49
Miscellaneous (net)	3,00.15	6,32 · 14	6,07.94
Grants-in-aid from Central Government		0,32-14	0,07-94
Community Development Projects, NES, and	41.74		
Local Development Works			
			17.10.00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	16,69.95	17,13.70	17,18.80
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	1,28 · 26	1,28.83	1,43-18
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation,	47.89	51.48	41.91
Embankment and Drainage Works			
	79.48	37.61	59.70
Debt Services (net)		60.25	64.16
General Administration	58.51		14.10
Administration of Justice	15.13	14.03	
Jails	6.28	5.83	6.03
Police and J & K Militia	1,41.23	1,40.58	1,01.66
Scientific Departments	•36	•39	.69
Education	1.94 · 63	1,92.41	2,41.28
Madiant	85.12	77.33	97.91
Dublic Tree let	26.54	30.13	31.68
	40.86	35.99	57.65
Agriculture		21.73	35.64
Animal Husbandry	23.54	11.27	18.53
Co-operation	13.63	Control of the Contro	40.85
/ Industries	23.65	24.31	
Miscellaneous Departments	42.53	38.86	36.81
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	2,17.92	2,09.75	1,20.48
provements			
Missellandens	1,39.35	1,47 · 23	1,63.55
Extraordinary, including Community Pro-	98.49	95.36	1,06.63
iects NES and Least Davidenment			The state of the s
jects, NES, and Local Development			
Works			
CDAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON	13,83-40	13,23 · 37	13,82.44
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON	15,05 40	10,20	
REVENUE ACCOUNT			
CIIDDI III (1) DEPLOYER () COL DEVENUE	(1)286.55	(+) 3,90.33	(+) 3,36.36
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE	(+) 2,00 33	(1)0,00 00	(1)0,0000
ACCOUNT			

KERALA Capital: Trivandrum Population: 1,35,49,118 Area: 15,003 sq. miles Malayalam Principal language: Governor: V.V. Giri COUNCIL OF MINISTERS* Portfolios Ministers Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Pattom A. Thanu Pillai Community Development and Education. Finance, Social Welfare and Co-operation. Home, Police and Jails. R. Sankar P.T. Chacko .. Industries, Commerce, Information and Publicity. K.A. Damodara Menon Municipalities, Panchayats and Sports. Transport and Labour. . . P.P. Ummer Koya K.T. Achuthan E.P. Poulose Food and Agriculture. .. Public Health, Electricity, Devaswoms and Charitable V.K. Velappan Institutions. .. Public Works and Tourism. D. Damodaran Potti Law, Revenue, Justice, Excise and Prohibition. K. Chandrasekharan Harijan Uplift and Registration. K. Kunhambu .. Chief Secretary A.G. Menon KERALA HIGH COURT* Chief Justice M.A. Ansari. M.S. Menon, T.K. Joseph, P.T. Raman Nayar, C.A. Vaidialingam, S. Velu Pillai, Smt. Anna Chandy, P. Govinda Menon, T.C. Raghavan, M. Puisne Judges Madhavan Nair. .. K.K. Mathew. Advocate -General PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION* V.K. Velayudhan. ·Chairman ... N.P. Verghese, P.T. Bhaskara Panicker, C.O.T Kunhi Members .. Pakki, M.A. Kesavan. KERALA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY* Deputy Speaker: Smt. Nafeesath Beebi Speaker: Vacant Bhargavan Alathur: R. Krishnan (CPI) 13. Chadayamangalam: 2. Alleppey: Smt. Nafeesath Beebi (CPI) Janardanan Chalakudy: (Con.) C. G. 14. 3. Alwaye: T.O. Bawa (Con.) (PSP) Chalakudy (R): K.K. Balakrishnan 4. Anadathode: B.V. Seethi Thangal 15. (ML) (Con.) Bhaskaran N. Aranmula: K. Gopinathan Pillai 16. Changanacherry: Nair (Con.) Chengannur: Smt. K.R. Saraswati (Con.) Arianad: Antony De Cruz (151),
Aroor: P.S. Karthikeyan (Con.)
Attingal: N. Kunjuraman (Con.)
Badagara: M. Krishnan (PSP)
Balussery: M. Narayana Kurup 17. Amma (Con.) Raghavan Nair P.C. 18. Chevayur: (CPI) Balachandra Menon 10. 19. Chittur: P. (PSP) (CPI)

Cannanore I: R. Sankar (Con.) Cannanore II: P. Madhavan (Con.) Thandan (CPI) *As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Indian Union Muslim League (ML); Independent (Ind.)

20.

Chittur (R):

Narayanan

K.V.

- 21. Cranganore: P.K. Abdul Khader (Con.) 22.
- Devicolam: M., Sundaram (CPI) Devicolam (R): T. Murugesan (Con.) Elapulli: A.K. Raman Kutty 23. Elapulli: 24. (CPI)
- Ernakulam: P. Ravindran (CPI Ernakulam: A. L. Jacob (Con.) 25. (CPI)
- 26. Ernakulam: George, Joseph Podi-27. Ettumanoor: para (Con.)
- K.G. Karunakara 28. Guruvayur: Menon (Con.)
- N.S. Krishna 29. Haripad: (Con.)
- K. Chandrasekharan Hosdrug: 30. (PSP)
- Irikkur: T.C. Narayanan Nambiar 31. (CPI)
- Irinjalkuda: C. Achutha Menon 32.
- Kaduthuruthy: M.C. Abraham (Con.) 33. Kallooppara: M.M. Mathai (Con.) Kanayannor: T.K. Ramakrishnan 34.
- 35. (CPI)
- 36. Kanjirapally: K.T. Thomas (Con.)
- Karikode: Smt. Kusumam Joseph 37. (Con.)
- Karunagapally: Baby John (Ind.) Karthigapally: R. Sugathan (CPI) Kasargode: M.K. Nambiar (Con.) 39. .40.
- Kayamkulam: Smt. K.O. Aiysha 41. Bai (CPI)
- 42. Koduvally: Gopalankutty Nair (Con.)
- 43. Kondetty: M.P. Ahmed Kurikkal (ML)
- 44. Kothakulangara: M.A. Antony (Con.)
- 45. Kottarakara: D. Damodaran Potti (PSP)
- 46. Kottayam: M.P. Govindan Nair (Con.)
- 47. Kozhikode I: Smt. O.T. Sarada Krishnan (Con.) 48.
- Kozhikode II: P. Kumaran (Con.) Krishnapuram: P. K. Kunju (PSP) Kunnamkulam: P. K. Krishnan 49.
- 50. (Con.)
- 51. Kunnamangalam: Smt. Leela Damodara Menon (Con.)
- 52. Kunnathur: G. Chandrasekhara
- Pillai (Con.)

 Kunnathur (R): 53. P. C. Adichan (Ind.)
- Kuttipuram: Vacant
- Kuthuparamba: P. Kurup Kuzhalmannam: K.V. John 55. Kurup (PSP) 56. (Ind.)
- 57. Madai: P. Gopalan (Con.)
- 58. Malappuram: K. Gani (ML)
- 59. Manalur: Kuroor Neelakantan Namboodiripad (Con.)
- 60. Manjeri: P. P. Ummer Koya (Con.)
- Manjeri (R): M. Chatayan (ML) Manjeshwar: M. Mahabala Bhan-
- dari (Ind.) 63. Mankada: P. A. Majid Abdul
- (ML) 64. Mannarghat: Kongassery Krishnan (CPI)

- Mararikulam: S. Kumaran (CPI) 65 Mattancherry: K. K. Viswanathan 66. (Con.)
- Mattanur: N.E. Balram (CPI) 67. 68.
- Mavelikkara: N. Gopala Kurup (CPI
- Mavelikkara (R): P. K. Kunjachan 69. (CPI)
- 70. Meenachil: P.T. Chacko (Con.)
- 71. 72.
- 73.
- Meenachii: P.I. Chacko (Con.) Miwatupuzha: K.M. George (Con.) Nadapuram: H.H. Shammad (ML) Narakkal: K. C. Abraham (Con.) Natika: K.T. Achuthan (Con.) Nedumangad: N. N. Pandarathil 74. 75. (CPI)
- 76. Nemom: P. Viswambharan (PSP) 77. Neyyattinkara: P.
- Narayanan Thampi (PSP) 78.
- Nileswar: C. Kunhikrishnan Nair (Con.)
- 79. 80.
- Nileswar (R): O. Koran (PSP)
 Ollur: P.R. Francis (Con.)
 Ottapalam: P. V. Kunhunni Nair 81. (CPI)
- Palghat: R. Raghava Menon (Con). 82. 83. Palluruthy: Alexander Parambithara (Con.)
- Parassala: Kunjukrishnan Nadar (Con.) Parli: M. V. Vasu (CPI)
- 85.
- K.A. Damodara Menon 86. Parur: (Con.)
- Pathanamthitta: Harishchandran Nair (PSP)
- 88. Pathanapuram: Balakrishna Pillai (Con.)
- 89. Pattambi: É.M.S. Namboodiripad (CPI)
- 90. Perambra: P. K. Narayanan Nambiar (PSP)
- 91. 92.
- Perintalamanna: E.P. Gopalan (CPI)
 Perumbavoor: K.M. Chacko (Con.)
 Ponnani: P.V.C. Thangal (ML)
 Ponnani (R): K. Kunhambu (Con.)
 Poonjar: T.A. Thomman (Con.)
 Puliyannoor: Joseph Chiazhikatt
 (PSP) 93. 94.
- 95. 96.
- 97. (PSP)
- Punalur: K. Krishna Pillai (CPI) Quilandy: P. M. Kunhiraman 98. 99.
- Nambiar (PSP) Quilon: A.A. Rahim (Con.) 100.
- E.P. Poulose 101. Ramamangalam:
- 102. 103.
- (Con.)

 Ranni: Vyala Idicula (Con.)

 Sherthalai: Smt. K.R. Gowri (CPI)

 Tanur: C.H. Mohammed Koya 104.
- Tellicherry: P. Kunhiraman (Con.) 105. 106.
- Thakazhi: Thomas John (Con.)
 Tirur: K. Mohideen Kutty (ML)
 Tirurangadi: Avukkader Kutty Naha 107.
- 108. (ML) 109.
- Thiruvalla: P. Chacko (Con.)
 Thodupuzha: C.A. Mathew (Con.)
 Thrikkadavoor: C.M. Stephen (Con.) 110. 111.
- Thrikkadavoor (R): 112. T. (Con.)
- 113. Trichur: T.A. Dharmaraja Iyer (Con.)
- 114. Trivandrum I: E.P. Eapen (PSP)

ALC YOU AND COLLECTION (POP)	115.	Trivandrum II: Pattom A. Thanu Pillai (PSP)	122. 123.	Vilappil: P. G. Sreedhar (PSP) Wadakkancherry: K. Balakrishna
116. Ulloer: Alikunju Shastri (PSP)	116.	Ulloer: Alikunju Shastri (PSP)		(Vienon (PSP)
116. Ulloor: Alikunju Shastri (PSP) 117. Vadakkekara: K.R. Vijayan (Con.) 124. Wadakkancherry (R): K. Kochukuttan (Con.)			124.	tan (Con.)
118. Vaikom: P. S. Srinivasan (CPI) 125. Wynad: P.C. Balakrishnan Nam-			125.	Wynad: P.C. Balakrishnan Nam-
119. Varkala: P. M. Shamsuddin (Con.)	119.	Varkala: P. M. Shamsuddin (Con.)		biar (Con.)
120. Varkala (R): K.Balakrishnan (CPI) 126. Wynad (R): V. Mathura (Con.)	120.	Varkala (R): K.Balakrishnan (CPI)	126.	Wynad (R): V. Mathura (Con.)
121. Vazhoor: V.K. Velappan (Con.) 127. Nominated: C.F. Periera	121.	Vazhoor: V.K. Velappan (Con.)	127.	Nominated: C.F. Periera

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKS*

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Popu- lation	Unit		Area ii sq. mile	
Alleppey Dist.	••	711	13,75,772	Kozhikode Dist.	1	2,042	20,36,779
Ambalapuzha		68	2,20,954	Badagara		214	2,64,208
Chengannur		78	1,77,579	Ernad		863	4,06,215
Karthigapally		74	1,82,910	Kozhikode		373	5,16,372
Kuttanad		117	1,33,038	Quilamdy		292	2,91,883
Mavelikara		111	2,31,632	South Wynad		387	79,551
Shertalla	••	123	1,54,774 2,74,885	Tirur	• •	220	4,80,550
Thiruvalla	• •	133	2,14,003	Palghat Dist.		1,982	15,94,393
Cannanore Dist.		2,741	15,60,119	Alathur		219	2,12,704
		181	3,18,411	Chittur		389	2,42,658
Cannanore	•	374	1,71,561	Ottapalam		257	2,93,536
Kasargode		183	4,11,031	Palghat	• • •	205	3,01,556
Tellicherry		594	3,69,580	Perinthalamanna Ponnani	•••	609 162	2,81,968 2,61,971
North Wynad		276	59,580	Ponnani	••	102	2,01,771
Taliparamba	••	509	2,29,956	Quilon Dist.		1,942	15,22,592
Ernakulam Dist,		1,266	12,53,394	Karunagapally		88	2,56,578
				Kottarakkara		212	2,50,202
Alwaye		151 53	1,28,866 26,000	Kunnathur		150	1,85,072
Cochin Kanayannur	• • •	125	3,19,567	Pathanamthitta	• •	926 473	2,51,779 1,81,201
Kunnathunad		162	1,87,196	Pathanapuram Ouilon	••	147	3,97,760
Muvattupuzha		255	2,53,007	Quilon	• •	17,	2,21,100
Parur		74	1,78,866	Trichur Dist.		1,149	13,71,899
Thodupuzha		362	1,59,892			98	2,61,103
				Chowghat		· 29	73,847
Kottayam Dist.		2,322	13,43,724	Mukundapuram		487	3,84,936
				Talapally		258	2,76,262
Changanacherry Devicolam		102 380	2,02,441 95,152	Trichur		246	3,75,741
Kanjirapally	*	134	1,13,463			0.47	13,56,249
Kottayam		211	3,43,584	Trivandrum Dist.	••	847	
Meenachil		279	2,79,087	Chirayinkil		147	1,95,182
Peermade		328	96,000	Nedumangad	••	228	2,52,312 3,69,116
Udumbanchola		413	31,160	Neyyatinkara .	••	219 121	4,39,639
Vaikom	•••	131	1,82,837	Trivandrum	A		ALCOHOLD STREET

^{*}Population figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Area figures of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1961. These are subject to revision pending final revision survey. Area figures of taluks are those furnished by the State Government.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF KERALA

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs	of ri	ipees)
-----------	-------	--------

Revenue Receipts			(in lakhs	of rupees)
1960-61 1960-61 1960-62 1961				Budget
REVENUE RECEIPTS				1961-62
Union Excise Duties Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax 1	REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax 3,54-50 5,36-61 2,20-38 Estate Duty	Union Excise Duties	2.49.50	2 53.22	256 22
Estate Duty				
Taxes on Railway Fares 22.92 24.96 24.00 Land Revenue (net) 1,52.13 1,35.00 2,01.00 State Excise Duties 2,57.44 2,68.00 2,78.00 Stamps 1,34.00 1,55.25 1,61.79 Forest 3,45.28 4,25.00 1,55.25 1,61.79 Forest 3,45.28 4,25.00 1,55.25 1,61.79 Forest 3,45.28 4,25.00 1,55.25 1,61.79 Registration 3,45.28 4,25.00 1,55.25 44.86 Taxes on Vehicles 1,99.00 2,20.00 2,40.00 Sales Tax 8,00.00 8,50.00 9,30.00 Other Taxes and Duties 1,99.00 20.18 22.20 Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and 4.02 13.49 10.00 Drainage Works (net) Debt Services 1,28.13 1,14.26 1,25.28 Civil Administration 7,92.62 7,97.01 3,73.43 Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public 1,39.41 1,23.80 34.73 Improvements (net) Miscellaneous (net) 2,40.44 2,52.81 1,19.32 Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works Extraordinary 0.068 1.08 1.08 1.08 GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS 42,94.82 46,21.41 47,25.51 REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue 3,08.97 2,98.73 3,52.22 Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) 1,56.14 1,58.76 1,63.18 Administration of Justice 89.19 90.90 94.56 Jalis 34.01 33.12 36.60 Police 2,23.60 2,31.68 2,41.73 Ports and Pilotage 5.85 5.29 6.42 Scientific Departments 465 5.26 5.25 Eddeation 1,473.30 16,21.00 18,09.68 Miscellaneous Departments 2,47.43 3,21.56 3,01.49 Co-operation 1,56.14 1,58.77 94 2,09.98 Animal Husbandry 1,171 100.10 41.13 Co-operation 1,56.14 1,57.94 2,09.98 Animal Husbandry 3,79.90 1,42.72 1,55.50 1,79.20 Forest and Supplies 8,00.02 65.73 76.58 Miscellaneous Departments 2,47.43 3,21.56 3,01.49 Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Public Improvements 1,47.55.14 54,01.35 EXPENUE ACCOUNT	Estate Duty			
Land Revenue (net)		22.92		
State Excise Duties	G. F. D. C.			2,01.00
Segistration	Charana			2,78.00
Registration	Forest			
Taxes on Vehicles Sales Tax Other Taxes and Duties Ip-68 20-18 22-20 Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) Debt Services Civil Administration Improvements (net) Miscellaneous (net) Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works Extraordinary REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue General Administration Improvements Scientific Departments Scientific Departments Scientific Departments Administration of Justice Scientific Departments Administration (at) Scientific Departments Administration (b) Administration (c) Scientific Departments Administration (c) Scientific Departments Assistance (c) Assistance (c) Assistance (c) Administration (c) Administratio	Designation			
Sales Tax Other Taxes and Duties Other Taxes and Miscellaneous Other Taxes and Miscellaneous Other Other Individual Indivi	Toyon on Vahialas			
Other Taxes and Duties Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) Debt Services Civil Administration	Sales Tax	8,00.00		
Drainage Works (net) Debt Services Civil Administration 1,28-13 1,14-26 1,25-28 Civil Administration 7,92-62 7,97-01 3,73-43 Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public 1,39-41 1,23-80 34-73 Miscellaneous (net) 2,40-44 2,52-81 1,19-32 Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments Go				
Debt Services		4.02	13.49	10.00
Civil Administration		1 20 12	11100	
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) 1,39-41 1,23-80 34-73 34-73 Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works Extraordinary Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works Community Development Works Contributions Contribu				
Improvements (net) Miscellaneous (net) 2,40·44 2,52·81 1,19·32 Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments 3,01·99 2,73·06 8,92·18 ments between Central and State Governments Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works Extraordinary 0·68 1·08 1·08 GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS 42,94·82 46,21·41 47,25·51 Administration of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works 1,92·76 2,45·95 2,76·59 General Administration 1,56·14 1,58·76 1,63·18 Administration of Justice 89·19 90·90 94·56 Jails 34·01 33·12 36·60 Police 2,23·60 2,31·68 2,41·73 Ports and Pilotage 5·85 5·29 6·42 Scientific Departments 4·65 5·26 5·25 Eddeation 14,73·30 16,21·00 18,09·68 Administration 1,30·10 41·13 1,30·10 41·13 Co-operation 26·22 25·18 27·62 Industries and Supplies 80·02 65·73 76·58 Miscellaneous Departments 2,23·60 3,34·32 3,59·62 Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development 1,42·72 1,55·50 1,79·20 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE (—) 1.99·30 (—) 1.33·73 (—) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE (—) 1.99·30 (—) 1.33·73 (—) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE (—) 1.99·30 (—) 1.33·73 (—) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE (—) 1.99·30 (—) 1.33·73 (—) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE (—) 1.99·30 (—) 1.33·73 (—) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE (—) 1.99·30 (—) 1.33·73 (—) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE (—) 1.99·30 (—) 1.33·73 (—) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE (—) 1.99·30 (—) 1.33·73 (—) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE (—) 1.99·30 (—) 1.33·73 (—) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE (—) 1.99·30 (—) 1.33·73 (—) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE (—) 1.99·30 (—) 1.33·73 (—) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE (—) 1.99·30 (—)				
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works Extraordinary		1,55 41	1,25 60	34.13
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-ments between Central and State Governments Governments Governments Governments Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works Extraordinary	Miscellaneous (net)	2,40.44	2.52.81	1.19.32
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works Extraordinary 0.68 1.08 1.08	Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-	3,01.99	2,73.06	
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works				
Administration of Justice Scientific Departments Scientific Department Scientific Depa		1.00.07	100 54	
Extraordinary	and Local Development Works	1,06.87	1,23.54	28 - 23
REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue 3,08·97 2,98·73 3,52·22 Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) 1,92·76 2,45·95 2,76·59 General Administration 1,56·14 1,58·76 1,63·18 Administration of Justice 89·19 90·90 94·56 Jails 34·01 33·12 36·60 Police 2,23·60 2,31·68 2,41·73 Ports and Pilotage 5·85 5·29 6·42 Scientific Departments 4·65 5·26 5·25 Edûcation 14,73·30 16,21·00 18,09·68 Medical 3,11·92 3,01·75 3,45·69 Public Health 1,83·31 1,80·02 2,23·86 Agriculture and Rural Development 1,82·87 1,57·94 2,90·98 Animal Husbandry 31·71 30·10 41·13 Co-operation 26·22 25·18 27·62 Industries and Supplies 80·02 65·73 76·58 Miscellaneous Departments 2,74·33 3,21·56 3,01·49 Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Ness 3,20·05 3,41·32 3,59·62 Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development 44,94·12 47,55·14 54,01·35 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE (-) 1,99·30 (-) 1,33·73 (-) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE (-) 1,99·30 (-) 1,33·73 (-) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE (-) 1,99·30 (-) 1,33·73 (-) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE (-) 1,99·30 (-) 1,33·73 (-) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE (-) 1,99·30 (-) 1,33·73 (-) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE (-) 1,99·30 (-) 1,33·73 (-) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE (-) 1,99·30 (-) 1,33·73 (-) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE (-) 1,99·30 (-) 1,33·73 (-) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE (-) 1,99·30 (-) 1,33·73 (-) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE (-) 1,99·30 (-) 1,33·73 (-) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (-) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE (-) 1,99·30 (-) 1,33·73 (-) 6.75·84 SURPLUS (-) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE (-) 1,99·30 (-) 1,33		0.68	1.08	1.00
REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue 3,08.97 2,98.73 3,52.22 Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, 1,16.32 1,05.75 1,22.67 Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) 1,92.76 2,45.95 2,76.59 General Administration 1,56.14 1,58.76 1,63.18 Administration of Justice 89.19 90.90 94.56 Jails 34.01 33.12 36.60 Police 2,23.60 2,31.68 2,41.73 Ports and Pilotage 5.85 5.29 6.42 Scientific Departments 465 5.26 5.25 Education 14,73.30 16,21.00 18,09.68 Medical 3,11.92 3,01.75 3,45.69 Public Health 1,83.31 1,80.02 2,23.86 Agriculture and Rural Development 1,82.87 1,57.94 2,90.98 Animal Husbandry 31.71 30.10 41.13 Co-operation 26.22 25.18 27.62 Industries and Supplies 80.02 65.73 76.58 Miscellaneous Departments 2,74.33 3,21.56 3,01.49 Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Departments 2,74.33 3,21.56 3,01.49 Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Departments 2,74.33 3,21.56 3,01.49 Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Departments 3,20.05 3,41.32 3,59.62 Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON 44,94.12 47,55.14 54,01.35 REVENUE ACCOUNT		0 00	1 00	1-08
Direct Demands on the Revenue	GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	42,94.82	46,21 · 41	47,25-51
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON 44,94·12 47,55·14 54,01·35 REVENUE ACCOUNT SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE (-) 1.99·30 (-) 1.33·73 (-) 6.75·84	Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Pro-	1,16·32 1,92·76 1,56·14 89·19 34·01 2,23·60 5·85 4·65 14,73·30 3,11·92 1,83·31 1,82·87 31·71 26·22 80·02 2,74·33 3,36·19 3,20.05	1,05·75 2,45·95 1,58·76 90·90 33·12 2,31·68 5·29 5·26 16,21·00 3,01·75 1,80·02 1,57·94 30·10 25·18 65·73 3,21·56 3,79·60 3,41·32	1,22·67 2,76·59 1,63·18 94·56 36·60 2,41·73 6·42 5·25 18,09·68 3,45·69 2,23·86 2,90·98 41·13 27·62 76·58 3,01·49 4,46·28
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE (-) 1.99-30 (-) 1.33-73 (-) 6.75-84	Works GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON	44,94 · 12	47,55 · 14	54,01.35
ACCOUNT (-) ON REVENUE (-) 1,33-30 (-) 1,33-13 (-) 6,13-84		()100,20	(,1 22 72	() 675 94
	ACCOUNT ACCOUNT	(-) 1,33.30	(-) 1,33.13	(-) 0,/3.84

MADHYA PRADESH

Area: 1,71,210 sq. miles Population: 2,60,71,637 Capital: Bhopal Principal language: Hindi Governor: H.V. Pataskar COUNCIL OF MINISTERS* Portfolios Ministers hief Minister, General Administration, Home, Publicity, Planning and Development, Agricul-Chief Minister, K.N.Katju ture, Co-ordination and Anti-Corruption. Revenue, Survey and Settlement, Land Records. B.A. Mandloi ... Land Reforms, Local Self-Government (Urban) and Commerce and Industry. Forests and Natural Resources. Shambhunath Shukla ... Education, Law and Tourism. S.D. Sharma Finance, Separate Revenue, Economics and Statistics and Registration. Mishrilal Gangwal Public Works, Irrigation (excluding Chambal Project), Electricity and Capital Project.
 Labour, Rehabilitation, Housing and Chambal Shankarlal Tiwari V.V. Dravid Project. Nareshchandra Singh ... Tribal Welfare. .. Social Welfare, Co-operation and Local Self-Govern-Ganesh Ram Anant ... ment (Rural). Public Health. Smt. Padmavati Devi Jails, Food and Civil Supplies. A.Q. Siddiqui ... Deputy Ministers Narsinghrao Dixit Home Commerce and Industry.
Revenue, Survey and Settlement, Land
Land Reforms and Local Self-Commerce. Kesholal Gomashta Jagmohan Das . . Self-Government (Urban). .. Finance, Separate Revenue, Economics and Statistics and Registration. Mathura Prasad Dube Tribal Welfare, Labour and Rehabilitation. Shivbhanu Solanki Forests, Natural Resources, Jails, Food and Civil Sajjan Singh Vishnar ... Supplies. Public Works, Electricity and Capital Project. Dashrath Jain Shyam Sunder Narain Agriculture and Co-operation. Mushran Planning and Development and Publicity.
Public Health, Social Welfare and Local Self-Govern-ment (Rural). Vasant Rao Uike Education. Chief Secretary H.S. Kamath MADHYA PRADESH HIGH COURT* P.V. Dixit Chief Justice T.P. Naik, Abdul Hakim Khan, V.R. Newaskar, T.C. Shrivastava, P.K. Tare, H.R. Krishnan, K.L. Pandey, S.P. Shrivastava, S.B. Sen, P.R. Sharma, N.M. Golvalkar, S.P. Bhargava, C.V. Kekre, M.A. Razzaque. Puisne Judges

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

M. Adhikari

Chairman S.P. Mushran.

Members J.S. Dave, Lal Pradyuman Singh.

*As on April.20, 1961.

Advocate-General

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: K.L. Dube

Deputy Speaker: A.S. Patwardhan

1.	Agar: Madan Lal Bhandari (JS). Alirajpur (R): Chatrasingh Dariyab	38.	Bhainsdehi (R): Somdatta Deo Dhurve (Con.)
2.	Singh (Con.). Alot: Devi Singh (Con.)	39.	Bhatapara: Chakrapani Shukla (Con.)
3. 4.	Alot (R): Miya Ram (Con.)	40.	Bhatgaon: Jitendra Vijay Bahadur
5.	Akaltara: Bhuwan Bhaskar Singh (Con.)	41.	Singh (Ind.) Bhatgaon (R): Moolchand Jangde
6.	Amarpatan: Ramhit (JS) Ambah: Ram Niwas (Con.)	42.	(Con.) Bhilai: Udairam (Con.)
7.	Ambikapur: Brijbhusan Prasad	43.	Bhilai (R): Gopal Singh (Con.)
	Sinha (Con)	44.	Bhind: Narsinghrao Dixit (Con.)
9.	Ambikapur (R): Prit Ram Kurre (Con.)	45.	Bhoma: Manohar Rao Jatar (Con.)
10.	Arang: Lakhanlal Gupta (Con.)	46.	Bhoma(R): Dipsingh (Con.)
11.	Arang (R): Jagmohandas Guru	47.	Bhopal: Shakil Ali Khan (CPI) Biaora: Laxman Singh Yadav
12.	Gosai (Con.) Ashoknagar: Ramdayal Singh (Con.)	40.	(Con.)
13.	Ashoknagar (R): Dulichand Sumer-	49.	Bicchia (R): Baredi (Con.)
4.	chand Ahirwar (Con.)	50.	Bijai-Raghogarh: Kunjilal Swarna-
14.	Attair: Hargyan Singh Bauhare (PSP)	51.	kar (Con.) Bijai-Raghogarh (R): Smt. Chan-
15.	Badnagar: Kanhya Lal Bhura-		dabai (Con.)
	bhai Mehta (Con.)	52.	
16.	Badanwar: Manohar Singh Mehta (Con.)	53.	Bijawar (R): Hansraj (Con.) Bijapur (R): Bakaiya Ram (Con.)
17.	Baihar: Murlidhar Bhatialal Asanti	55.	
10	(Con.)	56.	Bindranawagarh: Shyamcharan
18.	Baihar (R): Harsingh Bakhatsingh Uike (Con.)	57.	Shukla (Con.) Bindranawagarh (R): Smt. Shyama-
19.	Balaghat: Nandkishore Jaisraj	37.	kumari Devi (Con.)
20	Sharma (Con.)	58.	Birendranagar: Smt. Padmavati
20.	Balod: Kesholal Gomastha (Con.) Baloda-Bazar: Brijlal Verma	59.	Devi (Con.) Budhni: Smt. Surajkala Sahay
	(PSP)	35.	(Con.)
22.	Baloda-Bazar (R): Bahadur (Con.)	60.	Burhanpur: Abdul Qadar Siddiqui
23.	Banda: Krishnanand Ramcharan (Con.)	61.	(Con.) Champa: Ramkrishna Rathore
24.	Bandhwagarh: Chootelal Patel		(Con.)
25	(Con.)	62.	Chachaura: Sagarsingh Sisodia
25.	Barghat: Ravindranath Bhargava (Con.)	63.	(Con.) Chandrapur: Smt. Jyotsna Devi
26.	Bargi: Chandrika Prasad Tripathi		(Ind.)
27.	(Con.)	64.	Chandrapur (R): Vedram (Con.) Chhatarpur: Dasrath Jain (Con.)
21.	Badwah: Virendrasingh Motisingh Mandloi (Con.)	65.	Chhatarpur (R): Govind Das (Con.)
28.	Badwani(R): Gulal (JS)	67.	Chhindwara: Smt. Vidyawati
29.	Basna: Virendra Bahadur Singh	60	Mehta (Con.) Chhindwara (R): Nokhelal Deharia
30.	(Ind.) Bemetara: Laxman Prasad Vaidya	68.	(Con)
	(Con.)	69.	Chitrakote (R): Sukhadu (Con.)
31.	Bemetara (R): Shivlal Kurre (Con.)	70.	Chitrakote: Kaushalendra Pratap
32.	Beohari: Ram Kishore Shukla (Ind.)	71.	Singh (Ind.) Chowki (R): Smt. Kanak Kumari
33.	Beohari(R): Smt. Jhalkan Kumari	/1.	Devi (Con)
34.	(Con.)	72.	Damoh: Harishchandra Marothi
35.	Berasia: Bhagwan Singh (Con.) Berasia(R): Harikrishna Singh	73.	(Con.) Dantewara (R): Shiv Ram Negi
	(Con.)		(Con.)
36.	Betul: Deepchand Laxmichand	74.	Datia: Shyam Sunderdas (Con.) Deori: Balaprasad Mishra (Con.)
37.	Gothi (Con.) Betul (R): Mohakamsingh Sab-	75. 76.	Deosar: Bhailal (Ind.)
1	singh Uike (Con.)	77.	Deosar (R): Jagdeo Singh (PSP)
-		THE PERSON NAMED IN	

^{*}As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha (HM); Independent (Ind.).

Depalpur: Nandlal Joshi (Con.) 79. Depalpur (R): Sajjan Singh Vishnar (Con.) Dewas: Anant Sadhashiv Patwar-dhan (Con.) 80. 81. Dewas (R): Bapulal Kishan viya (Con.) Dhamda: Ganeshram (Con.) Dhamtari: Purshottamdas 83. Patel (Con.) Dhamtari (R): Jhitakuram (Con.) 84 85. Dhar: Vasant (HM) Sadashiv Pradhan 86. Dharamjaigarh: Chandrachud Prasad Singh Deo (Con.) 87. Dharamjaigarh (R): Ummed Singh (Con.) 88. Dharsiwan: Khubchand Baghel (PSP) 89. Dindori: Dwarika Prasad Bilthare (Con.) 90. Dindori(R): Akali Basori Bhoi (Con.) 91. Dondi Lohara (R): Smt. Jhamati Kumari Devi (Con.) 92. Dongargaon: Dhannalal Jain (Con.) 93. Dongargarh: Vijayalal (Con.)
94. Dongargarh (R): Bhootnath (Con.)
95. Durg: Vishwanath Yadavrao Tamaskar (PSP) Gadarwara: Kishorilal 96. Paliwal (Con.) 97. Gadarwara (R): Narmada Prasad (Con.) 98. Garoth: Vimal Kumar Chauradiya (JS) 99. Garoth (R): Smt. Saraswati Devi Sharda (Con.) 100. Gharghoda: Gauri tri (Con.) Shankar Shas-101. Gharghoda (R): Lalit Kumar Singh (Con.) 102. Gird: Murlidhar Vishwanath Ghule (Con.) Gohad: Smt. Sushila Devi Bhadau-103. ria (Con.) 104. Gategaon: Shyam Mushran (Con.) Sunder 105. Gaurela: Mathura Prasad Dube (Con.) 106. Guna: Daulat Ram (Con.)
Gurh: Shivnath Prasad (JS) 107. 108. Gwelior: Ramchandra Anant Sarvate (CPI)
109. Harda: Laxmanrao Bhikajee Naik (Con.) 110. Harda (R): Smt. Gulabbai Agnibhoj (Ind.)

Harsud: Kalusingh Shersingh (Con.) 112. Harsud (R): Ram Singh Galiva (Con.) 113. Hatta: Gaya Prasad Pandey (Con.) 114. Hatta (R): Kadorelal Chaudhary (Con.) 115. Hoshangabad: Nanhelal Bhurelal (Con.)

116. Indore: Vyankatesh Vishnu Dravid

117. Indore City Central: Babulal Patodi (Con.) Indore City East: Homi Framroj 118. Daji (CPI) Indore City West: Mishrilat Gang-119. wal (Con.) Hari Prasad Chaturvedi 120. Itarsi: (Con.) 121. Jabalpur I: Kunjilal Dube (Speaker) Jabalpur II: Jagdish Narayan 122. Narayan Awasthi (Con.) Jabalpur III: Jagmohan Das (Con.) 123. 124. Jagdalpur: Vindesh Dutt Mishra (Ind.) Jagdalpur (R): Derha Prasad (Con.) 125. 126. Janjgir: Lakheshwarlal Paliwal (Con.) 127. Jaora: Kailash Nath Katju (Con.) Vijaibhushan Singh Deo 128. Jashpur: (Con.) 129. Jashpur (R): Johan (Con.) 130. Jatara: Kamta Prasad (Con.) 131. Jawad: Virendra Kumar Sakhlecha (JS) 132. Jhabua (R): Sursingh Mansingh (Con.) 133. Jobat (R) : Smt. Gangabai (Con.) Jaura: Chhotelal (Ind.) 134. Kashi Prasad Kanker: Smt. 135. Pratibha Devi (Con.) 136. Kanker (R): Visram (Con.) 137. Kannod: Smt. Manjulabai Wagle (Con.) 138. Karera: Gautam Sharma (Con.) Katangi: Ramniklal Amritlal vedi (Con.) 139. 140. Katghora: Banwarilal (Con.) 141. Katghora (R): Rudrasharan Pratap Singh (Con.)

Kawardha: Vishwaraj Singh (Ind.) 142. 143. Keskal (R): Saradu (Con.) 144. Kahchrod: Virendra Singh (HM) Kishordas 145. Khairagarh: Rituparan (Con.) Tiwari 146. Khairalanjee: Shankarlal (Con.) Mandloi 147. Khandwa: Bhagwantrao (Con.) Bal-148. (R): Khandwa Deokaran chand Patel (Con.) Ramakant Vishwanath 149-Khargone: Khode (Con.) 150. Khargone (R): Sawaisingh Mandloi (Con.) Chaube 151. Khilchipur: Prabhudayal (Con.) Khurai: Rishabh Kumar (Con.) Khurai (R): Bhadai Halke Chaudhari 152. 153. (Con.) Kirnapur: Tejlal Harischandra Ten-154. bhare (Con.) Kirnapur: Motiram Udgoo (Con.) 155. Parashar 156. Kaularas: Vedehicharan (Con.) Konta (R): Soyam Jogaiya (Con.) 157. Kota: Kashiram Tewari (Con.) 158. Kota (R): Smt. Suraj Kunwar Devi 159. (Con.) Kunwar 160. Hariraj Kotma: Smt. (Con.)

161.	Kotma (R): Smt. Girija Kumari (Con.)	203.	Narainpur (R): Mahipal Singh Toor Singh (PSP)
162.	Deter Care Done	204.	Narsimhapur: Smt. Sarla Devi Pathak (Con.)
163.	Kurwai: Takhatmal Jain (Con.)	205.	Narsinghgarh: Radhavallabh Vija-
164. 165.	Kurud: Bhopalrao Bisuji (Con.) Lahar: Smt. Premkumari Raje (Con.)	206.	yavargiya (Con.) Narsinghgarh (R): Bhanwarlal Jiwan
166.	Lahar (R): Gokul Prasad Katrau- lia (Con.)	207.	(Con.) Nawagarh: Visahoo Das (Con.)
167.	Lakhandon (R): Vasant Rao Uike (Con.)	208.	Nimuch: Sitaram Surajmal Jaju (Con.)
168. 169.	Lashkar: Ram Niwas Bangad (Con.) Laundi: Smt. Vidyawati Chaturvedi	209.	Niwari: Lakshmi Narain Naik (PSP)
170.	(Con.) Lormi: Ganga Prasad Upadhayaya	210.	Niwari (R): Nathuram Ahirwar (Con.)
	(Ind.)	211. 212.	Niwas (R): Sahjoo (Con.)
171. 172.	Mahasamund: Nemichand (Con.) Mahasamund (R): Bajirao Miri (Con.)	213.	Nohata: Kunj Bihari Lal (Con.) Pagara (R): Udayabhanu Shah
173.	Maheshwar: Ballabhadas Mahajan (Con.)	214.	(Con.) Pal: Kapildeo Narayan Singh
174.	Maheshwar (R): Sitaram Sadho	215.	(Con.)
175.	(Con.) Mahidpur: Rameshwar Dayal	216.	Pal (R): Bhandari Ram (Con.) Panagar: Parmanand Mohanlal
176.	Mahadev Totla (Con.) Mahidpur (R): Durgadas Surya-	217.	Patel (Con.) Panna: Devendra Vijay Singh
177.	vanshi (Con.) Maihar: Gopal Saran Singh	218.	(Ind.) Parasia: Kashi Prasad Varma (Con.)
178.	(Con.) Majhauli: Arjun Singh (Con.) Manasa: Sunderlal Patwa (JS)	219.	Parasia (R): Phulbhanu Shah
179. 180.	Manawar East: Ranjit Singh	220.	(Con.) Patan: Nek Narayan Singh
181.	(HM) Manawar West: Shivbhanu	221.	(Con.) Patan (R): Smt. Deva Devi (Con.)
182.	Solanki (Con) Mandla: Smt. Narayani Devi	222. 223.	Pawai: Narendra Singh (Con.) Pawai (R): Ramdas Chaudhari
183.	(Con.) Mandsaur: Shyam Sunder Patidar	224.	(Con.) Pichhore (Gird): Brinda Sahay
184.	(Con.) Manendragarh: Brijendralal Gupta (Con.)	225.	(Con.) Pichhore (Gird) (R): Raja Ram Singh (Con.)
185.	Manendragarh (R): Raghuvar Singh (Con.)	226.	Pichhore (Shivpuri): Laxmi Narayan Gupta (HM)
186.	Mangawan: Rukmini Raman Pratap Singh (Con.)	227.	Pushparajgarh (R): Lalan Singh (Con.)
187.	Masod: Marotrao Lahanuji Desh- mukha (PSP)	228.	Raigarh: Ramkumar Agarwal (PSP)
188.	Masturi: Bashir Ahmad Kureshi (Con.)	229.	Raipur: Sharda Charan Tewari (Con.)
189.	Masturi (R): Ganesh Ram Anant (Con.)	230.	Rajgarh: Ram Charan Dube (Ind.) Rajanandgaon: J.P.L. Francis
190.	Maugani: Achutanand Mishra (Ind.)	022	(PSP)
191.	Mauganj (R): Sahdeo (Con.) Mahedwan (R): Ram Singh (Con.)	232.	Rajpur (R): Mangilal Tejsingh (Con.)
193.	Mehgaon: Yugul Kishore (Con.)	233.	Rampur Baghelan: Lal Govind
194.	Mhow: Rustomji Kawasji Jal	234.	Narayan Singh (Con.) Ratlam: Smt. Suman Jain (Con.)
195.	(Con.) Morar: Smt. Chandrakala Sahai	234.	Rehali: Mani Bhai Jaber Bhai
196.	(Con.) Morena: Yashwant Singh Kush-	236.	Patel (Con.) Rewa: Jagdish Chandra Joshi (Ind.)
197.	wah (Con.) Morena (R): Smt. Chamelibai	237.	Sabalgarh: Bal Mukand Mudgal (Con.)
198.	Sagar (Con.) Multai: Anandrao Sonaji Lokhande (PSP)	238.	Sabalgarh (R): Baboolal Maurya
199.	Mungavali: Khalaksingh Nand- vanshi (HM)	239.	Sagar: Mohammed Shafi Mohammad Subrati (Con.)
200.	Mungeli: Ambika Rao Keshar-	240.	Sakti: Liladhar Singh (PSP)
004	wani (Ind.)	241.	Sanchi: Khuman Singh (Con.)
201.	Mungeli (R): Ramlal Ghasia Sat-	242.	Sanchi (R): Daulat Singh (Con.)
202.	nami (Ind.) Murwara: Ramdas Agarwal (Ind.)	243.	Saraipali: Jaideo Gadadhar Satpathi (Con.)

244.	Sarangarh: Nareshchandra Singh (Con.)	266.	Singrauli: Shyam Kartik (Ind.)
245.	Sarangarh (R): Ku. Nanhudai	267.	Sirmour: Smt. Champa Devi
	(Con.)	268.	Sironj: Madan Lal Agarwal (HM)
246.	Sardarpur: Shankarlal Lal Garg	269.	Sitamau: Bhanwarlal Raimal
	(Con.)		Natha (Con.)
247.	Satna: Shivanand (Con.)	270.	Sitapur (R): Haribhaian S:- 1
248.	Satna (R): Vishweshwar Prasad	071	(Con.)
249.	(Con.) Saunsar: Raichand Bhai Shah	271.	Sohagpur: Shambhu Nath Shukla
247.	(Con.)	272.	Colores NI
250.	Saunsar (R): Ranchusingh Iwanati	212.	Sohagpur: Narayansingh Dangal-singh Jaiwar (Con.)
	(Con.)	273.	Sohagpur (R): Smt. Ratan Kumari
251.	Sehore: Diwanchand Mahajan (JS)		(Con.)
252.	Sehore (R): Umrao Singh (Con.)	274.	Sonkatcha: Bhagirath Singh (19)
253.	Sendhawa (R): Barkoo Chauhan	275.	Surajpur: Dhirendra Nath Sharma
254.	(Con.) Seondha: Kamta Prasad Saxena	276	(Con.)
234.	(Con.)	276.	Surajpur (R): Mahadeo Singh
255.		277.	(Con.) Surkhi: B.B. Rai (Con.)
	(Con.)	278.	Susner: Haribhau Joshi (JS)
256.	Shahpur: Smt. Durgabai Desh-	279.	Tanakhar (R): Smt. Yagyaseni
	mukh (PSP)		Kumari Devi (Con.)
257.		280.	Teonthar: Vanspati Singh (Con.)
258.		281.	Thandla (R): Nathu Lal (Ind.)
259.	(Con.) Sheopur: Raghunath Singh (Con.)	282.	Tikamgarh: Ram Krishna Mishra
260.		202	(Con.)
	Shitole (Ind.)	283.	Udaipura: Shankar Dayal Sharma (Con.)
261.		284.	
200	(Con.)	204.	Ujjain North: Smt. Rajdan Kun- war Kishori (Con.)
262.		285.	Ujjain South: Viswanath Vasudeo
263	(Con.) Sidhi: Chandra Pratap Tewari	205.	Ayachit (Con.)
	(PSP)	286.	Vidisha: Ajai Singh (Con.)
264		287.	
0	(Con.)	288.	Vidisha (R): Hiralal Pippal (Con.)
265	Transmission Singi	A CAMPAGE	Waraseoni: Thansingh Visen (Con.)
	(Con.)	289.	Nominated: P. Bernard.

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKS*

***	Me Days						5 1
Unit		Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit		Area in sq. mile	
Balaghat Dist.		3,573	6,93,379	Betul Dist	4.1.5	3,884	4,51,655
Baihar Balaghat Waraseoni		1,556 1,085 916	1,24,772 2,45,756 3,22,851	Betul Bhainsdehi Multai	•••	1,598 1,340 972	1,57,670 1,07,316 1,86,669
Bastar Dist. Anantagarh—N pur Bhanupratappu Bijapur Dantewara Jagdalpur Kanker		2,885 489 3,299 1,036 1,935 941	9,13,746 73,258 46,706 72,912 1,04,329 2,79,965 1,15,283	Bhind Dist. Bhind Gohad Lahar Mehgaon Bilaspur Dist.		1,723 537 386 418 367 7,615	5,27,978 1,91,240 1,06,407 1,34,947 95,384 17,37,176
Kondagaon Konta		1,921 1,986	1,44,563 76,730	Bilaspur Janjgir		2,208 833	5,57,875 3,47,684

^{*}Population figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Area figures of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1961. These are provisional pending final revision survey. Area figures of taluks (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Katghora Mungeli	2,553 1,452 585	2,75,899 2,67,341 2,88,377	Seoni Malwa Sohagpur	521 1,289	62,850 1,43,199
Sakti Chhatarpur Dist	3,380	4,81,140	Indore Dist. Depalpur	1,479 395	5,96,622 69,315
Bijawar	1,378	1,36,697 2,41,964	Indore	370 310	3,78,334 96,705
Chhatarpur Laundi	1,316 695	1,02,479	Sawer	294	52,268
Chhindwara Dist	4,565	6,46,430	Jabalpur Dist.	3,918 999	10,45,596 4,30,381
Amarwara Chhindwara	1,483 1,981	1,40,592 3,31,354	Jabalpur Murwara	1,057	2,67,915
Saunsar	1,114	1,74,484	Patan Sihora	542 1,181	1,08,548 2,38,752
Damoh Dist	2,827	3,57,463	Jhabua Dist.	2,616	3,82,673
Damoh Hatta	1,248 774	2,34,427 1,23,036	Alirajpur	863 557	92,766 88,588
Datia Dist	782	1,98,369	Jhabua Jobat	424	90,672
Datia	428	1,16,321	Petlawad Thandla	383 403	47,129 63,518
Seondha	357	82,048	Mandla Dist	5,127	6,70,284
Dewas Dist	2,706	3,45,306 56,194	Dindori	1,601	1,76,319
Bagli Dewas	551 393	97,558	Mandla Niwas	2,109 1,410	3,12,758 1,81,207
Kannod Khategaon	522 413	55,425 42,874	Mandsaur Dist.	3,966	6,36,915
Sonakatch	497	93,255	Bhanpura	401	72,866
Dhar Dist.	3,150	5,05,268	Garoth Jawad	439 606	70,193 72,409
Badnawar Dhar	425 748	66,008	Malhargarh Manasa	311 586	61,035 81,746
Kukshi Manawar	664 844	1,13,682 1,53,478	Mandsaur Neemuch	489 330	1,19,340 78,691
Sardarpur	489	59,961	Sitamau	492	80,365
Durg Dist.	7,576	14,81,756	Morena Dist.	4,489	6,33,581
Bemetara Durg	1,453 1,136	2,80,056 3,38,033	Ambah Joura	409 615	1,44,034 1,17,151
Kawardha	590 765	1,58,116 1,97,498	Morena Sabalgarh	412 501	1,21,136 1,00,153
Khairagarh Rajnandgaon	730	2,09,487	Sheopur	1,457	95,461 55,646
Sanjari	1,888	2,98,566	Vijeypur	1,117	3,39,110
Goona Dist.	4,271	4,78,810	Narsimhapur Dist. Gadarwara	1,979	1,74,292
Ashoknagar Chachaura	918 457	1,20,793 71,550	Narsimhapur	1,069	1,64,818
Goona Mungaoli	1,209 887	1,05,654 97,489	Nimar (East) Dist.	4,132	5,23,496
Raghogarh	756	83,324	Burhanpur Harsud	1,138 1,218	1,76,410 1,02,775
Gwalior (Gird) Dist. Bhander	2,002	5,30,299	Harsud Khandwa	1,871	2,44,311
Ghatigaon	253 600	51,968 59,659	Nimar (West) Dist.	5,202	7,58,694
Gwalior	1,038 724	3,42,158 1,36,173	Barwaha	467 269	86,534 82,833
Hoshangabad Dist.	3,867	5,08,788	Barwani Bhikangaon	615	68,770
Harda	1,127	1,46,513	Kasrawad Khargone	680	64,281 1,52,760
Hoshangabad	776	1,56,226	Maheshwar	. 310	60,007

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Rajpur	506	1,16,365	Sehore Dist	3,600	5,21,116
Sendhwa	516	1,27,144	Ashta	555	92 100
		2 50 703	Berasia	548	83,108 65,678
Panna Dist.	2,716	2,58,703	Budhni	415	37,325
Ajaigarh	264	45,410 1,12,920	Huzur	517	1,69,987
Panna	1,219	1,00,373	Ichhawar Nasrullahguni	429	34,829
Pawai			Sahara	510 607	32,746
Raigarh Dist.	3,841†	8,58,564		007	97,443
Gharghoda	519	1,10,270	Seoni Dist	3,376	5,18,551
Jashpur	1,766	1,59,716	Lakhandon	1,460	1,90,984
Raigarh	495	1,97,328	Seoni	1,756	3,27,567
Sarangarh	384	1,57,232 1,34,081	Shahdol Dist	5,412	
Udaipur	077	1,54,001	Dandhagarh	1,403	6,50,757
Raipur Dist.	8,214	16,40,006	Beohari	1,051	1,30,486
Baloda Bazar	1,780	4,26,289	Pushprajgarh	684	66,283
Bindhranawagarh	1,877	1,84,324	Sohagpur	2,281	3,47,531
Dhamatari	1,591	2,76,290	Shajapur Dist	2 200	
Mahasamund Raipur	1,922	3,68,834 3,84,269	Agan	2,388	4,33,216
realput			Agar Shajapur	565 698	90,327
Raison Dist.	3,272	3,15,358	Shujalpur	637	1,20,821
Baraily	520	70,401	Susner	495	80,751
Begumgunj	351	41,390	Shivpuri Dist	2.006	4.76.000
Ghairatgunj	361	28,260	Vanna	3,986	4,76,092
Gohargunj Raisen	672	45,824 43,721	Karera Kolaras	784 857	1,15,841 92,146
Silwani	499	35,584	Pichhore	890	1,28,613
Udaipura	322	50,178	Pohri	612	64,587
D D.			Shivpuri	760	74,905
Rajgarh Dist.	2,383	4,27,523	Sidhi Dist	4,060	4,64,302
Bilaora	440	75,962	Deosar	1,479	1,13,656
Khilchipur	625	1,19,106	Gopadbanas	1,839	2,66,111
Narsingarh	517	93,588 67,149	Singrauli	754	84,535
Sarangpur	349	71,718			0.00.041
			Surguja Dist	8,623	8,22,041
Ratlam Dist.	1,727	3,83,894	Ambikapur	1,855	2,77,703 66,513
Alot	373	72.077	Baikunthpur Bharatpur	1,224	24,100
Jaora	525	1,19,004	Manendragarh	742	77,694
Ratlam	513	1,38,313	Pal	1,352	90,503
Sailana	476	54,500	Samri	632	59,789
Rewa Dist	2,509	6,33,706	Surajpur	2,085	2,25,739
Huzur	707		Tikamgarh Dist.	1,943	3,66,165
Mauganj	707	1,86,056 1,70,465		776	1,28,796
Sirmour	526	1,57,977	Jatara Niwari	403	99,116
Teonthar	586	1,19,208	Tikamgarh	769	1,38,250
Sagar Dist.	2.061			0.000	5,44,260
	3,961	6,36,191	Ujjain Dist	2,360	
Banda Khurai	761	92,391	Barnagar	472	84,923 91,394
Dahli	985	1,52,163 1,51,644	Khachraud	494 437	73,277
Sagar	1,170	2,39,993	Mahidpur	393	77,464
			Tarana Ujjain	538	2,17,202
Satna Dist.	2,823	5,55,603		2,839	3,89,161
Amar Patan	390	1,18,321	Vidisha Dist		1,28,497
Maihar	413	89,523	Basoda	912 . 341	53,377
Nagod Raghuraj Nagar	665	1,09,615	Kurwai	381	30,442
Ragnulaj Ragal	1,272	2,38,144	Lateri	485	65,676
			Sironi		1,11,149

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

		(in takis	oj rupees)
	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS Union Excise Duties Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax Estate Duty Taxes of Railway Fares Land Revenue (net) State Excise Duties Stamps	4,65·06 3,51·19 13·59 1,05·20 9,93·50 4,03·09 1,46·59 8,48·77	4,69·30 5,86·16 15·46 1,14·59 9,65·36 4,80·00 1,50·55 9,83·00	4,78·39 5,42·91 15·46 1,14·59 9,79·61 5,10·00 1,57·95 10,15·00
Forest Registration Taxes on Vehicles Sales Tax Other Taxes and Duties Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) Debt Services	25·10 1,70·16 5,16·00 1,57·00 64·74 1,94·40 6,81·54	23.87 1,80.00 6,80.00 1,57.30 70.00 2,15.85 7,60.03	24·12 1,35·00 7,80·00 2,06·30 80·00 2,21·79 5,56·16
Civil Administration Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments Community Development Projects, NES,	75·50 1,07·58	1,31·80 2,88·45 6,56·60 2,02·44	60·74 1,12·21 14,13·49 6·00
and Local Development Works Extraordinary	1,24.99	79.00	73,79 · 72
REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue	7,14.78	6,96.93	7,65.26
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net)	78·56 4,67·10 3,71·13 1,00·56 48·12 6,17·29	76·20 4,49·14 3,85·19 1,02·50 48·80 6,33·43	79·40 5,50·17 4,08·28 1,18·02 51·48 6,70·81
Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry	6.07 13,09·78 2,93·40 2,15·12 2,49·42 1,13·74 67·80	5·14 13,85·15 3,12·31 2,74·15 2,38·92 1,06·09 47·46	9 · 46 16,77 · 52 • 3,87 · 92 6,02 · 48 2,42 · 70 1,27 · 65 69 · 34
Co-operation Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,42·77 3,14·16 4,50·77 5,14·77	1,27·76 3,63·71 5,06·83	1,56·27 3,22·37 5,57·51 6,92·04
Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects NES, and Local Development Works.	4,55.10	4,29.67	5,38·08 80,26·76
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	65,30.44	(+)4,89.70	() 6,47 · 04
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUEACCOUNT	(—) 62.95	(+)4,09 10	() 5,11 51

MADRAS

Population: 2,99,74,936 Capital: Madras Area: 50,132 sq. miles Principal language: Tamil

Governor: Bishnuram Medhi COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers	Portfolios
K. Kamaraj Nadar	Chief Minister, Planning and Community Deve-
M. Bhaktavatsalam	Home including Courts and Prisons, Prohibition,
C. Subramaniam M. A. Manickavelu	Finance, Education, Information and Law Revenue and Public Health.
R. Venkataraman	Industries, Labour, Co-operation, Commercial Taxes, Housing and Nationalised Transport.
P. Kakkan	Public Works excluding Electricity and Harijan Welfare.
V. Ramaiah Smt. Lourdammal Simon	Electricity, Transport and Registration Local Administration and Fisheries.
	Chief Secretary

R. A. Gopalaswami

MADRAS HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice .	•		. P	. V. Rajamannar.
Puisne Judges .			n K	Rajagopalan, S. R. Ayyar, S. G. Pillai, M. Anantha- arayanan, G. R. Jagadisan, K. Veeraswami, K. Srinivasan, T. Venkatadri, P. Ramakrishna ayyar, P. S. Kailasam, P. Kunhamed Kutti.
Advocate-General		••	V	7. K. Thiruvenkatachari
		2222	*~	

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman		 		V. R.	Mudaliar				
Members	••	 ,	• •	V. R.	Nagarajan,	A.	M.	Alla	Pichai.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: U. Krishna Rao Deputy Speaker: B. Bhaktavatsalu Naid	lu

	peaner: O. Krisima Rao	Осри	ly Speuker. B. Bliaktavatsaru Tiarus
1.	Adirampatnam: A. R. Marimuthu (PSP)	14.	Arkonam: S. C. Sadayappa Mudaliar (Con.)
2.	Aduthurai: T. R. Ramamirta Thondaman (Con.)		Arni: B. Doraisami Reddiar
3.	Alangudi: V. Arunachala Thevar (Con.)		Aruppukkottai: S. Sundara Bharati
4.	Alangudi (R): V. Chinniah (Con.)	17.	Attur : M. P. Subramaniam
5.	Alangulam: S. Pandiaraj (Con.)		(DMK)
6.	Ambasamudram: Gomathisankara	18.	Attur (R): T. Irusappan (DMK)
	Deekshitar (Con.)	19.	Authoor: M. A. B. Arumugasamy
	Ambur: V. K. Krishnamoorthy (Con.)		(Con.)
	Ambur (R): S. R. Munusami (Ind.)	20.	Avanashi: K. Marappa Goundar (Con.)
9.	Andanallur: G. Annamalai Muthuraja (Con.)	21.	Basin Bridge: Smt. T. N. Ananda-
10.	Arantangi: S. Ramasami Thevar (INDC)	22.	nayaki (Con.) Bhavani: G. G. Gurumurthi (Con.)
11.	Aravakurichi: S. Sadasivam (Con.)	23.	Bhavani (R): P. G. Manickam
12.	Arcot: S. Khadir Sheriff (Con.)		(Con)
13.	Ariyalur: S. Ramalinga Padayachi	24.	Bhuvanagiri: S. Samikannu Padayachi

*As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK); Indian National Democratic Congress (INDC); Independent (Ind.).

(Con.)

(Con.)

Bodinayakkanoor: A. S. Subbarai 25. (Con.)

Chengam: T. Karia Goundar (Con.) 26. Chennimalai: K. R. Nallasivam 27. (Ind.)

Cheyyar: P. Ramachandran (Con.) 28. Chidambaram: G. Vagheesam Pillai 29.

(Con.) Chidambaram (R): P. Arasan

30. (Con.) Chingleput: M. Muthuswami Nayagar 31.

(Con.) Chingleput (R): P. Appavu (Con.) 32.

Coimbatore I: Smt. Savitri Shan-33. mugham (Con.)

Coimbatore II: K. P. Palaniswami 34. (Con.)

Coimbatore II(R): N. Marudachalam 35. (CPI)

Colachel: Smt. Lourdammal Simon 36. (Con.)

Matha Gowdar Coonoor: J. 37. (Con.)

Cuddalore: P. R. Sreenivasa Padayachi 38. (Con.)

Dharapuram: A. Senapathi Goundar 39. (Con.) Dharmapuri: M. Kandasami Kandar 40.

(Con.) Dindigul: M. J. Jamal Moideen 41.

(Con.)

42. Egmore: K. Anbazhagan (DMK) 43. Erode: V. S. Manickasundaram Manickasundaram (Con.)

Gandarvakottai: R. Krishnasami Go-44. palar (Con.)
Gingee: M.

45. Jangal Reddiar (INDC)

46. Gopichettipalayam: P. G. Karuthiruman (Con.)
47. Gudiyattam: V. K. Kothandaraman

(CPI) 48. Gudiyattam (R): T. Manavalan

(Con.) 49. Gummudipundi: Smt. Kamalambujam-

mal (Con.)

 Harbour: U. Krishna Rao (Speaker)
 Harur: P. M. Munisamy Goundar (Con.)

52. Harur (R): M. K. Mariappan (Con.) 53.

Hosur: K. Appavoo Pillai (INDC) 54. Jayankondon: K. R. Viswanathan (Con.)

55. Kadambur: K. Ramasubbu (Con.) Kadambur (R): S. Sangli (Con.) Kadayam: D. S. Authimoolam 56. 57. Authimoolam

(INDC) Kallakurichi: C. Natarajan (DMK)

59. Kallakurichi (R): M. Anandan (DMK) 60. Kancheepuram: C. N. Annadurai

(DMK) 61. Kangayam: K. Palanisamy

Goundar (Con.) 62. Kanyakumari: T. S. Ramasami Pillai (Ind.)

63. Karaikudi: M. A. Muthiah Chettiar

(Con.)

Karur: T. M. Nallaswamy (Con.)

Killiyoor: A. Nesamony (Con.)

Kodaikanal: M. Alagirisamy (Con.) 64. 66.

Koilpalayam: C. 67. Subramaniam (Con.)

Koilpatti: V. Subbiah (INDC) Krishnagiri: S. Nagaraja Mo 68.

69. Monigar (Con.) 70.

Kulitalai: M. Karunanithi (DMK) Kumbakonam: T. Sampath (Con.) (DMK) 71. 72.

Lalgudi: S. Lazar (Con.) 73. Madurai Central: V. Sankaran (Con.)

74. Madurai Smt. P. K. R. East: Lakshmikantam (Con.)

Madurantakam: O. Venkatasubba Reddi (Con.)

76. Madurantakam (R): P. S. Ellappan (INDC)

Manamadurai: R. Chidambara Bha-77. rathi (Con.)

Manapparai: N. P. M. Chinnaya 78. Kavundar (Con.)

79. Mannargudi: T. S. Swaminatha Odayar (Con.)

Mayuram: G. Narayanasami Naidu 80. (Con.)

Mayuram (R): P. Jayaraj (Con.) Melur: P. M. Periakaruppan Amba-(R): P. Jayaraj 81. 82. lam (Con.)

Melur (R): P. Kakkan (Con.) Mettupalayam: Smt. D. Raghupathi 83.

84. Devi (Con.) 85.

Mettur: K. S. Arthanareeswara Goundar (Con.) Mudukulathur: T. L. Sasivarana 86.

Thevar (INDC) Mudukulathur (R): A. Perumal 87.

88.

(INDC)

Musiri: V. A. Muthiah (Con.)

Musiri (R): T. V. Sannasi (Con.)

Mylapore: C. R. Ramasamy (Con.) 89. 90. Nagapattinam: N. S. Ramalingam 91.

(Con.) Nagercoil: Chidambaranatha Nadar 92.

(Con.) Nallur: P. (Ind.) Vedamanickam 93. Namakkal: P. Kolanda 94.

(Con.) 95. Namakkal (R): M. P. Periasami (Con.)

96. Ramaswamy Nambiyur: K. L. (Con.)

Nanguneri: M. G. Sankar (Con.) Nannilam: M. D. Thiagaraja Pillai 98.

(Con.) Nannilam (R): M. C. Muthukuma-99. raswamy (Con.) Nellikuppam: S. Ramaswamy Pada-

achi (Con.) Thangavelu Nellikuppam (R): S. 101.

(Con.) 102. Nilakkottai: W. P. A. R. Chandrasekharan (Con.)

Nilakkottai (R): Smt. A. S. Ponnamal 103. (Con.)

104. Ootacamund: B. K. Linga Gowder (Con.)

105. Ottanchatram: K. Karuthappa Gounder (Con.)

106. Padmanabhapuram: Thompson Tharmaraj Daniel (Con.)

107. Palani: P. S. K. Lakshmipathiraj (Con.)

100.

108. Palladam: P. S. Durai Chinna (PSP)

109. Panjapatti: Karunagiri Muthiah (Con.)

110. Papanasam: G. Venkatachala Nattar (Con.)

Subramaniam 111. Papanasam (R): R. (Con.)

Ramachandran 112. Paramakudi: K. (INDC)

Srinivasa Ayyar 113. Pattukkottai: R. (Con.)

114. Pennagaram: Smt. Hemalatha Devi (Con.)

115. Perambalur: R. Krishnasamy Reddiar (Con.) Periannan 116. Perambalur (R): K.

(Con.) Pillai 117. Perambur: S. Pakkirisami

(Ind.) 118. Perambur (R): Smt. Sathiavanimuthu

(DMK) Palanisami K.

119. Perunduria: N. (CPI) 120. Pollachi: N. Mahalingam (Con.)

121. Pollachi (R): K. Ponnian (Con.) 122. Polur: S. M. Annamalai (DMK 123. Ponneri: V. Govindaswami Naidi (DMK)

Naidu (Con.)

Elumalai Ponneri (R): T. P. 124. (Con.)

V. Thomas 125. Radhapuram: A. (Con.)

Ramanathapuram: R. Shanmuga 126. Rajeswara Sethupati (Con.)

E. Chandrasekhara 127. Ranipet: A. Nayagar (Con.)

128. Rasipuram: A. Raja Goundar (Con.)

129. Saidapet: A. S. Duraiswami Reddiar (Con.)

130. Salem I: A. Mariappan (Con.) 131. Salem II: A. Rathnavel Gounder (Con.)

132. Sankarankoil: A. R. Subbiah Mudaliar (Con.)

133. Sankarankoil (R): P. Urkavalan (Con.)

Sankari: K.S. Subramania Goundar 134. (Con.)

135. Sathiamangalam: K. Gopala Koundar (INDC)

136. Sattankulam: S. B. Adityan (Ind.) Kamaraj Nadar 137. Saitur: K. (Con.)

Sendamangalam: T. Sivagnanam Pillai 138. (Con.)
139. Sholinghur: B. Bhaktavatsalu Naidu

(Con.)

140. Sirkali: C. Muthiah Pillai (Con.)
141. Sirkali (R): K.B.S. Mani (Con.)
142. Sivaganga: D. Subramania Rajkumar

(INDC) 143. Sivakasi: S. Ramasami (Con.)

144. Sriperumbudur: M. Bhaktavatsalam (Con.)

Srivikuntam: K. Vasudevan (Con.) Srivikuntam: A. P. C. Veerabahu 145. 146.

(Con.) Srivilliputur: R. Krishnasami Naidu 147. (Con.)

148. Srivilliputtur (R): A. Chinnasami (Con.)

Sulur: Smt. K. O. Kulanthai Ammal 149. (Con.)

Tanjore: A. Y. S. Parisutha Nadar 150. (Con.)

Taramangalam: N. S. Sundarajan 151. (Con.) 152.

Tenkasi: K. Sattanatha Karayalar (Ind.) 153.

Theni: N. R. Thiagarajan (Con.)
Theni (R): N. M. Velappan (Con.)
Thiagarayanagar: K. Vinayakam 154. 551. (Con.)

156. Thirumangalam: A.V.P. Periavala Guruva Reddi (INDC)

Thirmayam: V. Ramaiah (Con.) 157. Thirupparankundram: S. Chinnakaru-158.

ppa Thevar (Con.) 159. Thiruthuraipundi: A. Vedaratnam Pillai

(Con.) 160. Thiruthuraipundi (R): V. Vedayyan (Con.)

161. Thiruttani: S. Ranganatha Mudaliar (Con.)

162. Thousand Lights: A. V. P. Asaithambi (DMK)

163. Thurinjapuram: M. A. Manickavelu (Con.)

Tindivanam: P. Veerappa Kounder 164. (Ind.)

Jagannathan Tindivanam (R): M. 165. (Ind.) Selvarajan Tiruchendur: M. S. 166.

(Con.) Kaliannan Tiruchengode: T. M. 167.

(Con.) Tiruchengode (R): R. Kandasami 168. (Con.)

Tiruchirapalli I: E. P. Mathuram 169. (Ind.)

170. Tiruchirapalli II: M. Kalayanasundaram (CPI)

Annamalai A. M. Tirukoilur: S. 171. Odayar (INDC)

Kuppusami Tirukoilur (R): P. 172. (Con.)

173. Tirukoshtiyur: N. V. Chockalingam (Con.) 174. Tirunelveli: Smt. Rajathi Kunjitha-

patham (Con.) 175. Tirunelveli (R): M. K. Somasundaram

(Con.) Tiruppatur: R.C. Samanna Goundar 176. (Con.)

177. Tiruppur: K. N. Palanisami Goundar (Con.)

Tiruvadanai: S. Ramakrishna Thevar 178. (Con.)

Mudali Tiruvallur: N. Ekambara 179. (Con.)

Tiruvallur (R): V. S. Arunachalam 180. (Con.)

Tiruvannamalai: P. U. Shanmugam 181. (DMK)

Tiruvannamalai (R): P.S. Santhanam 182. (DMK)

Tiruvayar: R. Swaminatha Merkondar 183. (Con.)

184. T. Palur: T. K. Subbiah (Con.

185.	Triplicane: K. S. G. Haja Shareef (Con.)	197.	Veerapandy: M. R. Kandasamy Muda- liar (Con.)
186. 187.	Tuticorin: R. J. Sundar Singh (Con.) Udamalpet: S. T. Subbayya Gounder	198. 199.	Vellore: M. P. Sarathi (DMK) Vilavankode: M. William (Con.)
188.	(INDC)	200.	Villupuram: V. P. Sarangapani (Con.)
189.	Ulundurpet: M. Kandasami Padaya-	201.	Vriddhachalam: M. Selvaraj (DMK)
190.	(INDC)	202.	Wandiwash: M. Ramachandra Reddy (Con.)
191.	Uthamapalayam: K. Pandiaraj (Con.)	203.	Wandiwash (R): D. Dasarathan
192.	Uttiramerur: V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar (INDC)	204.	
193.	Naicker (INDC)	205.	(Con.) Yercaud: S. Lakshmana Gounder
194.	Valavanur: A. Govindasamy Nayagar		(Con.)
195. 196.	(DMK) Vaniyambadi: A. A. Rasheed (Con.) Vedasandur: Smt. T. S. Soundaram	206.	Yercaud(R): M. Kulandaisami Gounder (Con.)
190.	Ramachandran (Con.)	207.	Nominated: Smt. A. Suares.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman: P. V. Cherian Deputy Chairman: V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder

Chai	man. 1. V. Cherian				
1.		slative	35.		Local orities
2.	N. Annamalai Pillai	,,	36.	S. P. Sivasubramania Nadar	,,
3.	A. J. Arunachalam	,,	37.	A. Somasundara Reddiar	/,,
4.	T. S. Arunachalam	,,	38.	M. Subbiah Chetty	,,
5.	V. S. Balasundaram	"	39.		,,
6.	M. Ethirajulu	"		A. K. Thangvel Mudaliar	
8.	A. Gajapathi Nayagar L. S. Karayalar	"	40.		"
9.	A. Krishnaswamy Vandayar	"	41.	P. B. K. Thiagaraja Reddiar	"
10.	Mohammad Raza Khan	"	42.	G. Vijayarangan	,,
11.	T. Muthu Kannappan	,,	43.	K. Balasubramania Ayyar Gra	iduates.
12.	B. K. Nallasamy	,,	44.	P. V. Cherian	,,
13.	N. Nallasenapathi Sarkarai	,,	45.	A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar	
14	Manradiar.		46.	S. K. Sambandhan	.,
14. 15.	P. T. Rajan	" 9	47.	T. V. Sivanandam	,,
16.	M. Rajagopala Pillai K. R. Ramaswamy	"	48.	A. Sreenivasan	
17.	K. V. Ramaswamy	"	and the same of		achers
18.	A. Subramanyam	"	49.	A. Cilidaillourana	achero
19.	V. M. Surendra Ram	,,	50.	G. R. Damodaran	*
20.	R. Venkataraman	,,	51.	G. Krishnamoorthy	.,
21.	K. Ramakrishnan Achari	",	52.	S. Natarajan	
22.		ocal	53.	K. M. Ramaswami Goundar	
23.	A. Chidambara Mudaliar		54.	T. P. Srinivasavaradan	,,
24.	I. A. Chidambaram Pillai	"	55.	Smt. Jothi Venkatachalam Nor	minated
25.	K. M. Desikar	"	56.	Smt. S. Manjubhashini	,,
26.	T. V. Devaraja Mudaliar	"	57.	Smt. Mary C. Clubwala Jadhav	
27.	T. Durairaj	,,		M. Patanjali Sastri	
28.	T. Joghee Gowder	,,	58.		**
29.	K. Kamalakannan	"	59.	V. Ramalingam Pillai	
30. 31.	K. T. Kosalram	"	60.	O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar	
32.	P. Madurai Pillai	"	61.	V. Rangaswamy	Se
33.	V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder S. R. P. Ponnuswamy Chettiar	"	62.	Smt. Saraswathi Pandurangam	.,
34.			63.	Smt. K. B. Sundarambal	.,
ЭТ.	T. S. Sankaranarayan Pillai	"			

^{*}As on April 20, 1961.

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Chinglenut Dist	3.065+	18,53,619†	Ramanathapuram		
Chingleput Dist			Dist	4,849	20.00 ***
Chingleput	436	2,24,887	A mummule attai		20,80,519
Kancheepuram	412	2,96,759	Mudukalathan	615	2,42,777
Maduranthakam	531	2,44,626	Doromoleudi	647	1,58,125
Ponneri	626† 227	2,62,910† 3,10,384	Ramanathapuram	440 334	1,81,593
Saidapet :. Sriperumbudur	306	2,05,739	Sattur	580	1,63,979 2,14,944
Tiruttani	_		Sivaganga	657	2,32,952
Tiruvallur	523†	3,08,314†	Srivilliputtur	437	3,03,662
			Tirupattur	567	2,96,863
Coimbatore Dist	6,018	31,54,296	Tiruvadanai	548	1,85,624
Avanashi		2,72,536	Salem Dist.	7,063	22 71 700
Bhavani	572	2,35,170			33,71,769
Coimbatore	528	5,62,522	Attur	651	2,65,471
Dharapuram	854	3,23,307	Dharmapuri Harur	946	3,13,113
Gobichettipalayam	599	4,39,641	Home	915	2,21,227
Palladam	1,129 585	3,94,267 3,51,734	Krishnagiri	688	2,70,687 2,87,359
Pollachi	709	3,84,677	Namakkal	682	4,23,834
Udumalpet	555	1,90,442	Omalur	557	3,87,926
			Rasipuram	316	1,85,906
Kanyakumari Dist	643	8,26,380	Salem	377	5,21,220
Agasthiswaram	107	2,25,405	Tiruchengode	603	4,75,287
Kalkulam	229	2,87,519	Yercaud	148	19,739
Thovala	142	52,980	South Arcot Dist	4,204	27,76,767
Vilavancode	167	2,60,476			
Madras Dist	49	14,16,056	Chidambaram Cuddalore	404 448	3,89,002 4,39,082
Modurai Dist			Gingee	410	2,44,851
	4,910	28,91,817	Kallakurichi	873	3,69,049
Dindigul Kodaikanal	894	5,54,767	Tindivanam	561	3,18,106
Madurai	361	40,250	Tirukoilur	584	3,82,221
Melur	268 484	5,64,505 2,24,211	Villupuram	352 576	3,16,989 3,17,467
Nilakkottai	410	2,77,187	Vriddachalam	3/0	3,17,407
Palani	625	2,72,002	m . D.	2.740	29,82,670
Periyakulam	1,106	5,84,430	Tanjore Dist	3,740	
Tirumangalam	721	3,74,465	Arantangi	398	1,41,387
Nilgiris Dist.	004	2 11 720	Kumbakonam	212	3,48,104 2,48,830
	984	3,11,729	Mannargudi	301 282	3,21,493
Coonoor	241	1,40,017	Mayuram	240	2,61,236
Octocomund	279	45,598	Nagapattinam	291	2.48.487
	462	1,26,114	Papanasam	228	2,16,498
North Arcot Dist	4,674†	28,59,157†	Pattukkottai	698	4,01,818
A-land			Sirkali	171	1,63,891 3,81,984
Arni	319† 176	CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	Tanjore	421	2,48,942
Chengam	652	1,67,510 1,79,128	Tiruthuraipundi	496	2,70,7,2
Cheyyar	327	1,98,931		5,514	29,43,882
Gudiyatham	481†	3,48,914†	Tiruchirapalli Dist.		
Polur.	568	2,37,042	Alangudi	347	1,76,070 3,24,801
Tiruppattur Tiruvannamalai	589†		Karur	610 465	1,47,155
Vellore	375	2,29,420	Kulathur	913	4 05.847
Walajapet	432 395†	3,82,988	Kulittalai	373	2 38.931
Wandiwash	340	3,18,907† 2,11,123		675	3,63,680
en lui e	340/	2,11,123	Musiri		è districts

^{*}Population figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1961. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of taluks (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

Trigures do not include above the state of the Analyza Pradesh and

†Figures do not include changes brought about under the Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959.

	-	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Unit		sq. miles	tion	Oint	oq. muco	- tion
Perambalur		678	2,66,569	Nanguneri	705	3,02,819
Tiruchirapalli		328	4,69,145	Sankaranayinarkoil	635	3,19,145
Tirumayam		367	1,53,453	Shencottah	76	60,308
Udayarpalayam	••	• 749	3,98,231	Srivaikuntam	362	3,01,859
Tirunelveli Dist.		4,419	25,06,275	Tenkasi	403	3,22,351
Ambasamudram		498	2,65,046	Tiruchendur	323	2,74,084
Kovilpatti		1,086	3,66,261	Tirunelveli	325	2,94,402

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

		(in takns	of rupees)
	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	6,10.00	6,10.00	6,25.00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	4,37.00	7,31.00	7,31.00
Taxes on Agricultural Income	1,50.00	1,37.00	1,37.00
Estate Duty	24.00	30.00	30.00
Taxes on Railway Fares	82.00	89.00	89.00
Land Revenue (net)	23.39	4,67.42	4,33.67
State Excise Duties	4,27 · 63	23·43 4,83·22	23.69
Forest	1,35.84	1,90.14	4,83 · 22
Registration	87.03	1,02.02	1,79·11 1,02·02
Taxes on Vehicles	5,30.02	5,91.94	5,93.79
Sales Tax	15,85.51	18,02.97	18,62.40
Other Taxes and Duties	2,12.60	2,35.33	2,40.33
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,48.12	1,50.63	1,53.82
Debt Services	6,87 · 42	7,05.47	7,42.05
Civil Administration	14,45.36	15,04.27	6,75.04
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net)	1,19.69	1,25 · 23	1,09-43
Miscellaneous (net)	4,03 · 45	3,92.92	1,52.81
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments	2,74.88	2,15.04	13,86.24
between Central and State Governments.	0 44 04	0.44.00	
Extraordinary	2,41 · 94	3,41 · 93	•47
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	80,87 · 23	89,28.96	87,50.09
REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Pro-	5,74·45 3,24·29 7,89·82 5,34·25 1,36·44 1,09·41 5,50·00 2·92 15,50·12 4,80·27 2,07·36 3,12·33 1,11·03 1,87·93 4,88·88 3,99·55 6,19·79 4,09·44 3,32·60	6,13·67 3,54·89 7,93·06 5,59·95 1,43·21 1,28·36 5,89·63 4·28 17,41·75 5,35·75 2,83·95 3,33·95 1,20.63 1,97·53 3,13·22 4,64·20 7,41·36 4,95·82 3,91·03	3,27·79 3,67·14 5,75·41 6,07·31 1,45·77 1,29·39 5,98·17 3·35 20,61·90 5,48·47 2,17·22 4,20·62 1,33·02 2,25·62 3,34·10 4,26·89 8,05·52 4,10·51 6,97·12
jects, NES and Local Development Works			90,35.32
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	81,20.88	88,06.24	
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT(—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	()33 · 65	(+)1,22.72	(-)2.85 · 23

MAHARASHTRA

Area: 1,18,530 sq, miles Capital: Bombay Population: 3,20,03,086 Principal language: Marathi

Governor: Sri Prakasa

· Co	DUNCIL OF MINISTERS*	
Ministers	Portfolios	
Y. B. Chavan	Chief Minister, General Admnistration, Hor	me,
M. S. Kannamwat Shantilal H. Shah Vasantrao P. Naik B. G. Gadhe S. K. Wankhede D. S. Desai S. G. Kazi T. S. Bharde P. K. Savant T. R. Naravane S. B. Chayan	Planning and Industries Buildings and Communications Law, Judiciary and Labour Revenue Rural Development and Forests Finance Education Civil Supplies, Housing, Printing Presses, Waqfs: Fisheries. Co-operation Agriculture Prohibition and Social Welfare Irrigation and Power Public Health, Small Savings and Tourism	
H. J. H. Taleyarkhan D. Z. Palaspagar	Urban Development	
Deputy Ministers		
Bhaskar R. Patel Smt. Nirmala Raja Bhosale Devisingh V. Chauhan S. R. Patil G. D. Patil N. N. Kailas M. D. Choudhari Y. J. Mohite	Sarvodaya, Forest Labourers Societies and Khar La Development Planning, Industries and Labour Co-operation Revenue Home	and
Madangopal J. Agarwal N. V. Deshmukh Narendra M. Tidke Madhusudan A. Vairale	Public Health Irrigation and Power Rural Development Agriculture	
	Chief Secretary	
	M. T. Mone	
	BOMBAY HIGH COURT*	
Chief Justice	H. K. Chainani	
Puisne Judges	Y. S. Tambe, B. N. Gokhale, S. P. Kotval, K. G. Datar, N. A. Mody, G. B. Badkas, V. N. Tarkunde, D. V. Patel, V. S. Desai, K. K. Desai, V. A. Naik, S. G. Patwardhan, S. M. Shah, N. L. Abhyankar, M. G. Chitale, Y. V. Chandrachud	
Advocate-General	H. M. Scervai	
PUB	LIC SERVICE COMMISSION*	
Chairman	B. D. Deshmukh (offg.)	
Members	N.L. Ahmad, P. S. Lawale, S. N. Mane.	*

^{*}As on April 20, 1961.

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

C-	MAHARASHIRA LEG	IISLA.	
Sp	eaker: S. L. Silam		Deputy Speaker: Dindayal Gupta
1	. Achalpur: Madhavrao Bhagwantrao Patil (Con.)	36.	
2	. Ahmedpur: Vasantrao Gangaram Pawar (Con.)	37.	
3	. Ahmedpur (R): Tulsiram Dashrath Kamble (Con.)	38.	Bhudargad: Kaka Gopal Desai
4	. Ahmednagar North: Prabhakar Kon- daji Bhapkar (Ind.)	39.	Bhusaval: Dattatray Senu Bhirud
5	. Ahmednagar South: Trimbak Shiv- ram Bharde (Con.)	40.	Biloli: Jayawantrao More (Con)
6	. Akalkot: Chanusing Kalyansing Chandele (Con.)	42.	Biloli (R): Laxman Jajoji Dange (Con)
7	. Akola: Madhusudan Atmaram Vairale (Con.)	43.	(Con.)
8	. Akot: Niyazi Mahammad Subhan Saqui (Con.)	44.	Brahmapuri: Murharirao Krishnarao Nagmoti (Con.)
9	. Alibag: Dattatray Narayan Patil	45.	Brahmapuri (R): Govind Bijaji Mesram (Con.)
10	. Amalner: Madhav Gotu Patil (Con.) . Amalner (R): Jalamkhan Sandebaj-	46.	Buldana: Smt. Indirabai Ramrao Kotamkar (Con.)
	khan Tadavi (Con.) Ambad: Nana Jedhe (Con.)		Byculla: Bapurao Dhondiba Jagtap (Ind.)
13	. Ambegaon: Baburao Krishnaji Gholap (Con.)	47.	Byculla (R): Paljibhai Hamabhai Boricha (RP)
14	. Amgaon: Smt. Sushilabai Keshavrao Ingle (Con.)	48.	Chalisgaon: Rajaram Bhila Sonawane (PSP)
15	. Amravati: Ku. Malitibai Wamanrao Joshi (Ind.)	49.	Chanda: Laxmanrao Krishnaji Wasekar (Con.)
16	. Armori: Jagannath Temsa Mhasha-khetri (Con.)	50.	Chandgad: Narsing Bhujang Patil (PWP)
17	Arvi: Bapurao Marotrao Deshmukh (Con.)	51.	Chandur: Pundalik Balkrishna Chore (Con.)
18	. Ashti: Vishwanath Dagduji (Con.) . Aswa: Devisingh Venkatsingh Chau-	52.	hanrai Oza (Con.)
	han (Con.)	53.	(Con.)
21	. Aurangabad: Mir Mahmood Ali (Con.) . Badnera: Purshottam Kashirao Deshmukh (Con.)	54.	(CPI)
22	Baglan: Narayan Manasaram Sone- wane (Ind.)	55.	Kambale (RP)
23.	Balapur: Ghiyasuddin Kazi Syed	56.	Colaba: Kalaram Shankar Dharia (Con.)
-24.	Nasiruddin (Con.) Bandra: Purushottam Ganesh Kher (Con.)	57.	Dadar: Trimbakrao Ramchandra Naravane (Con.)
25.	Baramati: Nanesaheb Babuji Jagtap (PWP)	58.	Dahanu: Shamrao Ramchandra Patil (Con.)
26.	Baramati (R): Sambhaii Bandoba	59.	Dahanu (R): Shantu Devu Thakaria (Con.)
27.	Londhe (RP) Barsi: Shivaji Parasharam Arya (Con.)	60.	Dapoli: Purshottam Vasudev Mandlik (PSP)
28.		61.	Darwha: Deorao Shioram Patil (Con.)
29.			Daryapur: Narayan Uttamrao Deshmukh (Con.)
30.	Bhadravati: Narain Harbaji Mathan-kar (Con.)	63.	Daryapur (R): Kishanrao Narayan Khandare (Con.)
31. 32.	Bhandara: Dada Dajiba Dhote (Con.)	64.	Deogad: Jagannath Ramkrishna Tawade (PWP)
33.	Bhandara (R): Sitaram Jairam Bhambore (Con.) Bhir: Smt. Shantahai Kotesha	65.	Dharmabad: Shankarrao Bhaorao Chauhan (Con.)
34.	(Con.)		Dhobi Talao: Kailasnarayan Shiva- narayan Narola (Con.) Dhulia North: Chundaman Ananda
	Patil (PWP)	67.	Raundale (Con.)
35.	Ambekar (PWP)		Dhulia South: Ramdas Bhagwan Chaudhari (CPI)
Socia	*As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations: list Party (PSP); Communist Party	Indi	an National Congress (Con.); Praja
Peasa	ants' & Workers' Party (PWP); Independ	ent (In	d.); Republican Party (RP).

(Con.) 70. Dindori: Fakirrao Sakharam Daokhar (CPI) Dindori (R): Ramdas Pandu Bagul 71. (CPI) Dongri: Abdul Kadar Mohiuddin 72

Hafizka (Con.) 73. Erandol: Sitaram

Hirachand Birla (Con.) Gadhinglaj: Dnyandeo Santaram 74.

Narvekar (PWP) Sakharam Gopalarao Gangakhed: 75.

Nakhate (Con.) 76. Gangakhed (R): Namdeo Pagare (Con.)

77. Gangapur: Smt. Karuna Chandragupta Choudhary (CPI)

Georai: Limbaji Muktaji Pansambal 78. (Con.)

Girgaum: Pralhad Keshav Atre (Ind.) Gondia: Manoharbhai Patel (Con.) 80. Babarbhai

Goregaon: Puranlal Dharmabhau 81. Rahangdale (PSP)

82. Guhagar: Dattatray Yeshwant Vilankar (JS)

Hadgaon: Smt. Anjanabai Jaiwantrao (Con.) 84. Hatkanangle: Santaram Sakharam

Patil (Ind.) Hatkanangle (R): Dadasaheb harrao Shirke (RP) 85. Mal-

86. Haveli: Ram Dasharath Tupe (PSP)

87. Haveli (R): Smt. Shevantibai Purushottam Chowre (Ind.)

88. Hinganghat: Keshaorao Motiram Zade (Con.) Hingoli: Baburao 89. Patil Kondii

(Con.) Narayan

90. Hingoli (R): Surajmal Choudhari (Con.) Igatpuri: Punjaji Govar-Laxman

dhane (CPI) Patil 92. Indapur: Shankarrao Bajirao

(Con.) 93. Jalamb: Vithal Sadashiv Umarkar (Con.)

Jalgaon: Sadashiv Narayan Bhalerao (CPI)

Jalna: Rustomji Bezonji Jalnawala (Con.)

96. Jalna (R): Dhondiraj Ganpatrao (Con.)

97. Jamner: Gajananrao Raghunathrao Garud (PSP)

98. Jaoli: Krishnarao Haribhau Tarade (Con.)

99. Jath: Vijayasinharao Ramrao Dafle (Con.) 100. T. B. Mukane (Con.)

Juwhar: T. B. Mukane (Con.) Jintur: Wamanrao Anandrao Nayak 101. (Con.)

102. Junnar: Shivaji Mahadu Kale (Con.) Kagal: Smt. Vimalabai Vasant Bagal 103.

(Ind.) 104. Kaij: Ramlingswami Mahalingswami (Con.)

Kaij (R): Govindrao Keroji Gaikwad (Con.) 105.

106. Kalam: Smt. Tarabai Mansing (Con.)

69. Digras: Madhorao Baburao Mahindre, 107. Kalam (R): Revappa Krishna Mane (Con.)

108. Kalmeshwar: Sheshrao Krishnarao Wankhede (Con.)

Kalwan (R): Naranbhai Lakshabhai 109. Patel (Con.)

110. Kalyan: Krishnarao Narayan Dhulup (PWP)

111. Kankavli: Bhaskar Balkrishna Sawant (Con.)
Kannad: Baburao Manikrao

112. (Con.)

Karad North: Yashvantrao Balvant-rao Chavan (Con.) 113.

114. Karad South: Yeshwantrao Mohite (Con.) 115. Kasba Peth: Vishnu Dattatray Chitale

(CPI) Katol: Shankarrao Daulatrao Gedam 116.

(Con.) 117. Kelapur: Trimbak Dattatraya Desh-

mukh (Con.) 118. Khamgaon: Govinddas

Bhatia (Con.)

119. Khandhar: Keshavrao Dhondge (PWP) 120. Khatav: Keshav Shankar (PSP)

121. Khed (Poona Dt.): Tarachand Hirachand Wadgaonkar (PSP)

122. Khed (Ratnagiri Dt.): Jagannath Shivram Patne (RP)

Kinwat: Uttam (Con.) 123. Baliram Rathod

124. Kolhapur: Pandurang * Bapurao Salokhe (Con.) Koregaon: Vishwasrao

Vithalrao 125. Mane (Con.)

Kumbharwada: Bhanushanker Man-chharam Yagnik (Con.) 126.

Kurla: Smt. Anjanabai Narhar Magar 127. (Con.) Lanja: Shashishekar Kashinath

128. Athale (Ind.) Latur: Keshavrao Sitaram Sonawane 129.

(Con.) 130. Madha: Namdeo Mahadeo Jagtap

(Con.) Madha (R): Ganpat Laxman Sonavane (Con.) 131.

Mahad: Digambar Vinayak Purohit 132. 133. Mahalaxmi: Homi Jehangir Taleyar-

khan (Con.) 134.

Mahim: F. M. Pinto (PSP) Malegaon: Haroon Ahmed Ansari 135. (Con.)

Malkapur: Bhiku Fakira Shelki (Con.)
Malsiras: Shankarrao Narayanrao
Mohite (Con.) 136. 137.

138. Malwan: Shridhar Manjrekar (JS)

Mandvi (Greater Bombay Dt.): Sale-139. bhai Abdul Kadar (Con.)

Mangaon: Surendranath Govind 140. Tipnis (PSP)

Mangaon (R): Tanaji Ganpat Gaik-wad (RP) 141. 142.

Mangrulpir: S. G. Misal (Con.) Manjlegaon: Safdar Ali Sujatali 143. (Con.)

Matunga: Madhavrao Ganpatrao Mane (PSP)

145. Matunga (R): Jagannath Ganpatrao Bhatankar (RP) Maval: Ramchandra Kashinath 146.

Mhalgi (JS)

Mazgaon: Deorao Laxman Anande 147. (Con.)

148. Mehkar: Shankarrao Vithalrao Deshmukh (Con.)

Mehkar (R): Tulsiram Rodu Kakkal 149. (RP)

Melghat: Smt. Kokilabai Jagannath 150. Gawande (Con.)

Miraj: Gundu Dashrath Patil (Con.) Morsi: Smt. Hirabai Anandrao Solao 151. 152. (Con.)

Murbad: Shantaram Balkrishna Thakare (PWP)
154. Murtajapur: Smt. Kusum Wamanrao

Korpe (Con.)

Murtajapur (R): Dagadu Zangoji Pa-155. laspagar (Con.) 156. Nagpada: Vishvanath Rajanna Tulla

(Con.)

157. Nagpur: Ardhendu Bhushan Hemendrakumar Bardhan (CPI)

158. Nagpur (R): Punjabrao Hukam Shambharkar (RP)

159. Nagpur I: Madangopal Agrawal (Con.) Jodhraj

160. Nagpur II: Dindayal Nandram Gupta (Con.)

161. Nanded: Vithalrao Devidasrao Deshpande (CPI)

162. Nandgaon: Bhausaheb Sakharam

Hiray (Con.) 163. Nasik: Vithalrao Ganpatrao Hande (PWP)

164. Nasik (R): S. L. Kamble (RP)

165. Nawapur (R): Abhramji Dongarsing Chaudhari (Con.) Nilanga: Shripatrao Gyanurao

166. (PWP)

Niphad: Deoram Sayaji Wagh (CPI) North Sholapur: Smt. Nirmala Raje 167. 168. Vijaysingh Bhosale (Con.)

169. Omerga: Vishwambharrao Namdeo Haralkar (Con.)
Osmanabad: Udavrao Sahebrao Patil

170. (PWP)

171. Pachora: Onkar Narayan Wagh (PSP)

172. Paithan: Venkatrao Jadav (Con.) 173. Palghar: Navnitrai Bhogilal Shah

(PSP) 174. Pandharpur: N. P. Patwardhan

(PSP) 175. Panhala: Babajirao Balasaheb Desai

(Con.) Panvel: Dinkar Balu Patil (PWP) 177. Parbhani: Annaji Ramchandra Gavane

(PWP)
Parel: Vyankatesh 178. Shenoy Appa (PSP)

179. Parle-Andheri: Shantilal Harijivan Shah (Con.)

180. Parner: Bhaskar Tukaram Auti (CPI)

181. Parola: Srinivas Chunilal Marwadi (JS)

182. Partur: Bhagwanrao Daulatrao Borade (Con.)

183. Patan (Satara Dt.): Daulatrao Shripatrao Desai (Con.)

184. Pathardi: Narayan Ganpat Avhad (CPI)

185. Pen: Vasantrao Rajaram Raut (PWP)

186. Pen (R): Govind Sonu Katkari (PWP)

Phaltan (R): Sadashivrao Marutirao 187. Bandisode (RP)

Phaltan: Haribhau Vithalrao Nimbal-188. kar (CPI)

189. Poona Cantt: Vithal N. Shivarkar (Con.)

190. Purandhar: Raghunathrao Anandrao Pawar (PWP)
191. Pusad: Vasantrao Phulsing Naik

Phulsing (Con.)

192. Pusad (R): Daulat Laxman Khadse (Con.)

193. Radhanagari: Dnyandeo Santaram Khandekar (Con.)

194. Rahuri: Laxmanrao Madhavrao Patil (Con.)

195. Rajapur: Prabhat Mahadev Kulkarni (PSP)

196. Rajura: Ramchandra Ganapati Dhote (Con.)

Ramtek: Narendra Mahipati Tidke 197. (Con.) 198. Ratnagiri: Atmaram Vasudev Modak

(PSP) 199. Raver: Madhukar Dhanaji Choudhari

(Con.)

200. Raver (R): Keshavrao Raghav Wank-khade (Con.) 201. Renapur: Gangadharappa Chaudhary

(Con.) 202. Roha: Pandurang Ramji (PWP)

203. Sakoli: Adku Paulzagde Sonu (Con.)

204. Sakoli (R): Nasikrao Khantadu Tirpude (Con.)

Sakri: Shankarrao Chinduji Bedse 205. (Ind.)

Sakri (R): Rama Jirya Padvi (Ind.) 206. Sangmeshwar: Arjun Bapuji Vichare 207. (PSP)

Sangamner: Datta Appaji Deshmukh 208.

Sangamner (R): Narayan Ramji Navali 209. (Con.) 210. Sangli: Vasantrao Banduji

(Con.) Sangola: Keshavrao Shripatrao Raut 211. (Con.)

212. Sangola (R): Maruti Mahadeo Kambale (Con.)

Saoli: Marotrao Sambashio Kannam-213. war (Con.) Abdulakhan 214.

Saoner: Mohammad Pathan (Con.) Nanasaheb 215. Satara: Vithal

(Ind.) 216. Sawantwadi: Smt. Parvati Devi Khem Sawant Bhonsle (Con.)

Sewree: S. G. Patkar (CPI) Shahada: Vyankat Tanaji 217. Dhobi 218.

(Con.) Shahada (R): Chandrasing Dhanka 219. Bhandari (Con.)

220.	Shahuwadi: Tryambak Sitaram Kar- khanis (PWP)	244.	Tumsar: mt. Manoramabai Makade (Con.)
221.	Sheogaon: Eknath Laxman Bhagwat (CPI)	245.	
222.	Shirala: Yashwant Chandra Patil (PWP)	246.	Umrer: Sadashiv Rajaram Samarth (Con.)
223.	Shirdi: Bhaskarrao Sadashiv Galande (CPI)	247.	Umrer (R): Anantram Dayal Chou- dhari (Con.)
224. 225.	Shirdi (R): Arjun Giri Pawar (RP) Shirol: Satgonda Revagonda Patil	248.	dra Jadhav (Con.)
226.	(PSP) Shivajinagar: Jayant Shirdhar Tilak	249.	Vengurla: Narayan Mahadeo Cham- mankar (PSP)
227.	(Ind.) Sholapur City North: Keshavlal Veer- chand Shah (Con.)	250. 251.	Vita: Bhagwanrao Nanasaheb More (PWP) Vita (R): Pirajirao Tayapa Madhale
228.	Sholapur City South: Rajaram Savalaram Dhavale (Con.)	252.	(RP) Wai: Dadasaheb Khasherao Jagtap
229.	Shrigonda: Nawasherwan Navrozji Satha (Ind.)	253.	(Con.)
230.	Shrigonda (R): Ramchandra Devkaji Pawar (RP)	254.	(Speaker) Walva: Nagnath Ramchandra Na-
231.	Shukrawarpeth: Sridhar Mahadeo Joshi (PSP)	255.	yakvadi (Ind.) Wani: Shirdharrao Nathobaji Jawade
232.	Sillod: Nagorao Vishwanathrao Pa- thak (Con.)	256.	(Con.) Wani (R): Kirtimantrao Bhujangrao
233.	Sindkheda: Shankar Gorakh Sona- wane (PSP)	257.	(Con.) Wardha: Mahadeo Tukaram Thakre
234.	Sinnar: Shankar Kondaji Navale (Con.)		(Con.)
235. 236.	Sironcha: Narayansinh Sampatsinh Weakey (PSP) Sironcha (R): Vishwesharrao (Ind.)	258.	Sonawane (Con.)
237.	Sirur: Shyamkant Damodar More (PSP)	259.	kar (Con.)
238.	South Sholapur: Shantirappa Basappa Basawanti (Con.)	260.	Washim (R): Rambhau Chinkaji Salve (Con.)
239. 240.	Taloda (R): Gorji Surji Padvi (Con.) Tasgaon: Ganpati Dada Lad	261.	Worli: Ramchandra Dhondiba Bhan- dare (RP)
241.	(PWP) Thana: Dattatray Balkrishna Tam-	262.	Yawal: Smt. Ramabai Narain Deshpande (Con.)
242.	hane (PSP) Tirora: Shaligram Ramratan Dixit	263.	Yeola: Dagu Shankar Kanade (PSP) Yeotmal: Ramchandra Jagoba Kadu
243.	(Con.) Tuljapur: Sahebrao Dadarao Hangargekar (Con.)	265.	(Con.) Nominated: Norman R. Ferguson.
	Sargonar (Cou.)		

MAHARASHTRA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chair	man: V. S. Page	Deputy		Chairman: Ru. J. 1.	Dipaninatani -
1.	K. M. Agarwal	Legislative Assembly	16.	B. V. Nayak	-Lagislative Assembly
2.	S. S. Agarwal	,,	17.	Nemichand Kisandas	,,
	M. S. Alshi		18.	V. S. Page	,,
	Y. D. Ambedkar	"	19.	B. R. Patel	,,,
	H. D. Awode	"	20.	A. N. Patil	17
	A. R. Bhat	"	21.		1,
	R. S. Bhat	"	22	Panditrao	D
	S. L. Benadhikar	"	23	V. G. Phatak	,,
	H. B. Bhide	"	24.		,,
		"	25.	D C	,,
	S. M. Dahanukar	"	26.		,,
	L. I. Fegade	"	27	P. K. Sawant	,,
	J. N. Korpe	"			
13.	V. M. Madhavrao Katne	- ,,	28.	B. V. Shende	,,
	shwarkar		29.	B. V. Shende	"
	Mohamed Taher Habib	,,	30.	S. M. Thorat	"
15.	G. M. Nalavade	,,	31.	K. M. Veer	"
William Control		The second secon	The state of the s		Contract of the last of the la

^{*}As on April 20, 1961.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri.

32.	Abdul Rahamankhan	Local	55.		Graduates
	Mohamed Yusaf Khan	Authorities	56.	P. N. Khode	ornduales
33.	D. B. Agarwal	,,	57.	A. S. Sthalekar	"
34.	C. N. Bajpai	,,	58.	V. M. Subhedar	"
35.	C. D. Barfivala	,,	59.	B. S. Vyas	"
36.		,,	60.		Teachers
37.			61.		reachers
38.		,,	62.		,,
		"	63.		,,,
39.		"	64.		,,
40.	S. K. Galwanker	"	65.		,,
41.	J. H. Girame	"			,,
42.		"	66.		
43.		"	67.	P. S. Dhok	Nominated .
44.		,,		K. A. Hamied	,,
45.	G. D. Mali	,,	69.		,,
46.	P. P. Naik	,,	70.		,,
47.		,,	71.	Leo Rodrigues	
48		,,	72.	Smt. S. Paranjpe	"
49		,, ,	73.	P. D. Patil	,,
50		,,	74.	Ratanlal Mohanlal	"
			75.	Rafik Zakaria	"
51		"			"
52	W. G. Yardi	,,	76.		,,
53	M. V. Gavandi	Graduates	77.	D. H. Sodhi	
54			78.	H. D. Trivedi	"
34	. V. B. Gogie	"	, , , , ,	II. D. III.odi	"

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	4	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Ahmednagar Dist.	6,591	14,10,873	Aurangabad Dist.		6,314	11,79,404
Ahmednagar .	585	2,06,153	Ambad		874	1,54,216
Akola		96,074	Aurangabad		666	1,65,080
Jamkhed	. 337	59,397	Bhokardan		490	86,333
Karjat		74,653	Gangapur		511	85,784
Kopargaon	403	1,42,858	Jafferabad		321	45,685
Newasa	480	92,037	Jalna		771	1,81,316
Parner	690	1,06,078	Kannad			95,598
Pathardi	425	97,575	Khuldabad		175	33,247
Rahuri	419	88,360	Paithan		576	96,921
Sangamner	625	1,29,331	Sillod			1,07,758
Sheogaon	436	88,096	Seogaon			22,641
Shrigonda	618	95,007	Vaijapur		623	1,04,825
Shrirampur	319	1,35,254				
			Bhandara Dist.		3,582	10,71,657
Akola Dist	4,095	9,50,994	Bhandara		967	3,41,318
Akola	739	2,26,856	C - 1'	••	1,105	4,31,970
Alsot	550	1,47,004	Calcal:		1,551	2,98,369
Balapur	530	1,19,079	Sakon	•••	1,001	
Managulair	616	1,10,036	Bhir Dist		4,261	8,26,046
Murtaianur	610	1,44,233		• •		86,222
Washim	1,046	2,03,786	Ashti		581	1,30,380
	1,040	2,05,700	Bhir		582	1,13,794
Amravati Dist	4,723	10,31,160	Georai		618	1,13,754
			Kaij		692	1,17,020
Achalapur	490	1,78,312	Manjlegaon		595	1,65,174
Amravati	833	3,15,410	Mominabad		639	83,536
Chandur	694	1,78,329	Patoda		510	
Daryapur	505	1,45,890	Puldana Diet		3,751	8,70,168
Melghat	1,546	52,356	Buldana Dist.		924	2,04,572
Morsi	623	1,60,863	Chikhali		924	2,04,372

*Population figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1961. These are provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of taluks (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

1		V-1-V-	Develo	Unit	Aran in	Donulo
	Unit	Area in	Popula-	Unit	Area in	Popula-
		sq. miles	tion		sq. miles	tion
		,	01 547	Wollhamer Diet	2 205	12 00 000
	Jalgaon	474	91,547	Kolhapur Dist	3,205	13,08,060
	Khamgaon	710	1,73,732	Ajra	205	59,025
	Malkapur	651	2,06,153	Bhavada	011	52,922
	Mehkar	1,007	1,94,164	D1 11	252	65,929
				C 11 . 1 .	100	1,11,397
	Chanda Dist	0 072 -	10,52,975		225	
	Chanda Dist.	9,9121		Hatkanangale	212	1,69,700
	Brahmapuri	897	1,95,486	Kagal		1,10,734
	Chanda	1,174	2,47,042	Karvir		2,66,299
	Gadhchiroli	2,870	2,31,236	Panhala		96,379
		776	75,357	Radhanagari		87,205
	at t	2 000	93,726	Shahuwadi	407	86,765
		1 202	2,10,182	Shirol	204	1,21,192
	Warora	1,282	2,10,102	Chandgad	201	80,513
	Dhulia Dist.	5,091†	10,60,800	Nagpur Dist	3,842	12,34,556
		(72		77. ()	(11	
	Akkalkuwa	672	43,498	Katol		1,48,315
	Akrani	232	22,517	Nagpur		6,46,090
	Dhulia	751	2,30,609	Ramtek		1,46,958
	Nandurbar	507	1,17,958	Saoner		1,34,922
	Nawapur	422	81,336	Umrer	0.00	1,58,271
	Sakri	926	1,31,510			
	Shahada	447	1,34,552	Nanded Dist	3,918†	8,83,531
	01.	756	1,00,347		3,710	
	C' 11 1	101	1,42,469	Biloli		1,51,289
	Sindkheda			Bhoker	399	72,780
	Taloda	198	56,004	Deglur		72,247
				Hadgaon	601	1,08,643
	Greater Bombay			Kandhar	620	1,45,078
	Dist	186	29,96,267	Kinawat		88.210
				14 11 1	229	82,086
	Andheri	66	5,10,250		205	1,63,198
	Bombay City	25	23,29,020	Nanded	. 373	1,05,170
	Borivili	98	1,56,997			
				Nasik Dist	6,021	14,29,916
	Tolonou Dist	1 575	14 71 251	Baglan	629	1.19,979
	Jalgaon Dist.	4,575	14,71,351	C1 1	270	75,798
	Amalner	325	1,44,672		106	87,405
	Bhadgaon	197	56,230	Dindori	277	96,162
	Bhusaval	329	1,49,055	Igatpuri		75,005
	Chalisgaon	100	1,46,444	Kalwan		
		200		Malegaon		2,10,347
	Chopda	368	1,08,291	Nandgaon		95,133
	Edlabad	250	45,766	Nasik	525	2,54,076
	Erandol	369	1,27,262	Niphad	417	1,24,727
	Jalgaon	320	1,64,532	Peint	2/12	51,815
	Jamner	521	1,22,999	Sinnar	517	1.07,267
	Pachora	309	1,05,158		216	43,823
	Parola	292	68,077		100	88,379
	Davian	261	1,17,674	Yeola		
	Yawal	260	1,15,191		1	10 10 041
	Tunai	300	1,10,101	Osmanabad Dist		12,10,041
			0.00.000	Ahmedpur .	609	1,33,846
	Kolaba Dist.	2,723	9.09,083		330	59,619
	Alibag	196	1,05,455		171	1.05.869
		242		Kalam	120	1,19,021
	Karjat	242	70,172	Latur	526	1,32,835
	Khalapur	157	41,601	Nilanga	576	1,34,283
	Mahad	271	92,439	Omerga	115	
	Mangaon	363	1,07,633	Osmanabad		1,15,654
	Mhasla	134	37,247	Owsa	468	98,087
	Murud	133	39,968	Parenda	406	71,529
	Panvel	215	91,386	Tuljapur	605	1,03,390
	Pen	200	69,665	Udgir	627	1,35,908
	Dolodana	188	51,742	J-3"		
	Doho	272	70,502	- 11 151	4 052	10,10,864
	Shrivardhan	101	50,885	Parbhani Dist	4,853	10,10,804
	Condboard	162		Basmath	. 482	1,20,883
	Sudhagad	162	33,066		(20	1,45,684
	Uran	75	47,322	Gangakned .	. 050	1,13,004
1						

[†]Figure furnished by the State Government.

					A STATE OF THE STA
Unit	Area in	Popula-	Unit	Area in	
	sq. miles	tion		oq. min	s tion
		1.07.070	Vhandala		
Hingoli	730	1,27,279	Khandala	20	10,000
Jintur	669	1,08,497	Khatav	50	,51,500
Kalamnuri	583	1,08,839	Koregaon	36	-,,,
Parbhani	547	1,50,023	Mahabaleshar		7 20,448
Partur	588	1,07,387	Man	55	
Pathri	618	1,42,272	D1 - 14 -	51	-,.0,051
Poona Dist	6,032	19,50,976	Phaltan	45	
	402	98,880	Wai	22	
Ambegaon	540	1,34,271	1741	22	9 88,239
Baramati	325	73,711			
Bhor	516	89,162	Sholapur Dist.	5,81	1 15,05,316
Dhond Haveli	515	1,80,653	Akalkot	53	7 1,49,647
7	586	1,12,304	Barsi	62	-, . , , , , ,
	533	1,40,287	Karmala	62	2 1,00,089
TZI I	539	1,26,457	Madha	59	-,,,
	414	98,386	Malsiras	58	8 1,22,830
34.1.1.1	353	68,884	Mangalwedha	44	
Poona City	68	5,94,083	Mohol	55	
Purandhar	426	1,03,399	North Sholapur	28	
Sirur	611	1,03,108	Pandharpur	49	
Vele	196	27,391	Shangola	61	0 1,03,990
10.0			South Sholapur	46	
Ratnagiri Dist	5,013	17,11,964			
Chiplun	434	1,53,102	Thana Dist	3 69	3 + 12,80,749
Dapoli	327	1,29,105	Inana Dist		
Deogad	284	97,918	Bassein	20	
Guhagar	242	87,886	Bhivandi	26	
Kankavli	299	1,03,101	Dahanu	37	
Khed,	386	1,24,861	Jawhar	31	
Kudal	317	1,01,545	Kalyan	27	
Lanja	283	77,921	Mokhada	24	
Malvan	256	1,29,814	Murbad	34	
Mandangad	160	48,956	Palghar	42	
Rajapur	496	1,46,541	Shahpur	63	
Ratnagiri	358	1,59,377	Thana		4 1,17,078
Sangameshwar	499	1,48,331	Wada	28	4 55,184
Sawantwadi	516	1,24,291			
Vengurla	127	79,215	Wardha Dist.	2,42	9 5,38,903
Sangli Dist	3,297	10,00,141		90	
Toth			Arvi	70	
	874	1,08,270	Hinganghat	01	
Khanapur Miraj	846	1,83,441	Wardha	01	2,50,000
Chinala	611	2,85,616			- 0.01.000
Torroom	246 446	79,416	Yeotmal Dist.	5,24	
Walma	300	1,69,325	Dorwho	1,07	8 2,11,259
waiwa	300	1,74,073	Darwha Kelapur	1 00	6 1,66,720
Satara Disi	4,041	11,75,309	Relapur	1 20	5 2,21,577
Tooli	345	71,086	***	86	2 1.54,969
Vored	406	2,07,913	Yeotmal	90	157
Karau	400	2,01,913	1 Comai		

[†]Figure furnished by the State Government.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

	(in lakhs of rupees)			
	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62	
PENESHIE PECEIPEC				
REVENUE RECEIPTS	7 47.51	7.40.44	7 19.16	
Union Excise Duties	7,47.51	7,40 · 44	7,48.46	
Taxes on Income other than Corporation	6,21 · 57	9,24.96	5,41 · 61	
Tax	26.11	25 10	25.00	
Estate Duty	36.11	35.48	35.00	
Taxes on Railway Fares	1,42.51	1,55.22	1,47.00	
Land Revenue (net)	7,33 · 22	7,04.95	6,92.85	
State Excise Duties	65.96	67.19	65.71	
Stamps	5,06.00	5,30.72	5,30.00	
Forest	5,41.03	5,01.96	5,23.95	
Registration	40.56	37.12	39.43	
Taxes on Vehicles	4,52.60	5,40.72	4,14.38	
Sales Tax	27,00.00	30,93.82	31,97.87	
Other Taxes and Duties	9,32.67	7,50.00	9,02.00	
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and	1,13.60	98.09	1,09 · 23	
Drainage Works (net)				
Debt Services	4,40.00	5,04.71	4,53.50	
Civil Administration	11,63.18	11,12.52	8,00.44	
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	3,24.59	2,77.80	3,24.49	
provements (net)				
Electricity Schemes	() ·01	() 24 · 23	10.07	
	3,04.19	4,71.82	6,24-94	
Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-	52.63	55.42	9,00.90	
	32 03	33 .2	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
Governments NES	1,78 · 17	2,62.66		
Community Development Projects, NES,	1,70.17	2,02 00		
and Local Development Works	-53	.15		
Extraordinary	. 23	13		
COLLEGE MODELL DESCRIPTO	100,96.62	108,41 - 52	110,61 - 83	
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	100,90.02	100,41 32		
DEVENUE DANSENDE DE				
REVENUE EXPENDITURE	11,75.51	11,92.19	11,37.03	
Direct Demands on the Revenue	2,31.22	2,53.59	2,92.94	
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation,	2,31 22	2,55 55	-,-	
Embankment and Drainage Works	8,97.20	11,40-60	9,76.28	
Debt Services (net)	6,15.80	7,73.74	7,32.93	
General Administration	2,12.80	2,01 · 24	2,15.66	
Administration of Justice		92.15	1,01 - 63	
Jails	90.46	9.92.21	10,74.70	
Police	10,20.54	15.42	27.50	
Ports and Pilotage	17.94	8.58	18.32	
Scientific Departments	11.56		22,23.16	
Education	17,15.90	23,74.21		
Medical	5,67 · 19	5,46.41		
	2,64.98	2,35.06	3,07.77	
Public Health	2,12.21	2,05.85	2,51-34	
Animal Husbandry	1,08.90	90.98	1,09.26	
. Co-operation	1,96.14	1,53-22	1,54.74	
Industries and Supplies	1.84.87	1,73 · 40	1,59.65	
Miscellaneous Departments	5,53.95	4,82.43	5,26.85	
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	5,81 · 73	5,67.57	6,60.30	
provements				
	-61	•61	.66	
Electricity Schemes	10,81.61	10,30.92	10,32-80	
Miscellaneous Compunity Pro-	3,71.51	4,47.11	4,66-20	
Extraordinary, including Community Pro-	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
jects, NES, and Local Development Works				
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON	101,12-63	109,77.49	110,68.54	
Olding Tolling Bill S. S.	101,12 05			
REVENUE ACCOUNT				
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE	(-)16.01	(-)1,35:97	(-)6.71	
ACCOUNT				

MYSORE

Area: 74,122 sq. miles	Population: 1,94,01,193	Capital: Bangalore
Principal language: Kannada		

Governor: His Highness Jaya Chamaraja Wadiyar					
	C	OUN	ICIL OF MINISTERS*		
Ministers					
B. D. Jatti	•		Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Commerce and Industries (excluding Cottage and Rural Industries).		
Kadidal Manjappa			Revenue, Land Tenure and Records, Stamps and Registration, Evacuee Property and Displaced Persons and Civil Liaison.		
H. K. Veeranna Gow	dh		Public Works and Electricity.		
T. Subramanya	**		Development, Rural Local Administration, Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Town Planning and Housing.		
T. Mariappa			Finance.		
H. M. Channabasapp	oa		Home, Anti-corruption and Efficiency Audit.		
K. F. Patil	••		Road Transport, Geology and Mines and Food.		
Mali Mariappa	••	•	Co-operation, Agricultural Debt Relief, Marketing, Warehousing and Weights and Measures.		
K. K. Hegde			Medical and Public Health.		
Anna Rao Ganamuk	hi		Education.		
N. Rachiah		••	Agriculture, Social Welfare, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes.		
H. S. Rudrappa		••	Forests, Game Sanctuaries and Conservation and Control of Wild Animals.		
B. Vaikunta Baliga		•••	Law, Welfare of Labour and National Employment Service.		
Veerendra Patil		• • •	Excise and Prohibition, Rural Industries, Handicrafts and Handlooms.		
Deputy Ministers					
Smt. Grace Tucker H. C. Linga Reddy M. N. Naghnoor Smt. Leelavati V. Ma J. H. Shamsuddin B. Basavalingappa	agadi		Education. Planning and Development. Public Works and Electricity. Rural Industries. Finance. Home.		
			Chief Secretary		
			R. J. Rebello		
		MY	SORE HIGH COURT*		
Chief Justice			S. R. Das Gupta		
Puisne Judges			N. Srinivasa Rao, H. Hombe Gowda,		
			A. R. Somanatha Iyer, M. Sadasivayya, K. S. Hegde, A Narayana Pai, Ahmed Ali Khan, Mir Iqbal Hussain,		
Advocate-General	/		B. M. Kalgate. G. R. Ethirajulu Naidu		
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*					
Chairman			K. N. Padmanabhaiah		
Members			Pampan Gowda, M. K. Appajappa		

*As on April 20, 1961.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: S.R. Kanthi

Deputy Speaker: L. H. Thimma Bovi

1.	Afzalpur: Anna Rao Ganamukhi (Con.)	40.	Chandrasekharapura: N. Hucha- masthy Gowda (Con.)
2.		41.	Chhannapatna: B. K. Puttaramiya (PSP)
4.	pa (Con.) Anekal: J.C. Ramaswami Reddy	42.	Chennagiri: Kundur Rudrappa (Con.)
	(Con.)	43.	Chickballapur: S. Muni Raiu
5. 6.	Ankola: R.G. Kamat (Con.) Arkalgud: Puttegowda (Ind.)	44.	(Con.) Chickballapur (R): A Muniyappa
7. 8.	Arsikere: A.R. Karisiddappa (Con.) Athani: J.B. Pawar (Ind.)	45.	(Con.) Chikmagalur: A. M. Basave Gow-
9.	Badami: V.H. Patil (Con.) Bagalkot: B.T. Murnal (Con.)	46.	da (PSP)
10.	Bagewadi: Smt. Sushilabai Hira-		Bovi (Con.)
12.	chand Shah (Con.) Baindur: Y. Manjaya Shetty	47.	Chicknaikanahalli: C. K. Rajaiah- setty (PSP)
10	(Con.)	48.	Chickpet: G.E. Hoover (Ind.)
13.	Bangalore North: K. V. Byregow-	49.	Chikodi: S.D. Kothavale (Con.)
14.	da (Con.) Bangalore North (R): Y. Rama-	51.	Chincholi: Veerendra Patil (Con.)
14.	krishna (Con.)	51.	Chintamani: M. C. Anjaneya Reddy (Con.)
15.	Bangalore South : A.V. Narasim-	52.	Chitradurga: G. Sivappa (Con.)
	hareddy (Con.)	53.	Chitradurga (R): G. Duggappa
16.	Bangalore South (R): B. Basava-	54.	(Con.)
17.	Bangarapet: E. Narayana Gowda	54.	Chitapur: Smt. Vijaya Raghaven- der Rao (Con.)
	(PSP)	55.	Coondapoor: V. Srinivas Shetty
18.	Basavanagudi: L. S. Venkaji Rao (Con.)	56.	(PSP) Cubbonpet: V. P. Deenadayalu
19.	Belgaum I: V. S. Patil (Ind.)		Naidu (Con.)
20.	Belgaum II: N. O. Samaji (Ind.)	57.	Davangere: K. T. Jambanna (PSP)
21.	Belgaum City: B. R. Sunthankar (Ind.)	58.	(Con.)
22.	Bellary: M. Gangappa (Ind.)	59.	Dharwar: M. B. Inamati (Con.)
23. 24.	Belur: B. N. Borannagowda (Con.) Belur (R): B. H. Lakshmaniah	60.	Dodballapur: T. Siddalingaiya (Con.)
24.	(Con.)	61.	Gadag: K. P. Gadag (Con.)
25.	Belthangady: D. Ratnavaram	62.	Gandasi: Smt. Dyavamma (Con.)
26.	Hegade (Con.) Bhadravathi: D. T. Seetarama Rao	63.	Gandhinagar: Smt. Nagarath- namma (Con.)
20.	(Con.)	64.	Gangavati: B. V. Desai (Con.)
27.	Bhalki: Balwant Rao (Ind.)	65.	Gauribidanur: K.H. Venkata Reddy
28.	Bhalki (R): B. Sham Sunder		(PSP)
	(Ind.)	66.	Gokak I: N. A. Karlingannavar
29.	Bidar: Maqsood Ali Khan (Con.)	67.	(Con.) Gokak II: A. R. Panchagavi
30. 31.	Bijapur: B. K. Nagur (Ind.) Rilgi: R. M. Desai (Con.)	07.	(Con.)
32.	Biligere: G. M. Chinnaswamy	68.	Gubbi: C. J. Muckkanappa (Ind.)
	(Ind.)	69.	Gulbarga: Mohamed Ali (Con.)
33.	Brahmavar: B. Jagajjeevandas Shetty (Con.)	70.	Guledgud: M. R. Pattanashetti Con.)
34.	Broadway: Mahmood Shariff (Con.)	71.	Gundlupet: Smt. K. S. Nagarath- namma (Ind.)
35.	Challakere: A. Bheemappa Naik (Con.)	72. 73.	Hadagalli: M.M. Pateel (Con.) Hangal: B.R. Patil (PSP)
36.	Challakere (R): T. Hanumaiah	74.	Harapanahalli: M. M. J. Sadyo- jathappaiah (PSP)
37.	(Con.) Chamarajanagar: U. M. Madappa	75.	Harapanahalli (R): M. Danappa (PSP)
20	(PSP) Chamarajanagar (R): B. Rachiah	76.	Harihar: M. Ramappa (PSP)
38.	Chamarajanagar (R): B. Rachiah (Con.)	77. 78.	Hosakote: S.R. Ramiah (Con.) Hosakote (R): Smt. Rukmaniam -
39.	Chamarajapet: Smt. Lakshmi- devi Rammanna (Con.)	79.	ma (Con.) Hassan: K.T. Dasappa (Ind.)

^{*}As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Lok Seva Sangh (LSS); Independent (Ind.)

Shiddavva Mailar 80. Haveri: Smt. (Con.) Hebbur: K. L. Narasimhiah (Con.) Holenarasipur: Y. Veerappa (PSP) Honawar: J.H. Shamsuddin (Con.) Honnali: H.S. Rudrappa (Con.) 82. 83. 84. Naik Honnali (R): A. S. Dudhya 85. (Con.) Shankarappa Hosadurga: B.S. 86. (PSP) Hospet: R. Nagan Gowda (Con.) Hirekerur: G.B. Shankar Rao Hirekerur : G.B. 88. Kenchappa (PSP) 99. Hiriyur: K. Kenchappa (PSP)
90. Hubli: M.R. Patil (Con.)
91. Hubli City: F.H. Mohsin (Con.)
92. Hukeri: M. P. Patil (Con.)
93. Hukeri (R): Smt. Champab Champabai Bhogale Piraji (Con.) Hulsur: Madhav Rao (PSP) Humnabad: M.S. 94. Kamtikar 95. (Con.) Hungund: S.R. Kanthi (Speaker) Hunsur: D. Devaraj Urs (Con) Hunsur (R): N. Rachiah (Con.) 96. 98. Indi: M.K. Surpur (Con.)
Indi(R): J.L. Kabadi (Con.) 100. Jamkhandi: B.D. Jatti (Con.) Jewargi: S. Sharangowda (Ind.) Kadur: D.H. Rudrappa (Con.)
Kalaghatgi: B.A. Desai (Ind.)
Kalgi: S.R. Patil (Con.)
Kalyani: Smt. Annapurna 102. 103. 104. 105. Annapurna Bai 106. Ragate (Con.) Kanakapura: M. Linge Gowda (PSP) 107. Kaup: F.X. Denis Pinto (Con.) 108. 109. Karkal: K.K. Hegde (Con.)
110. Karkal (R): Manjappa Ullal (Con.)
111. Karwar: S.D. Gaonkar (Con.) Khanapur: L.B. Birje (Ind.) 112. Kolar: D. Abdul Rasheed (Con.)
Kolar Gold Fields: M.C. Narasim-113. 114. 115. Kolar Gold Fields (R): C.M. Arumugham (Ind.)
116. Kollegal: T. Boriah (Con.)
117. Kollegal (R): Smt. Kempamma (Con.) Koppal: M.S. Patil (Con.) 118. Channa-119. Krishnarajanagar: H.M. basappa (Con.) M. K. Bomme 120. Krishnarajapet: Gowda (Con.) Cumta: Smt. V. V. Mirjankar 121. Kumta: (Con.) Kambli (Con.) 122. Kundgol: T.K. 123. Kunigal: T.N. Mudalagirigowda (Con.) 124. Kurugodu: Smt. Allum Sumangalamma (Con.) Kushtagi: E. Pundlikappa (Con.) 126. Lingsugar: Basangowda (Con.) 127. Maddur: H.K. Veeranna Gowdh (Con.) Mali Mariappa 128. Madhugiri: (Con.) 129. Madhugiri (R): R. Channigaramiah (Con.)

130. Magadi: T.D. Maranna (Con.)

(Con.)

132. Malavalli (R): M. swamy (Con.) Malleswaram: T. Parthasarthy 133. (Ind.) Malur: H.C. Linga Reddy (Con.) Mandya: G. S. Bommegowda 134. 135. (Ind.) Mangalore I: B. Vaikunta Baliga 136. (Con.) Mangalore II: Gajanan Pandit 137. (Con.) 138. Manvi: Smt. Basavarajeswari (Con.) Mallappa (Con.) 139. Mercara: K. Molakalmuru: S. Nijalingappa 140. (Con.) Muddebihal: P.G. Sidhanti (Con.) 141. Mudhol: N.B. Shah (Con.) 142. Mulbagal: B.L. Narayanaswamy 143. (Ind.) Mulgabal (R): J. Narayanappa 144. (Con.) Mundargi: C.S. Hulkoti (Con.) Mysore: K. Puttaswamy (Con.) Mysore City: K. Suryanaraya 145. 146. Suryanarayana 147. Rao (Con.) Mysore City North : A. Mohamed 148. Sait (Ind.) Nagamangala: T. Mariappa 149. (Con.) Nanjanagud: J. B. Mallaradhya 150. (PSP) Nargund: A.S. Patil (Con.) 151. Navalgund: R.M. Patil (Con.) 152. Nelamangala: Alur Hanuman-153. thappa (Con.) Nelamangala (R): M. Hanuman-154. thaiah (Con.)

Nipani: B.D. Naik (Ind.)

Pandavapura: B. Chamaih (PSP)

Paliyam: G. Venkataigowda (Ind.) 155. 156. 157. Panemangalore: K. Nagappa Alva 158. (Con.) Parasgad: S. B. Padaki (Ind.) 159. Devayya 160. Periyapatna: K.M. (Con.) Venkataramana Gowda Puttur: K. (Con.) 161. Subbaya Naik 162. Puttur (R) : S. (Con.) Hanuman-163. Ramanagaram: K. thaiya (Con.) Ramdurg: M.S. Pattan (Ind.)
Raibag: V.L. Patil (Ind.)
Raibag (R): S.P. Talwal 165. Talwalkar 166. (Ind.) Raichur: Syed Easa (Con.)
Raichur (R): G. Bhimanna (Con.)
Ranibennur: K.F. Patil (Con.)
Ranibennur (R): Smt. Sambrani 167. 168. 169. 170. Yallawwa (Con.) Ron: A.J.Doddameti (Con.) Sadalga: B.G. Khot (Ind.) Sagar: D. Mookappa (Con.) 172. 173. H.V. Koujalgi 174. Sampagaon I: Sampagaon II: M.N. Naghnoor (Con.) 175. M.Y. Ghorpade (Con.) (Con.) Sandur : Serum : 176. Lingappa Mallappa 177. 131. Malavalli: H. V. Veere Gowda (Con.) Serum (R): J.P. Sarwesh (Ind.) 178.

Mallikarjuna-

179.	Shahpur: Y. Virupakshappa	194.	Surathkal: K. Doomappa (Con.)
	(Con.)	195.	Talikot : K.A. Patil (PSP)
180.		196.	Tarikere: T.R. Parameshwarajah
		190.	
181.			(Con.)
	hav Rao (Con.)	197.	Thirthahalli: A. R. Badri Narayan
182.	Shirahatti: Smt Leelavati Venka-		(Con.)
	tesh Magadi (Con.)	198.	Tiptur: K.P. Revanasidappa (PSP)
183.	Shorapur: V. Kumar Naik (Con.)	199.	Tikota: C.J. Ambli (Con.)
184.	Sidlaghatta: J. Venkatappa (Ind.)	200.	T. Narasipur: M. Rajasekhara
185.	Sindgi: S.Y. Patil (Coh.)		Murthy (Con.)
186.	Sindhanur: B. Basawant Rao (Con.)	201.	Tumkur: G.N. Puttanna (PSP)
187.	Sira: T. Taregowda (Con.)	202.	Turuvekere: T. Subramanya (Con.)
188.	Sira (R): P. Anjanappa (Con.)	203.	Udipi: U.S. Nayak (PSP)
189.	Siruguppa: B.E. Ramaih (Con.),	204.	Ulsoor: Smt. Grace Tucker (Con.)
190.	Sirsi: R.K. Hegde (Con.)	205.	Virajpet: K.P. Karumbayya (PSP)
191.	Sravanabelgola: N.G. Narasimhe-	206.	Virupakshipur : S. Kariappa (Con.)
	gowda (PSP)	207.	Yadgir: B. Nadagowda (Ind.)
192.		The state of the state of	
1000	C: A C Chuncha Gowda	208.	Yelburga: Vacant
193.		209.	Nominated: F.W. Corbett
	(PSP)	209.	Nominated . 1. W. Coloct

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Cha	nirman: K.V. Narasappa		Dep	uty Chairman: B.G. Desh	pande
1.		slative mbly	31.	T.N. Kempahonniah	Local Authorities
2.	H. Basappa	,,	32.	P.M. Nadgouda	,,
3:	C.S. Balakrishna Gowda	,,	33.	K.V. Narasappa	"
4.	G.C. Boriah	,,	34.	S. Narasapaya	,,
5.	K.S. Channappa	,,	35.	G.B. Patil	,,
6.	B. Chikkannaswamy	,,	36.	K. Rangappa	,,
7.	M.P. Eswarappa	,,	37.	D.C. Shah	,,
8.	K. Kanthappa Shetty	,,	38.	K.T. Shamaiah Gowda	"
9.	Manik Rao Phulekar	"	39.	M.T. Srikantiah	"
10.	G.K. Mogali	,,	40.	R. Subbanna	,,
11.	Motensar Hegde Timmappa		47.	S.H. Thammaiah	,,
	Manjappa	,,	42.	C.H. Venkataramanappa	,,
12.	M. Mukunda	,,	43.	G.V. Anjanappa	Graduates.
13.	K.M. Nanjundappa	,,	44.	Balkrishna Gangadharrae	
14.	Narayanappa Konda	,,	0	Deshpande	
15.		,,	45.	Smt. M.R. Lakshamma	,,
16.	Raghavendrachar	,,	46.	V.C. Pavate	,,
17.	S.C. Sooryanarayana Chetty	,,	47.	M.V. Rama Rao	,,
18.	V.S. Timmareddi	,,	48.	M.L. Sreekantiah	, ,,
19.	Smt. S. Veeramma	,,	49.	B.V. Banumaiah	Teachers
20.	V. Venkatappa	,,	50.	Keshav Rao Nitturkar	,,
21.	G.V. Hallikere	,,	51.	B.B. Mamadapur	,,
. 22.	Ayyangonda Lingan Gowda	Local	52. 53.	S. Mukunda Rao V.R. Naidu	"
LL.	Auth	orities	54.	M.P.L. Sastry	"
23.	Azeez Sait	,,	55.	K. Balakrishna Rao	Nominated
24.	K. Channabasavana Goud	"	56.	S. Champa	.,
25.	S. Channiah	,,	57.	Gorur Ramaswamy Iyeng S.C. Nandimath	ar "
26.	V.S. Chatnalli	,,	58. 59.	Ramachandra Rao Junge	"
2000	S.C Edke		60.	L. Ramiah	"
27.	Haranahalli Ramaswamy	"	61.	Smt. Sumitrabai Tatyasa-	
28.	L.H. Hire Goudar	"	-	heb Nimbalkar	,,
29.		,	62.	Syed Abdul Rahman Tejsingh Rathod	,,
30.	H.F. Kattimani	"	63.	rejsingii Kathou	"

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit .	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Bangalore Dist.	3,081	21,27,061	Корра	335	41,406
	203	98,271	Mudigere	365	49,026
Anekal	26	7,78,977	Narasimharajapura	314	19,750
Bangalore Corpo-	20	1,10,211	Sringeri	45	10,282
ration Bangalore North	163	1,60,488	Tarikere	466	82,015
Bangalore South	229	1,41,222	Chitradurga Dist	4,185	8,68,370
Channapatna	206	1,31,403	A company of the comp		
Devanhalli	226	90,302	Challakere	854	1,24,990
Dodballapur	312	1,09,754	Chitradurga	477	1,38,354
Hoskote	260	1,12,130	Davangere	366	1,46,151
Kanakapur	589	1,68,789	Harihar	184 647	63,485
Magadi	338	1,36,442	Hiriyur Holakere	419	96,845 91,964
Nelamangala	257	1,06,514 92,769	TT J	517	87,328
Ramanagaram			Jagalur	377	70,237
Belgaum Dist.	5,091	16,46,395	Molakalmuru	295	49,016
Athani	744	1,85,609			
Belgaum	394	2,81,087	Coorg Dist	1,591	2,29,405
Chikodi	479	2,69,834	Mercara	566	57,128
Gokak	596	1,74,650	Somwarpet	386	69,912
Hukeri	382	1,74,414	Virajpet	638	1,02,365
Khanapur	675	98,872 1,24,935	21	5 202	
Parasgad	611	91,449	Dharwar Dist	5,303	15,75,386
Raibagh	470	90,051	Byadgi	168	58,853
Sampgaon	435	1,54,494	Dharwar	430	1,61,020
			Gadag	413	1,44,260
Bellary Dist.	3,825	7,73,712	Hangal	299	89,627
Bellary	652	1,84,929	Haveri	402 310	1,24,198 96,568
Hadagalli	578	1,01,961	Hirekerur	290	1,95,532
Harpanahalli	611	1,17,633	Kalghatgi	259	50,860
Hospet	384		Kundgol	235	68,817
Kudligi	703		Mundargi	336	48,963
Sandur	481	52,523	Nargund	176	33,313
Siruguppa	403	74,966	Navalgund	418	75,237
Bidar Dist	2,072	5,51,857	Ranebennur	362	1,20,813
Bhalki	500	1,40,454	Ron	476 344	1,27,874 98,004
D'I.	120	1,51,761	Shiggaon Shirhatti	367	81,447
Humnabad	592	1,68,285	Shirnatti		
Santpur	456	91,357	Gulbarga Dist	6,348	12,12,036
Bijapur Dist.	6,590	13,96,185	Afzalpur	514	72,152
			Aland	678	1,34,524
Badami	527	1,36,396	Chincholi	609	92,440
Bagalkot	352		Chitapur	691	1,45,058 1,86,446
Bagewadi	1 029		Gulbarga	664 746	91,214
Bijapur	227		Jevargi (Andola) Seram	365	82,988
Hungund	512		Shahpur	627	1,23,830
Indi	854		Shorapur	711	1,23,554
Jamkhandi	450	1,43,274	Yadgir	666	1,59,830
Muddebihal	570		Hosson Dist	2,638	7,15,135
Mudhol	349		Hassan Dist		
Sindgi	830		Alur	164	33,380 85,739
Chikmagalur Dist.	2,787	4,17,538	Arkalgud Arsikere	265 479	1,40,687
Chikmagalur	644		Belur	310	70,487
Kadur	555		Chennarayapatna	404	1,19,675
The second second					

^{*}Population figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1961. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of taluks (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Oinc					
	. 357	1,32,447	Mysore	303	95,039
Tassur	232	79,322	Nanjangud	372	1,70,145
Manjarabad .	407	53,398	Periapatna	333	72,725
Manjaraoud		5,17,780	T. Narsipur	222	1,35,016
Kanara Dist.	3,965		Yelandur	103	40,138
Ankola	348	48,181	Raichur Dist.	5,508	9,53,640
Bhatkal	129	50,053 36,516		505	
	278	74,490	Deodrug	595	89,815
***************************************	284	78,725	Gangavati	514	86,921 1,30,855
	235	77,457	Koppal	526	1,00,601
1 E CHITTEE	257	15,615	Kushtagi Lingsugur	720	1,11,658
A.F	333	41,777	16	740	1,04,724
Ditt out p	556	57,695	Raichur	500	1,49,593
51.51	732	18,159	Sindhnoor	628	
	508		Yelburga	545	
		11 00 075	a cioungu		
Kolar Dist	3,188		Shimoga Dist.	4,066	6,63,315
Bagepalli	361	70,042	Bhadravati	258	80,494
	237		Chennagiri	458	
Chikballapur	249		Honnali	338	
Chintamani	313		Hosanagar	539	37,514
	339		Sagar	749	71,580
Gudibanda	87		Shikaripur	342	
Kolar	305		Shimoga	409	C27 ET407-70 (C27 ET
Kolar Gold Fields City	30	1,39,004	Sorab	412	
Malue	249	89,774	Thirthahalli	483	60,083
Mulbagal	316		C UK D'	2.050	12 20 017
Sidlaghatta	265		South Kanara Dis	t. 3,250	13,30,917
Srinivasapur	321	84,542	Bantwal	307	
			Belathangadi	535	
Mandya Dist.	1,917	7,17,545	Coondapur	602	
Krishnarajpet	352	1,08,151	Karkal	529	
Malavalli	307		Mangalore	214	
Maddur	239	1,16,948	Puttur	697	The Part of the Control of the Contr
Mandya	277		Udipi	358	2,93,012
Nagamangala	402		Townless Diet	4,096	11,51,362
Pandavapura	214		Tumkur Dist.		
Srirangapatna	143	64,697	Chiknaikanhalli	413	91,889
Mysore Dist.	4,622	2 14,23,679	Gubbi	466	
			Koratagere	256	
Chamarajnagar	479			122	
Gundlupet Heggadevanakote	35:		Madhugiri	522	
Livnovin	70°		Pavagada	583	
Kollegal	1 07		Sira	303	94,142
Krishnarajnagar	1,076		Tumkur	403	
Mysore City	23			306	
		- 2,77,323	I UI UI UI UI UI		

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

(On Revenue Account)

		(in lakh.	s of rupees)
	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS Union Excise Duties Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax Estate Duty Taxes on Railway Fares Land Revenue (net) State Excise Duties Stamps Forest Registration Taxes on Vehicles Sales Tax Other Taxes and Duties Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net) Debt Services Civil Administration Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Govern-	3,61·89 5,33·20 13·25 56·34 4,66·10 3,01·16 2,04·50 6,04·13 31·68 3,10·00 8,12·30 1,98·00 38·48 2,80·34 26,04·70 1,78·50 2,34·98 6,10·47	3,68·11 5,33·44 17·47 61·37 4,58·84 2,94·67 2,09·00 6,87·86 32·41 3,45·00 8,43·33 2,25·56 45·98 2,92·55 26,10·35 1,67·50 2,20·45 7,34·83	3,73·38 4,96·26 16·92 55·63 4,84·54 2,95·11 2,18·00 6,92·93 32·80 3,65·00 9.21·14 2,38·87 9·39 2,63·82 21,73·61 42·30 1,39·38 18,19·95
ments Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	1,84 · 42	1,84.55	15·37 86,54·40
REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Rural Development Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works.	8,47·31 3,15·33 4,18·54 2,80·65 86·32 42·03 3,35·78 9·09 8·79 13,21·27 3,10·57 2,32·67 3,61·64 1,02·11 92·49 17,58·68 71·49 5,95·00 4,20·65 3,06·20	8,96·61 3,61·18 4,35·83 2,82·00 88·42 41·32 3,72·45 8·23 11·71 13,54·10 3,07·16 2,12·50 3,75·29 98·00 50·34 17,96·25 63·54 8,10·55 4,78·56 3,10·32	8,78·74 3,44·44 4,34·02 3,45·02 99·12 50·57 4,05·12 4·30 15·82 16,45·00 3,32·90 2,77·23 3,58·49 1,23·80 69·63 18,31·81 1,23·12 9,12·92 4,61·24 3,78·63
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	79,16.61	83,54.36	90,85.92
SURPLUS(+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)1,07.83	(—)21·09	()4,31 · 52

ORISSA †

Area: 60,162 sq. miles Pincipal language: Oriya	Population: 1,46,45	,946 Capital:	Bhubaneswar
1 incipation o			

Governor: Y. N. Sukthankar

Chief Secretary V. Ramanathan

ORISSA HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice Puisne Judges	R. L. Narasimham G. C. Das, S. B. Barman, Raj Kishore Das, J. K. Misra.
Advocate-General	B. Mohapatra.
	PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*
Chairman Members	G. B. Mishra M. L. Pandit, B. C. Pattanaik

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND SUB-DIVISIONS**

AREA AND			Popula-		Are	a in	Popula-
Unit		Area in sq. miles	tion	Unit		miles	tion
		2,495	11,06,012	Keonjhar Dist.		3,208	5,88,441
Balasore Dist.	70.0	1,076	4,47,270	Anandapur		539	1,63,719
Bhadrak	• •	263	78,730	Champua		612	1,36,355
Nilgiri		1,168	5,80,012	Sadar		2,065	2,88,367
Sadar		1,100					12,69,534
Bolangir Dist.		3,440	9,17,875	Koraput Dist.	••	9,864	2.05.000
Bolangir		868	2,61,724	Koraput Sadar		2,100	2,95,009
Patangarh		727	1,57,415	Nowrangpur	• •	5,572	6,86,390
Sonepur		882	2,41,413	Rayaghada		2,203	2,88,135
Titlagarh		935	2,57,323	Mayurbhani Dist.		4,022	10,28,825
Tittagatii				Bamanghaty		737	2,60,220
Cuttack Dist.		4,237	25,29,244	Kaptipada		418	1,45,142
Athgarh		556	2,04,483	Panchpir		761	1,83,444
Jajpur		1,115	6,22,530	Sadar		2,105	4,40,019
Kendrapara		977	5,26,472				4 5 6 905
Sadar		1,562	11,75,759	Phulbani Dist.	/	4,276	4,56,895
				Balliguda		2,173	2,03,639
Dhenkanal Dist.		4,181	8,39,241	Baudh	***	1,330	1,67,713
Angul		902	1,90,432	Khondmals	••	779	85,543
Athmalik		711	84,060	Puri Dist		4,002	15,72,262
Hindol		312	67,926	Bhubaneswar		225	1,63,562
Kamakhyanagar		865	1,76,563	Khurda		802	3,70,782
Pal-Lahara		450	40,799	Nayagarh		1,551	4,10,109
Sadar		598	1,86,711	Sadar		1,472	6,85,866
Talchèr		388	92,770	Dadai			
				Sambalpur Dist.		6,764	13,01,804
Ganjam Dist.		4,825	16,24,829	Bargarh		2,252	6,12,037
Berhampur		000	3,72,439	Deogarh		1,044	96,875
Chattrapur		977	4,71,528	Kuchinda		944	1,01,447
Ghumsur		1 601	5,20,871	Rairakhol		833	42,624
Parlakemidi		1 200	2,59,991	Sadar		1,692	4,48,821
							£ 50 000
Kalahandi Dist.		5,099	8,58,781	Sundargarh Dist.		3,751	5,52,203
Dharamgarh		2 177	4,14,904	Bonai		1,296	1,05,491
Nawapara		1 212		Panposh		711	1,61,451
Sadar		1 500		Sundargarh		1,781	2,85,261
Duduit		1,500	2,27,021		The state of the s		

[†] A proclamation was issued by the President on February 25, 1961, under Article 356 of the Constitution, taking over the administration of Orissa.

^{*}As on April 20, 1961.

^{**}Population figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1961. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of sub-divisions (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA (On Revenue Account)

(On Revenue A	ccounty	(in lakhs	of rupees)
	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates
	1900-01	1900-01	1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS Union Excise Duties Taxes on Income other than Corporation	2,62·47 1,96·88	2,66·61 2,37·27	2,68·86 3,03·89
Tax Estate Duty	7·25 22·53 2,93·41	7·74 24·55 2,87·34	$ \begin{array}{r} 11.00 \\ 22.00 \\ 3,50.42 \end{array} $
Land Revenue (net)	1,07·47 58·41 2,52·94	1,25·11 61·78 2,80·90	2,57·13 62·08 2,96·89
Registration	17·50 78·46 2,57·29	17·52 78·99 2,90·35	21·25 84·01 3,34·35
Other Taxes and Duties	76·21 8·53	61·45 (—)12·02	1,08·46 65·19
Debt Services Civil Administration Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	2,69·37 39·03	1,77·08 38·70	72·30 2,38·61 37·47
provements (net) Multi-purpose River Schemes Electricity Schemes	1,73·00 76·49 1,32·95 12,59·87	1,59·74 1,03·09 1,52·69 13,86·79	1,70·76 1,35·08 72·55 11,85·06
ments between Central and State Governments Community Development Projects, NES,	.50	2.27	2.64
and Local Development Works			
Extraordinary	10.00	10.00	10.00
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	36,67.29	38,24 · 73	41,10.00
REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	2,87·08 62·17	2,86·52 82·43	3,58·07 77·20
Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice	2,95·88 2,60·73 31·44	3,24·77 2,90·38 31·79	3,54·89 3,31·19 35·88
Jails	2,14·10 2·07	30·46 2,08·47 1·58	35·49 2,27·64 1·36
Scientific Departments Education	88·37 4,77·07 1,70·10	32·07 4,47·68 1,66·91	88·12 5;43·92 1,76·21 90·32
Public Health	88.63 1,15.31 67.52 62.22	1,02·30 1,14·54 70·92 51·99	1,77·00 88·68 74·28
Co-operation Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public	78·09 2,69·15 7,67·19	72·01 3,17·99 7,72·88	75·03 2,48·88 8,35·54
Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous	46·35 2,55·28	45·15 4,54·25	49·45 2,56·15
Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	3,46.05	3,27 • 10	4,03.65
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	40,17 · 59	42,59 · 19	45,28.93
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT () ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.	()3,50·30	()4,34·46	(-)4,18.93

PUNJAB

Area: 47,084 sq. miles Population: 1,61,34,890 Principal languages: Punjabi and Hindi	Capital: Chandigarh
1111107	

Governor: N. V. Gadgil

COUNC	CIL OF MINISTERS*		
Ministers	Portfolios		
Partap Singh Kairon	Chief Minister, General Administration including Publicity, Elections, Law and Order, Transport, Integration, Tribal Areas, Medical and Health.		
Gopichand Bhargava Mohan Lal	Finance, Planning, Statistics and Cottage Industries. Industries, Food and Supplies, Local bodies (excluding Panchayats), Jails, Justice, and Labour.		
Kartar Singh	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Forests.		
Gian Singh Rarewala	Irrigation and Power, Social Welfare and Scheduled Castes.		
Amar Nath Vidyalankar Gurbanta Singh	Education, Printing and Stationery and Languages. Community Development, Panchayats and Co- operatives.		
Birendra Singh Rao	Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation, Sports and Games.		
Surajmal	Public Works, Capital Project, and Housing		
Deputy Ministers			
Yashwant Rai	Local Self-Government, Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes, Harijan Welfare.		
Smt. Parkash Kaur	Health, Medical and Social Welfare.		
Yashpal	Education, Printing and Stationery and Languages.		
Dalbir Singh Banarsi Das	Community Projects and Irrigation and Power. Jails, Food and Supplies.		
Pratap Singh	Forests.		
Harbans Lal	Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Law and Order.		
Niranjan Singh Talib	Public Works, Capital Project, Public Health Engineering and Housing.		
Chief Parliamentary Secretary			
Hans Raj Sharma	Publicity.		
	Chief Secretary		
	E. N. Mangat Rai		
PU	NJAB HIGH COURT*		
Chief Justice	G. D. Khosla. D. Falshaw, S. S. Dulat, Mehar Singh, Tek Chand, K. L. Gosain, S. B. Capoor, R. P. Khosla, A. N. Grover, I. D. Dua, D. K. Mahajan, Jagjit Singh Bedi, Shamsher Bahadur, P. C. Pandit, Gurdev Singh.		
Advocate-General	S. M. Sikri		
PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*			
Cl:airman	J. S. Basur.		
Members	Achhra Singh, P. S. Jain, Abdul Majid Khan. D.D. Kapila.		

^{*}As on April 20, 1961.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

Speaker: Gurdial Singh D	hillo	n
--------------------------	-------	---

(Con.)

Deputy Speaker: Sarup Singh

Speaker. Gardiar Singir Billion	
1. Abohar: Sahi Ram (JS)	45. Gurgaon: Gajraj Singh (Con.)
2. Ajnala: Achhar Singh Chhina (CPI)	46. Guru Har Sahai: Bhaktawar Singh
3. Amb: Smt. Krishna Sethi (Con.)	(Con.)
4. Ambala Cantonment: Dev Raj	47. Hamirpur: Smt. Sarla Devi (Con.)
Anand (Con.)	48. Hamirpur (R): Rup Singh (Con.)
5. Ambala City: Abdul Ghaffar Khan	49. Hansi: Saroop Singh (Con.)
	50. Hansi (R): Dalbir Singh (Con.)
6. Amritsar City Civil Lines: Sarup	51. Hasanpur: Sumer Singh (Con.)
	52. Hissar City: Balwant Rai Tayal
Singh (Ind.) 7. Amritsar City East: Baldev Parkash	(Con.)
	53. Hissar Sadar: Smt. Sneh Lata
8. Amritsar Sadar: Waryam Singh	(Con.)
	54. Hoshiarpur: Balbir Singh (PSP)
9. Amritsar Sadar (R): Charan Singh	55. Hoshiarpur (R): Karam Chand
	(Con.)
10. Amritsar City West: Balramdas	56. Jagadhri: Amar Nath Vidyalankar
	(Con.)
Tandan (JS)	57. Jagadhri (R): Ram Prakash (Con.)
11. Anandpur: Balu Ram (Con.)	58. Jagraon: Smt. Har Parkash Kaur
12. Bahadurgarh: Sri Chand (Con.)	(Con.)
13. Barnala: Kartar Singh Diwana	59. Jaitu: Smt. Jagdish Kaur (Ind.)
(Con.)	60. Jatusana: Abhai Singh (Con.)
14. Batala: Gorakh Nath (Con.)	61. Jhajjar: Sher Singh (Ind.)
15. Beas: Sohan Singh Jalalusman	(n) ni i (n)
(Con.)	62. Jhajjar (R): Phul Singh (Con.) 63. Jind: Inder Singh (CPI)
16. Bhagapurana: Gurmit Singh (Con.)	THE TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PROP
17. Bhagapurana (R): Sohan Singh	
(Con.)	65. Jullundur City North-East: Lai Chand Sabharwal (JS)
18. Bhatinda: Harbans Lal (Con.)	66. Jullundur City South-West: Jagat
19. Bhiwani: Ram Kumar (Con.) 20. Butana: Chambal Singh (Con.)	Narain (Ind.)
21. Chandigarh: Niranjan Singh Talib	67. Kaithol: Smt. Om Prabha Jain (Con.)
	68. Kalanaur: Nanhu Ram (Ind.)
(Con.) 22. Dadri: Attar Singh (Con.)	69. Kangra: Amar Nath (Con.)
23. <i>Dadri</i> (<i>R</i>) : Sis Ram (Con.)	70. Kapurthala: Harnam Singh (Con.)
24. Dasuya: Kartar Singh (Con.)	71. Karnal: Ram Piara (Con.)
25. Dera Baba Nanak: Waryam Singh	72. Kartarpur: Karam Singh (Con.)
(Con.)	73. Kartarpur (R): Gurbanta Singh
26. Dera Gopipur: Mehar Singh (Con.)	(Con.)
27. Dharamsala: Hari Ram (Con.)	74. Khalra: Gurwaryam Singh (Ind.)
28. Dhariwal: Harbans Singh (Con.)	75. Kulu: Raghbir Singh (Con.)
29. Dhuri: Jasdev Singh (Con.)	76. Kulu (R): Jit Ram (Con.)
30. Dhuri (R): Jangir Singh (CPI)	77. Ludhiana City: Lajpat Rai (JS)
31. Faridkot: Mehar Singh (Con.)	78. Ludhiana North : Har Bhagwan
32. Fatehabad: Mani Ram Godara	Mandgil (Con.)
(Con.)	79. Ludhiana South: Ram Dayal Singh
33. Fatehgarh: Joginder Singh (Con.)	(Con.)
34. Fazilka: Radha Krishna (Con,)	80. Majitha: Smt. Parkash & Kaur
35. Ferozepur: Kundan Lal Bhandari	(Con.)
(Con.)	81. Malerkotla: Chanda Singh (Con.)
36. Ferozepur Jhirka: Mohammed Yasin	82. Malout: Prakash Singh (Ind.)
Khan (Con.)	83. Malout (R): Teja Singh (Ind.)
37. Ganaur: Lehri Singh (Con.)	84. Mansa: Harcharan Singh (Con.)
38. Garlishankar: Bhag Singh Canadian	85. Mansa (R): Kirpal Singh (Con.)
(CPI)	86 Moga · Jagrai Singh (Con.)
39. Garhshankar (R): Dasondha Singh	87. Mohindergarh: Nihal Singh (Coll.)
(Con.)	1 88. Mukerian: Ralla Ram (Con.)
40. Gharaunda: Multan Singh (Con.)	89. Mukerian (R): Guran Das (Con.)
41. Gohana: Bharat Singh (Ind.)	90. Muktsar: Harcharan Singh (Coll.)
42. Gohana (R): Chajju Ram (Con.)	91. Nabha: Balwant Singh (Con.)
43. Gurdaspur: Prabodh Chander (Con.)	92. Nakodar: Umrao Singh (Con.)
44. Gurdaspur (R): Sunder Singh	93. Nakodar (R): Sant Ram (Con.)
in our maspin (11). Dunder Dingh	Od N : 1 Codha Dom (Con)

^{*}As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Republican Party (RP); Independent (Ind.)

94. Naraingarh: Sadhu Ram (Con.)

95.	Naraingarh (R): Roshan Lal	127.	Samana: Bhupender Singh Mann
95.	(Con)	120	(Con.) Samana (R): Harchand Singh (Con.)
96.	Marnaul: Devki Nandan (Con.)	128. 129.	Sambhalka: Dharam Singh Rathi
97.	Nawanshahr: Harguranand Singh	129.	(Ind.)
	(Ind.)	130.	Sampla: Suraj Bhan (Con.)
98.	Nawanshahr (R): Jagat Rain (Con.)	131.	Samrala: Ajmer Singh (Con.)
99.	Nuh: Abdul Ghani (Ind.)	132.	Samrala (R): Jagir Singh (Con.)
100.	Nurmakal: Darbara Singh (Con.)	133.	Sangrur; Rajinder Singh (Con.)
101.	Nurpur: Ram Chandra (Con.)		Sarhali: Partap Singh Kairon (Con.)
102.	Pakka Kululi. Ilidel Siege	135.	Sadhaura: Dev Datt Puri (Con.)
	(Con.) Politica Kalan (R): Dhanna Singh	136.	Simla: Muni Lal (PSP)
103.	Pakka Kalah (16). Dalam	137.	Sirhind: Gian Singh Rarewala
	Gulshan (Ind.)	137.	(Con.)
104.	Palampur: Pratap Singh (Con.)	138.	Sirhind (R): Mihan Singh Gill (Con.)
105.	Palwal: Gurudutt (Con.)	139.	Sirsa; Devi Lal (Con.)
106.	Palwal (R): Bhule Ram (Con.)	140.	Sirsa (R): Kesra Ram (Con.)
107.	Panipat: Parma Nand (Con.)	141.	Sonepat: Sri Ram Sharma (Ind.)
108.	Pataudi: Mohan Lal (Con.) Pathankot: Bhagirath Lal (Con.)	142.	Sri Govindpur: Gurbachan Singh
109.	Patiala: Bhalindra Singh (Ind.)		Baiwa (Con.)
110.	Patti: Narain Singh Shahbazpuri	143.	Sultanpur: Atma Singh (Ind.)
111.	Tall. I ale	144.	Sunam: Mahesh Inder Singh
112	(Con.) Pehwa; Jagdish Chandra (Con.)		(Ind.)
112. 113.	Phagwara: Hans Raj Sharma (Con.)	145.	Sunam (R): Pritam Singh Sahoke
114.	Phillaur: Udham Singh (Ind.)		(Con.)
115.	Phul: Ram Nath Seth (Con.)	146.	Tarn Taran: Gurdial Singh Dhillon
116.	Pundri: Bhag Singh (Con.)		(Speaker)
117.	Rai: Hukam Singh (Con.)	147.	Tarn Taran (R): Niranjan Singh
118.	Raikot: Pal Singh Romi (Con.)		(Con.)
119.	Raikot (R): Bhag Singh (Con.)	148.	Thanesar: Banarsi Dass (Con.)
120.	Rajaund: Baru Ram (JS)	149.	Thanesar (R): Ran Singh (Con.)
121.	Raipura: Prem Singh (Con.)	150.	Tohana: Surajmal (Con.)
122.	Rewari: Smt. Sumitra Devi (Con.)	151.	Tosham: Chandar Bhan (Con.)
123.	Rohtak: Mangal Sen (JS)	152.	Una: Ram Krishan (CPI)
124.	Rupar: Sadhu Singh (Con.)		
125.	Rupar (R): Pratap Singh (Ind.)	153.	Zira: Gurdit Singh (Con.)
126.	Safidon: Sri Krishna (Con.)	154.	Zira (R): Smt. Jaswant Kaur (Con.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Ch	airman: S. Kapoor Singh			Deputy Chairman: Cha	ind Ram
1.	Balwant Rai Ahluwalia	Legislative	26.	Kalyan Singh Chaudhri	Local
2.	Birender Singh	Assembly			Authorities
3.	Chand Ram	,,	27.	Krishan Lal	•
4.		,,,	28.	Kundan Lal	"
5.		,,	29.	Lekhwati Jain	,
6.			30.	Prem Singh Lalpur	,,
7.		"	31.	Premsukh Das	,,
8.			32.	Raghuvir Sharan Sharma	,
9.		"	33.	Ranjit Singh	,,
10.			34.	Tek Chand	,,
11.		"	35.		.,,,
12.		"	36.		Graduates
	Mohan Lal	,,	37.		"
14.		,,	38.		,,
- 15	Prithvi Singh Azad	,,	39.		_ "
16.	Sahib Ram	",	40.	Chaman Lal	Teachers
17.	. Sultan Singh	,,	41.	Gurcharan Singh	"
18	Yash Pal		42.		,,
19	. Brish Bhan	Local	43.	Ude Singh Mann	. ,,
		Authorities	44.		Nominated
20		,,	45.	S. F. Deane	, ,
21	. Daya Krishan	,,	46.	Smt. Gian Kaur Vidyara	thi "
22			47.	Jodh Singh Bhai	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
23	. Gulab Singh	"	48.	Smt Pritipal Kaur Wasu	,,
		"	49.		"
24	Billigh	,,	50.		"
25	. Harindra Singh Sirohi	,,	51.	Yashwant Rai	"

^{*}As on April 20, 1961

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS*

Control of the Contro			1			The second	
Unit		Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit		Area in I sq. miles	Popula- tion
Ambala Dist.		2,303 †	10,17,254	Nawanshahar Phillaur		200 280	2,24,401 2,09,795
Ambala Jagadhri Kharar		399 489 415	2,99,845 2,10,372 1,92,887	Kangra Dist. Dera Gopipur		4,278† 495	
Nalagarh Naraingarh Rupar		272 442 286	52,042 1,22,906 1,39,202	Hamirpur Kangra Kulu		588 422 1,530	2,18,062 1,56,317 1,32,960
Amritsar Dist.			13,67,040	Nurpur Palampur		519 724	97,480 1,74,451
Ajnala Amritsar Patti		418 548 535	1,56,197 6,88,646 2,49,452	Kapurthala Dist.		630	2,95,071
Tarn Taran		474	2,72,745	Kapurthala Phagwara		525 118	2,08,475 86,596
Bhatinda Dist. Bhatinda		2,678† 1,252	7,86,889	Karnal Dist.		3,073	10,77,381
Faridkot Mansa		562 864	1,80,625 2,41,939	Kaithal Karnal		1,210 861	3,39,298 3,25,915
Ferozepur Dist			12,75,195	Panipat Thanesar		461 554	2,26,638 1,85,530
Fazilka Ferozepur		1,053 686	2,88,806 2,48,842	Lahaul and Spiti D	ist.	4,695†	12,728
Moga Muktsar		647 1,028	3,05,502 2,80,861	Ludhiana Dist.		1,323	8,07,418
Zira	•	494	1,51,184	Jagraon Ludhiana		420 565	2,08,646 4,22,047
Gurdaspur Dis	it	1,363	8,51,294	Samrala		344	1,67,725
Batala . Gurdaspur . Pathankot .		477 497 366	3,40,018 3,14,133 1,97,143	Mohindergarh Dis	t.	1,343 571	4,43,074 1,60,718
Gurgaon Dist.		2,368	9,67,664	Mohindergarh Narnaul		401 368	1,24,887 1,57,469
Ballab Garh Ferozepur Jhi Gurgaon Nuh		287 312 411 401	1,28,703 1,11,496 1,69,506 1,37,626	Patiala Dist. Nabha Patiala	••	1,889† 240 700	92,587 2,76,294
Palwal Rewari		382 555	1,64,760 2,55,573	Rajpura Sirhind	••	427 522	1,71,242 2,37,397
Hissar Dist.		5,391	10,45,645	Rohtak Dist.		2,329	11,22,046
Bhiwani Fetehabad Hansi Hissar		977 919 803 1,109	2,09,369 1,45,634 2,36,792 2,32,568	Gohana Jhajjar Rohtak Sonepat		553 814 517 447	2,31,749 3,24,431 3,12,058 2,53,808
Sirsa		1,639	2,21,282	Sangrur Dist.			11,11,594
Hoshiarpur Di	ist		10,94,022	Barnala		578	2,17,051
Dasuya . Garhshankar Hoshiarpur Una .		500 509 572 686	2,74,126 2,48,042 2,73,560 2,98,294	Jind Malerkotla Narwana Sangrur	••	471 517 576 889	1,69,644 2,51,609 1,69,985 3,03,305
Jullundur Dis	t	1,334	10,55,600			223 1	
		389 364	4,59,069 1,62,335	Kandaghat		214	60,027 46,150

^{*}Population figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1961. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of tehsils are those furnished by the State Government.

†Figure furnished by the State Government.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB

(On Revenue Account)

		(in tak)	is of rupees)
	Budget	Revised	Budget
	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates
	1960-61	1960-61	1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS Union Excise Duties Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax Estate Duty Taxes on Railway Fares Land Revenue (net) State Excise Duties Stamps Forest Registration Taxes on Vehicles Sales Tax Other Taxes and Duties Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	3,78·70	3,76·83	3,86·70
	2,20·73	3,68·80	3,42·55
	9·55	13·32	13·32
	1,02·67	1,11·84	1,11·84
	5,09·50	4,47·85	4,62·83
	5,46·90	5,48·64	5,39·43
	2,10·95	2,33·30	4,08·05
	1,03·18	1,09·75	1,01·28
	48·00	48·00	48·54
	79·80	88·95	93·82
	6,25·31	7,21·30	7,16·68
	3,87·46	4,12·62	4,46·87
	1,22·26	1,49·88	1,45·05
Debt Services	4,74·26	4,70·00	5,32·29
	7,65·11	7,28·08	4,86·45
	1,14·21	1,05·47	76·22
	2,50·39	1,65·90	2,15·26
	4,60·40	5,51·51	4,54·80
	3,89·36	2,50·68	7,89·12
ments between Central and State Governments Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works Extraordinary	1,32·91 10·25 59,41·90	1,41·31 57·15 61,01·18	5·42 63,76·52
REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical. Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries and Supplies	4,77·54	4,52·35	5,65.88
	2,11·00	2,01·69	2,34.39
	3,51·17	4,47·45	3,55.00
	3,20·69	3,14·57	3,66.47
	69·80	71·48	74.15
	58·23	72·20	62.18
	4,94·13	5,08·28	5,28.54
	3·85	4·92	2.24
	12,02·45	11,24·28	12,77.31
	2,87·35	2,70·30	3,29.06
	1,81·84	1,78·58	1,68.15
	1,90·09	1,77·06	2,21.76
	83·56	75·98	1,17.42
	90·08	79·61	1,04.80
	1,38·57	1,30·96	1,99.90
Miscellaneous Departments	7,30·24 2,39·53	51·14 5,46·14 13,05·49 2,43·37	1,10·06 6,16·64 8,50·82 2,87·88
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)1,69.05	(-)1.:4.67	(-)96·13

RAJASTHAN

Principal languages: Rajasthani and Hindi

Capital: Jaipur

Governor: Gurmukh Nihal Singh

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Ministers Portfolios

Mohan Lal Sukhadia ... Chief Minister, General Administration, Political, Appointments, Planning and Development, Education, Mines and mineral-based Industries.

Haribhau Upadhyaya ... Finance, Community Development, Village Industries and Panchayats.

Ram Kishore Vyas Home, Law and Transport.

Damodar Lal Vyas ... Revenue, Devasthan Department, Relief and Rehabilitation and Famine Relief.

Badri Prasad Gupta ... Medical and Public Health, Stationery and Printing, Legislative Assembly and Elections and Labour.

Nathu Ram Mirdha Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation and Food.

Sampat Ram Municipalities and Forests.

Bheekha Bhai Irrigation except Rajasthan and Bhakra Canal Projects, and Ayurveda.

Rikhab Chand Dhariwal .. Industries except mineral-based industries, Civil Supplies and Social Welfare.

Harish Chandra .. Buildings, Roads and Power.

Ramchandra Chaudhry ... Excise and Taxation and Bhakra and Rajasthan Canal Projects.

Deputy Ministers

Poonam Chand Vishnoi ... Education and Finance.

Daulat Ram Agriculture and Irrigation.

Barkatullah Planning (Co-ordination), Power, State Enterprises and Technical Education.

Chief Secretary

B. Mehta

RAJASTHAN HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice Sarjoo Prasad

Puisne Judges J. S. Ranawat, D. S. Dave, I. N. Modi, D. M. Bhandari, J. Narayan, L. M. Changani, C. B. Bhargava,

B. P. Beri.

Advocate-General .. G. C. Kasliwal

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman V. V. Narlikar

Members L. L. Joshi, S. L. Ahuja.

^{*}As on April 20, 1961.

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

1. Abu: Dalpat Singh (RRP) 2. Ahore; Madho Singh (Con.) 2. Ahore; Madho Singh (Con.) 3. Ajmer (City East: Mahendra Singh Pawar (Ind.) 5. Aklera: Sampatraj (Con.) 6. Aklera: Sampatraj (Con.) 6. Aklera: Sampatraj (Con.) 7. Alwar: Chhotu Singh (Con.) 9. Amber (R): Harti Shanker Sidhant Shastri (Con.) 9. Amber (R): Harti Shanker Sidhant Shastri (Con.) 10. Asind: Parasram Maidaring (Con.) 11. Aspuri: Bhogi Lal Pandya (Con.) 12. Bagidora (R): Nathuram (Con.) 13. Bairait; Mukti Lal Modi (Ind.) 14. Bali: Moti (Ind.) 15. Bali (R): Deva (Con.) 16. Bali (R): Deva (Con.) 17. Balotra (R): Rawartram Nahal (Con.) 18. Banatiki: Bishambhar Nath Joshi (Con.) 19. Banera: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) 20. Bansur: Badri Prasad (Gon.) 21. Banan (R): Smt. Anandi (Con.) 22. Baran: Dalip Singh (Con.) 23. Baran (R): Smt. Anandi (Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beewn: Sugan Chand (Con.) 29. Beyum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 20. Beyana: Shibhan Singh (Con.) 21. Baran (R): Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 22. Baran: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 23. Bhilwara: Smit, Kamla Bai (Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 27. John (R): Amathory (Con.) 28. Bewara: Singh (RRP) 29. Beyum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 20. Beyana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 21. Churu: Mohar Singh (Con.) 22. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 23. Chidrorarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 24. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 25. Dagana: Smt. (Con.) 26. Chiman (R): Ramana Lal Harit (Con.) 27. Chiman (R): Ramana (Con.) 28. Chiman (R): Ramana (Con.) 29. Chiman (R): Ramana (Con.) 29. Degana: Smt. (Con.) 20. Chiman (R): Ramana (Con.) 20. Chiman (R): Ramana (Con.) 21. Chiman (R): Ramana (Con.) 22. Chiman (R): Ramana (Con.) 23. Chiman (R): Ramana (Con.) 24. Dag: Marishchandra (Con.) 25. Chiman (R): Ramana (Con.) 26. Chiman (R): Ramana (Con.) 27. Chiman (R): Ramana (Con.) 28. Chiman (R): Ramana (Con.) 29. Chiman (R): Ramana (Con.) 20. Chiman (R): Ramana (Con.) 20. Chiman (R): Raman	St	peaker: Ram Niwas Mirdha	D	eputy Speaker: Niranjannath Acharya
1. Advis. Datable Singh (Con.) 2. Ahore: (Diy East: Mahendra Singh Pawar (Ind.) 3. Afner City East: Mahendra Singh Pawar (Ind.) 4. Afner City West: Arjan Das (Ind.) 5. Aklera (R): Bhairon Lal (Con.) 6. Aklera (R): Bhairon Lal (Con.) 6. Aklera (R): Bhairon Lal (Con.) 8. Amber: Sahdeo (Con.) 8. Amber: Sahdeo (Con.) 10. Asnaci: Parasram Maidaring (Con.) 11. Application (R): Nathuram (Con.) 12. Bagildora (R): Nathuram (Con.) 13. Bagildora (R): Nathuram (Con.) 14. Bagilis Moti (Ind.) 15. Bali (R): Deva (Con.) 16. Balire: Moti (Ind.) 17. Balare: Anope Singh (RRP) 18. Banawar (R): Mogji (Ind.) 19. Banatik al: Bishambhar Nath Joshi (Con.) 19. Banatik			52.	Dudu: Narendra Singh (RRP)
5. Anione City East; Mahendra Singh A Jimer City West: Arjan Das (Ind.) 4. Ajmer City West: Arjan Das (Ind.) 5. Aklera: Sampatraj (Con.) 6. Aklera: Sampatraj (Con.) 6. Aklera: Sampatraj (Con.) 7. Alwar: Chotu Singh (Con.) 9. Amber (R): Hari Shanker Sidhant Shastri (Con.) 10. Asind: Parasram Maidaring (Con.) 11. Aspar: Bhorg Lal Pandya (Con.) 12. Bagidora (R): Nathuram (Con.) 13. Bairali; Mukti Lal Modi (Ind.) 14. Bali: Moti (Ind.) 15. Bali (R): Deva (Con.) 16. Balotra (R): Rawatram Nahal (Con.) 17. Balotra (R): Rawatram Nahal (Con.) 18. Banawar (R): Rama (Con.) 19. Banera: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) 19. Banera: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) 20. Bansur: Badri Prasad Gupta (Con.) 21. Banswara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 22. Baran: Dalip Singh (Con.) 23. Baran (R): Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beeum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 29. Beeum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 20. Beim: Subedar Singh (S) 21. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 22. Baran: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 23. Bilim: Fatch Singh (IS) 24. Bilkaner (Ty: Murlidhar (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (Con.) 26. Bundis Ringh (Con.) 27. Chilabra (R): Danna Lal Harit (Con.) 28. Chilabra (R): Danna Lal Harit (Con.) 29. Cheltorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 20. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 21. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 22. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 23. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 24. Churu: (R): Rawata (Con.) 25. Chabra: Daya Krishna (IS) 26. Chabra: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 27. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 28. Chabra: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 29. Cheltorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 29. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 29. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 29. Cheltorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 29. Cheltorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 29. Cheltorgarh: Lal Singh (Shar) 20. Chongar Singh (Ind.) 21. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 22. Churu: R): Assar (Con.) 23. Chabra: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 24. Churu: R): Rawata (Con.) 25. Chabra: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 26. Chabra: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 27. Cheltorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 28.		At and Madho Singil (Coll.)	53.	Dudu (R): Laduram Sulaniya (JS)
Pawar (Ind.) A Alprae City West: Arjan Das (Ind.) A Alprae City West: Arjan Das (Ind.) A Alprae (R): Bhairon Lal (Con.) A Alvaer: Chhotu Singh (Con.) A Amber (R): Harison Lal (Con.) A Amber (R): Harison Lal (Con.) A Amber (R): Harison Maidaring (Con.) A sind: Parasram Maidaring (Con.) Bagidora (R): Nathuram (Con.) Balora (R): Sortan (Con.) Balora: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) Balora: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) Bansur: Badri Prasad Gupta (Con.) Bansur: Badri Prasad Gupta (Con.) Bansur: Badri Prasad Gupta (Con.) Banswar (R): Sortan (S): Marit Lal Yadava (Con.) Banswar (R): Sortan (S): Marit Lal Yadava (Con.) Baran (R): Sortan (S): Marit Lal Yadava (Con.) Bayona: Sribhan Singh (Con.) Behori: Chandre Singh (Ish.) Beharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) Bhim: Fatch Singh (Ish.) Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) Bhim: Fatch Singh (Con.) Behori: Chandre Singh (S) Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) Bhim: Fatch Singh (Con.) Behori: Chandra Singh (Con.) Behori: Chandra Singh (Con.) Behori: Singh (S) Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) Bhim		Amer City East: Mahendra Singh		Dungargarh: Daulat Ram (Con.)
4. Ajmer City West: Arjan Das (Ind.) 5. Aklera (R): Bhairon Lal (Con.) 6. Aklera (R): Bhairon Lal (Con.) 7. Alwar: Chhotu Singh (Con.) 8. Amber: Sahdeo (Con) 8. Amber: Sahdeo (Con) 9. Amber: Sahdeo (Con.) 10. Asimir: Parasram Maidaring (Con.) 11. Aspur: Bragar Maidaring (Con.) 12. Bagidora (R): Nathuram (Con.) 13. Bairath; Mukti Lal Modi (Ind.) 14. Bali: Moti (Ind.) 15. Bali (R): Deva (Con.) 16. Balotra (Ap): Rawatram Nahal (Con.) 17. Bagidora (R): Nathuram (Con.) 18. Bandiki: Bishambhar Nath Joshi (Con.) 19. Banner: Teimal Bapna (Con.) 19. Banner: Teimal Bapna (Con.) 20. Banner: Badri Prasad Gupta (Con.) 21. Barawara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 22. Baron: Alips Singh (Con.) 23. Baron (R): Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayona: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayona (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Bewar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 29. Beyun: Sugan Chand (Con.) 29. Beyun: Sugan Chand (Con.) 20. Bailwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 21. Bayona (R): Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 22. Baron: Fatch Singh (S) 23. Bilmara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Bilmara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 26. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 27. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 28. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Con.) 29. Chilorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 21. Daya (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 22. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 23. Chilorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 24. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 25. Chilorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 26. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 27. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 28. Chabra (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 29. Chilorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 29. Daga: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 29. Daga: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 29. Daga: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 20. Chonta (R): Rawata (Con.) 21. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 22. Churu: R): Rawata (Con.) 23. Chilorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 24. Churu: R): Rawata (Con.) 25. Chalora (R): Rawata (Con.) 26. Chalora (R): Rawata (Con.) 27. Chalora (R	3.	Danier (Ind.)		Dungarpur (R): Balmukand (Ind.)
5. Aklera: Sampatraj (Con.) 6. Aklera: (R): Bhairon Lal (Con.) 7. Alwar: Chhotu Singh (Con.) 8. Amber (R): Hari Shanker Sidhant Shastri (Con.) 9. Amber (R): Hari Shanker Sidhant Shastri (Con.) 10. Asind: Parasram Maidaring (Con.) 12. Bagidora (R): Nathuram (Con.) 13. Bagidora (R): Nathuram (Con.) 14. Bagit: Moti (Ind.) 15. Badi (R): Deva (Con.) 16. Badi (R): Deva (Con.) 17. Balora (R): Rawatram Nahal (Con.) 18. Badikui: Bishambhar Nath Joshi (Con.) 19. Banera: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) 20. Bansur: Badri Prasad Gupta (Con.) 21. Banswara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 22. Baran: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) 23. Baran (R): Smt. Anandi (Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 20. Bahim: Fatch Singh (Ind.) 21. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 22. Bran: Subedar Singh (Con.) 23. Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) 24. Billara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer (Con.) 26. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 27. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Billara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 20. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 21. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 22. Bran: Subedar (R): Chabra: Daya Krishna (IS) 23. Billara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 24. Billara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 25. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 26. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (IS) 27. Karanpur: Smt. Satwant Kaur (Con.) 28. Karanpur: Smt. Satwant Kaur (Con.) 29. Beymi: Sugan Chand (Con.) 20. Cholara: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 21. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 22. Churu: (R): Rawata (Con.) 23. Brishchandra (Con.) 24. Churu: (R): Rawata (Con.) 25. Chidara: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 26. Chabra: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 27. Chabra: Paya Krishna (IS) 28. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 29. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 20. Cholara: Satuant Kala (Con.) 21. Churu: Robara (Ind.) 22. Churu: (R): Rawata (Con.) 23. Brishchandra (Con.) 24. Churu: (R): Rawata (Con.) 25. Chabra: Paya (R): Gordha Singh (Ind.) 26. Chabra: Paya (R): Gordha Singh (Ind.) 27. Chabra: Paya (R): Gor	1	Aimer City West: Arjan Das (Ind.)	56.	
6. Aklera (R): Bhairon Lair (Con.) 7. Alwar: Chhotu Singh (Con.) 8. Amber: Sahdeo (Con.) 9. Amber: Sahdeo (Con.) 1. Aspur: Bhogi Lal Pandya (Con.) 1. Aspur: Bhogi Lal Pandya (Con.) 1. Begidara (R): Nathuram (Con.) 1. Belit (R): Deva (Con.) 1. Belit (R): Deva (Con.) 1. Belit (R): Deva (Con.) 1. Belotra: Anope Singh (RRP) 1. Belotra: Anope Singh (RRP) 1. Belotra: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) 1. Benar: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) 1. Benar: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) 1. Benar: Subedar Singh (Con.) 1. Benari: Subedar Singh		Aldara: Samnatral (COII.)		
7. Alwar: Chhotu Singh (Con.) 8. Amber (R): Hart Shanker Sidhant Shastri (Con.) 9. Amber (R): Hart Shanker Sidhant Shastri (Con.) 10. Asind: Parasram Maidaring (Con.) 11. Aspur: Bhogi Lal Pandya (Con.) 12. Bagidora (R): Nathuram (Con.) 13. Bagidora (R): Nathuram (Con.) 14. Badi: Moti (Ind.) 15. Bali (R): Deva (Con.) 16. Balotra: Anope Singh (RRP) 17. Balotra (R): Rawatram Nahal (Con.) 18. Bandikui: Bishambhar Nath Joshi (Con.) 19. Banswara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 21. Banswara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 22. Baran: Dalip Singh (Con.) 23. Barar (R): Mogji (Ind.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 26. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Bewen: Sugan Chand (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 20. Behror: Chander Singh (S) 31. Bharaphur: Hott Lal (Ind.) 32. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 33. Bhime Fatch Singh (IS) 34. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (IS) 38. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal (Con.) 40. Chohram: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 40. Chohram: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Daya (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Daya (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 44. Daya (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Dausa (R): Daloma (Con.) 46. Dausa (R): Dausa (R): Jain (Ind.) 47. Chiru: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 52. Guda Malandi: Ramkianha (Con.) 53. Hawamahal: Ramkishore Vyas (Con.) 64. Hanumangarh: Ram Chandra (Con.) 65. Hawamahal: Ramkishore Vyas (Con.) 67. Hindoli (R): Mawari Singh (RP.) 69. Jaiva: Manak Chand (Con.) 69. Jaiva: Manak Chand (Con.) 70. Jahra Ramyarh (R): Ramsishore Vyas (Con.) 71. Jamva Ramgarh: Doongarsi Dass (Ind.) 72. Jamva Ramgarh: Nami Lal Agava (Con.) 73. Jayal: Manak Chand (Con.) 74. Jaharapatan: Jayendra Singh (Con.) 75. Jamva Ramgarh: Ram Chandra (Con.) 76. Jahapara: Hukam Singh (Con.) 77. Jahapara: Satish Chandra (Con.) 80. Kapasin:	1000	Ablora (R): Bhairon Lai (Coil.)		
8. Amber: Sahdeo (Con.) 9. Amber (R): Hari Shanker Sidhant Shastri (Con.) 9. Aspur: Bhopi Lal Pandya (Con.) 11. Aspur: Bhopi Lal Pandya (Con.) 12. Bagidora (R): Nathuram (Con.) 13. Badrah: Mukti Lal Modi (Ind.) 14. Bali: Moti (Ind.) 15. Bali (R): Deva (Con.) 16. Balotra: Anope Singh (RRP) 16. Balotra: Anope Singh (RRP) 17. Balotra: Anope Singh (RRP) 18. Banawara (R): Rawatram Nahal (Con.) 19. Banera: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) 19. Banera: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) 19. Banera: Badri Prasad Gupta (Con.) 19. Barawara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 19. Barawara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 19. Barawara (R): Mospi (Ind.) 19. Barawara (R): Mospi (Ind.) 19. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 19. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 19. Beyam: Sugan Chand (Con.) 19. Beharapur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 19. Bilim: Fatch Singh (Is) 10. Bilimera: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 10. Chabra: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 10. Chabra: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 10. Chabra: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 11. Aspur (Brigolian (Con.) 12. Brigolian (R): Mospi (Ind.) 12. Brigolian (R): Mospi (Ind.) 12. Brigolian (R): Mospi (Ind.) 13. Brigolian (R): Mospi (Ind.) 14. Bali: Mospi (Ind.) 15. Bali (R): Deva (Con.) 16. Balic (R): Modulal (Con.) 16. Hindoli: (R): Modulal (Con.) 17. Hindoli (R): Modulal (Con.) 18. Jaisalmer: Hukam Singh (Con.) 19. Jaisalmer: Hukam Singh (Con.) 19. Jaisalmer: Hukam Singh (Con.) 19. Jaisalme		Alwar. Chhotu Singh (Con.)	100	
9. Amber (R): Hart Shanker Sidnate Shastri (Con.) 10. Asind: Parasram Maidaring (Con.) 11. Aspur: Bhogi Lal Pandya (Con.) 12. Bagidora (R): Nathuram (Con.) 13. Bagiarh: Mukti Lal Modi (Ind.) 14. Bali: Moti (Ind.) 15. Bali (R): Deva (Con.) 16. Balotra: Anope Singh (RRP) 17. Balotra (R): Rawatram Nahal (Con.) 18. Bandikui: Bishambhar Nath Joshi (Con.) 19. Banera: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) 20. Bansur: Badri Prasad (Gupta (Con.)) 21. Banswara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 22. Baran (R): Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.) 23. Baran (R): Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.) 24. Baran: Dalip Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana: R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beawer: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 20. Bikiner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 20. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 21. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 22. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 23. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 24. Barin: Subedar Singh (S) 25. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 26. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 27. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (IS) 28. Chinabra (R): Daya Krishna (IS) 29. Keri: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 210. Banswara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 211. Bharathapur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 212. Baran (R): Mogji (Ind.) 22. Baran (R): Mogji (Ind.) 23. Baran (R): Mogji (Ind.) 24. Barin: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 26. Hindoli (R): Laxman (Con.) 27. Hawamahal: Ramkishore Vyas (Con.) 28. Hawamahal: Ramkishore Vyas (Con.) 29. Jalore: Narpat Singh (RP.) 20. Jalore: (R): Modulal (Con.) 21. Jamva Ramparh: Doongarsi Dass (Ind.) 22. Jamva Ramparh: Mack Con.) 23. Baran (R): Mogji (Ind.) 23. Jayal: Manak Chand (Con.) 24. Barin: Sharma (Con.) 25. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 26. Hindoli (R): Mawarali (Con.) 27. Jamva Ramparh: Doongarsi Dass (Ind.) 28. Karami: Narpara: Lal Sampara (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 20. Bethor: Chander Singh (Son.) 21. Baran (R): Manak Chand (Con.) 22. Baran (R): Mogji (Ind.) 23. Bhilwara: Sharma (Con.) 24. Baran (R): Manak Chand (Con.) 25. Baran (R): Mogji (Ind.) 26. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 2		Ambar: Sahdeo (Con)		Ganganagar: Dev Nath (Con.)
Shastri (Con.) 1. Aspur: Bhopi Lal Pandya (Con.) 1. Bagidora (R): Nathuram (Con.) 1. Bagidora (R): Nathuram (Con.) 1. Badishi Mukti Lal Modi (Ind.) 1. Bali: Moti (Ind.) 1. Banswara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 2. Baran: Dalip Singh (Con.) 2. Baran: Subedar Singh (Con.) 2. Baran: Singh (RRP) 2. Barana: Singh (RRP) 2. Barana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 2. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 2. Bayana: Srij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 3. Bhim: Fatch Singh (Is) 3. Bhimer: Tan Singh (Ran) 3. Bhim: Fatch Singh (Is) 3. Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) 3. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 3. Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) 3. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 3. Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) 3. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 3. Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) 3. Bhilwara: Smit. Kamla Bai (Con.) 3. Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) 3. Bhilwara: Smit. Sharma (Con.) 3. Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) 3. Bhilwara: Smit. Shaman (Con.) 3. Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) 3. Bhilwara: Smit. Shaman (Con.) 3. Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) 3. Bhilwara: Bhail Shaman (Con.) 3. Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) 3. Bhilwara: Bhail Shaman (Con.) 3. Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) 3. Bhilwara: Bhail Shaman (Con.) 3. Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) 3. Bhimara: Bhail Shaman (Con.) 3. Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) 3. Bhimara: Bhail Shaman (Con.) 3. Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) 3. Bhimara: Bhail Shaman (Con.) 3. Bhim: Fatch Singh (S) 4. Bagid Malax Chand (Con.) 5. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 5. Barmer:		Amber (R): Hari Shanker Sidhant		
10. Aspur: Bhogi Lal Pandya (Con.) 12. Bagidora (R): Nathuram (Con.) 13. Bagirah: Mukti Lal Modi (Ind.) 15. Bali: Moti (Ind.) 16. Balotra: Anope Singh (RRP) 17. Balotra (R): Deva (Con.) 18. Bandikii: Bishambhar Nath Joshi (Con.) 19. Banera: Teimal Bapna (Con.) 20. Bansur: Badri Prasad Gupta (Con.) 21. Banswara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 22. Baran: Dalip Singh (Con.) 23. Baran (R): Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Bezwar: Brij Mohan Lal (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 21. Bhim-Fatch Singh (S) 21. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 22. Baran: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 23. Bhim-Fatch Singh (S) 24. Bhim-Fatch Singh (S) 25. Chlabra: Daya Krishna (S) 26. Chotrogarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 27. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 28. Charu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 29. Chlabra: Ramdhand; Con.) 20. Barmer: Tan Singh (Con.) 21. Barnswara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 22. Baran: Subedar Singh (Con.) 23. Barane: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (Con.) 26. Bayana (R): Mogji (Ind.) 27. Jamwa Ramgarh: Doongarsi Dass (Ind.) 28. Bezwar: Stija Moham Lal (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 30. Bhim-Fatch Singh (S) 31. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 32. Brim-Fatch Singh (S) 33. Bhim-Fatch Singh (S) 34. Bhim-Fatch Singh (Con.) 35. Blilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Chlabra: Quy Kishna (Kamlaan (Con.) 37. Jayal: Manak Chand (Con.) 38. Jayal: Manak Chand (Con.) 39. Kama: Nathi Singh (Con.) 31. Jayal: Manak Chand (Con.) 31. Jayal: Manak Chand (Con.) 32. Jayal: Manak Chand (Con.) 33. Brim-Fatch Singh (S) 34. Jayal: Manak Chand (Con.) 35. Jayal: Manak Chand (Con.) 36. Jahris Chandra Singh (Con.) 37. Jahrya Ramgarh: Poongars Dass (Con.) 38. Jayal: Manak Chand (Con.) 39. Jayal: Manak Chand (Con.) 31. Jayal: Manak Chand (Con.) 31. Jayal: Manak Chand (Con.) 32. Jayal: Manak Chand (Con.) 33. Brim-Fatch Singh (Con.) 34. Jayal: Manak Chand (Con.) 35. Jahrya Ramgarh: Poongari Dass (Con.) 36		Shactri (Con.)		
11. Aspur: Bhogi Lal Pandya (Con.) 12. Bagidora (R): Nathuram (Con.) 13. Bairath: Mukti Lal Modi (Ind.) 14. Baii: Moti (Ind.) 15. Bail (R): Deva (Con.) 16. Balotra: Anope Singh (RRP) 16. Balotra: Anope Singh (RRP) 17. Balotra: Rawatram Nahal (Con.) 18. Bandikui: Bishambhar Nath Joshi (Con.) 19. Banera: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) 19. Banera: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) 20. Bansur: Badri Prasad Gupta (Con.) 21. Banswara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 22. Baran: Dalip Singh (Con.) 23. Baran (R): Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beewar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 20. Behilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 21. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 22. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 23. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 24. Bhikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 25. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 26. Budai: Brijisundar Sharma (Con.) 27. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (IS) 28. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (IS) 29. Chiru: Mohar Singh (Con.) 29. Lagana: Samt Gama Lal Harit (Con.) 20. Beavar: Brij Mohan Lal (Con.) 21. Banswa Ramgarh: Madan (Con.) 22. Jamwa Ramgarh: Madan (Con.) 23. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 24. Bari: Subcara (R): Con.) 25. Barmara: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana: Srib (Con.) 27. Jodhpur City I: Anand Singh (Con.) 28. Karachi: Rijindrapal (Ind.) 29. Kama: Nathi Singh (Ind.) 20. Chiru: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 21. Sama (R): Con.) 22. Jamwa Ramgarh: Madan (Con.) 23. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 24. Bari: Subcara (R): Con.) 25. Barmara: Tan Singh (Son.) 26. Bayana: Srib (RRP) 27. Jaharia (Con.) 28. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 20. Beta (R): Tanana (Con.) 21. Bara (R): Con. 22. Jamwa (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 23. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 24. Churu: Mohar Singh (Con.) 25. Chiru: Mohar Singh (Con.) 26. Maria (R): Con. 27. Chabbra: Prisad (Con.) 28. Karauli: Rrijendrapal (Ind.) 29. Ketri: Ryin Manonop	10.	Asind Parasram Maidaring (Con.)		Guda Malandi: Ramdhan (Con.)
12. Bagidora (R): Nathuram (Con.) 13. Bairari; Mukti Lal Modi (Ind.) 14. Bali: Moti (Ind.) 15. Bali (R): Deva (Con.) 16. Balotra: Anope Singh (RRP) 17. Balotra (R): Rawatram Nahal (Con.) 18. Bandikii: Bishambhar Nath Joshi (Con.) 19. Banera: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) 20. Bansur: Badri Prasad Gupta (Con.) 21. Banswara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 22. Baran: Dalip Singh (Con.) 23. Baran (R): Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana (R): Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.) 27. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Shama (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 29. Befum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 20. Bahwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 21. Banswara (R): Murlidhar Vasa (Ind.) 22. Baran: Phairon Singh (Con.) 23. Brim: Fatch Singh (IS) 24. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 25. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 26. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 27. Johnhara: Daya Krishna (JS) 28. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 29. Chittorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 21. Day: Harishchandra (Con.) 22. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 23. Brim: Fatch Singh (Ind.) 24. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 25. Bandi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 26. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 27. Johnhara: Daya Krishna (JS) 28. Chhabra: (R): Mohammed (Con.) 29. Chittorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 29. Chittorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 20. Chotham: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 21. Day (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 22. Karani: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 23. Marani: Prijendrapal (Ind.) 24. Churu (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 25. Bandi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 26. Brima (R): Manak Chand (Con.) 27. Johnhara: Daya Krishna (JS) 28. Karani: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 29. Karani: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 29. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 29. Kekri: Ris Ram Ola (Con.) 29. Kekri: Ris Ram Chandra (Con.) 29. Kekri: Ris Ram Chandra (Con.) 29. Kekri: Ris Ram Chandra (Con.) 29. Kekri: Ris Ramola (Con.) 29. Kekri: Ris Ramola (Con.) 29. Kekri: Ris Ram Kana Singh (Ind.) 29. Kekri: Ris Ramola (Con.) 29. Kekri: Ris Ra		Aspur Bhogi Lal Pandya (Con.)		Gudha: Shiv Nath Singh (Con.)
13. Bairath; Mott (Ind.) 14. Bali: Mott (Ind.) 15. Bali (R): Deva (Con.) 16. Balitra: Anope Singh (RRP) 17. Balotra: Anope Singh (RRP) 18. Bandra: Ris: Rawatram Nahal (Con.) 18. Bandkai: Bishambhar Nath Joshi (Con.) 19. Banera: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) 20. Banswar: Badir Prasad Gupta (Con.) 21. Banswara: Ris: Prasad Gupta (Con.) 22. Baran: Dalip Singh (Con.) 23. Baran (R): Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 20. Behror: Chander Singh (IS) 31. Bharappur: Hott Lal (Ind.) 32. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 33. Bhim: Fateh Singh (IS) 34. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (IS) 38. Chhabra: Chaya Krishna (Son.) 39. Chidtorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (IS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Ohar (Gon.) 47. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 48. Kekri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 49. Megan: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 40. Choru: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 46. Hindoli: Rhawmaris Indali (Con.) 47. Jalore (R): Amrit Lal Yadava (Con.) 48. Jalore (R): Amrit Lal Yadava (Con.) 49. Jalore (R): Amrit Lal Yadava (Con.) 40. Kapasir: Bhawanak Con.) 40. Jalore (R): Amrit Lal Yadava (Con.) 41. Jalore (R): Amrit Lal Yadava (Con.) 42. Jauwa Ramgarh: Con.) 43. Jalore (R): Amrit Lal Yadava (Con.) 44. Jalore (R): Amrit Lal Yadava (Con.) 45. Jalore (R): Amrit Lal Yadava (Con.) 46. Jalore (R): Amrit Lal Yadava (Con.) 47. Jalore (R): Amrit Lal Ya		Ragidora (R): Nathuram (Con.)	64.	
14. Balli: Moti (Ind.) 15. Bali (Rp:) Deva (Con.) 16. Balotra: Anope Singh (RRP) 17. Balotra (R): Rawatram Nahal (Con.) 18. Bandikii: Bishambhar Nath Joshi (Con.) 19. Banera: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) 20. Bansur: Badri Prasad Gupta (Con.) 21. Banswara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 22. Baran: Dalip Singh (Con.) 23. Baran (R): Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 20. Bhim: Fatch Singh (IS) 31. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 32. Bhiwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 33. Bhimerather: The Singh (IS) 34. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vass (Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chiabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 38. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Con.) 40. Choktam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (Con.) 46. Dausa (R): Gajja (Ind.) 47. Daegan: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deegan: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 52. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.) 53. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.) 54. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.) 55. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.)	13.	Bairath; Mukti Lal Modi (Ind.)		Chowdnary (Con.)
Bailora: Anope Singh (RRP) 17. Baiotra (R): Rawatram Nahal (Con.) 18. Bandikui: Bishambhar Nath Joshi (Con.) 18. Bandikui: Bishambhar Nath Joshi (Con.) 20. Bansur: Badri Prasad Gupta (Con.) 21. Baras: Con.) 22. Baran: Dalip Singh (Con.) 23. Baran (R): Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chander Singh (Sp.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chander Singh (Sp.) 29. Begum: Singh (Con.) 29. Begum: Singh (Con.) 29. Begum: Singh (Con.) 29. Begum: Singh (Con.) 29. Behror: Chander Singh (Sp.) 29. Beithar (Con.) 29. Bejthar (Con.) 29. Bilkaner (City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 29. Bilkaner (City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 29. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Con.) 29. Bayana: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 29. Daya: Harishchandra (Con.) 29. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 29. Daya: Ramparh: Madan (Is) 29. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 29. Churu (R): Rawa	14.	Bali: Moti (Ind.)		Hawamanai: Kamkishore Vyas (Con.)
17. Balotra (R): Rawatram Nahal (Con.) 18. Bandikui: Bishambhar Nath Joshi (Con.) 19. Banera: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) 21. Bansur: Badri Prasad Gupta (Con.) 22. Baran: Dalip Singh (Con.) 23. Baran (R): Mogji (Ind.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Baran (R): Smt. Anandi (Con.) 26. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 21. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 21. Bhim: Fateh Singh (JS) 22. Bhim: Fateh Singh (S) 23. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 24. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 25. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 26. Budi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 27. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 28. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Con.) 29. Chittorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 20. Chontam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 21. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 22. Brawa (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 23. Biliwara: Smt. Chambara (Con.) 24. Barishichandra (Con.) 25. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 26. Budi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 27. John Bazar: Satish Chandra Agarwal (JS) 28. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 29. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 29. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 29. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 29. Kekri: Ry: Mahadeo Prasad Nanka (Con.) 29. Kekri: Ry: Mahadeo Prasad Nanka (Con.) 29. Kekri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 29. Kekri: Ry: Mahadeo Prasad Nanka (Con.) 29. Kekri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 29. Kekri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 29. Kotah: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 29. Kotah: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 29. Kushalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 29. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 29. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 29. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.)	15.	Bali (R): Deva (Con.)		Hindoli: Bhanwarlal (Con.)
Bandikui: Bishambhar Nath Joshi (Con.) Bansur: Badri Prasad (Con.) 19. Bansur: Badri Prasad (Con.) 21. Banswara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 22. Baran: Dalip Singh (Con.) 23. Baran (R): Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 29. Bejum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 29. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Id.) 29. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 29. Chabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Con.) 29. Chabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Con.) 29. Chabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Con.) 29. Chabra (R): Chama (Con.) 29. Chabra (R): Chama (Con.) 29. Chabra (R): Rama (Con.) 29. Chabra (R): Chabra	16.	Balotra: Anope Singh (RRP)	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
(Con.) 10. Bansur: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) 11. Banswara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 12. Baran: Dalip Singh (Con.) 13. Baran (R): Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.) 14. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 15. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 16. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 17. Janwa Ramgarh: Doongarsi Dass (Ind.) 18. Jayal: Manak Chand (Con.) 18. Jayal: Manak Chand (Con.) 19. Jayal: Manak Chand (Con.)	17.	Balotra (R): Rawatram Nahal (Con.)		
19. Bansera: Tejmal Bapna (Con.) 20. Bansur: Badri Prasad Gupta (Con.) 21. Banswara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 22. Baran: Dalip Singh (Con.) 23. Baran (R): Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 20. Beyam: Sugan Chand (Con.) 21. Bahiwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 22. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 23. Bihiwara: Singh (Sharaptur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 24. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 25. Bilana: Bhairon Singh (Sharaptur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 26. Biliwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 27. John Bazar: Satish Chandra Agarwal (JS) 28. Bilana: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 29. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 29. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 29. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Con.) 29. Chhabra: Nathina (JS) 29. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 29. Chabra: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 29. Chabra: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 29. Chabra: Nathina (Son.) 29. Chabra: Nathina (JS) 29. Chirury (R): Rawata (Con.) 29. Chabra: Nathina (Son.) 29. Chabra: Nathi Singh (Ind.) 29. Chirury (R): Rawata (Con.) 29. Karanpur: Smt. Satwant Kaur (Con.) 29. Kekri (R): Hazarilal Bakolia (Con.) 29. Khetri (R): Manroop (Ind.) 29. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 29. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 29. Kishangarh: Smt. Chandra Kala (Con.) 29. Kishangarh: Smt. Chandra Kala (Con.) 29. Ketri (R): Manroop (Ind.) 29. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 29. Kishangarh: Smt. Chandra Kala (Con.) 29. Kumbhalgarh: Smt. Manohar (Con.) 29. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.)	18.		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	
20. Bansur: Badri Prasad Gupta (Con.) 21. Banswara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 22. Baran: Dalip Singh (Con.) 23. Baran (R): Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barrer: Tan Singh (RP) 26. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 30. Behror: Chander Singh (IS) 31. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 32. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 33. Bhim: Fateh Singh (IS) 34. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chabra: Daya Krishna (IS) 38. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (IS) 39. Chelabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (IS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Jamwa Ramgarh: Doongarsi Dass (Ind.) 48. Kari: Wanak Chand (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 40. Deegana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.)			70.	
(Con.) 1. Banswara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 22. Baran: Dalip Singh (Con.) 23. Baran (R): Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 30. Behror: Chander Singh (Is) 31. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 32. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 33. Bhim: Fateh Singh (Is) 34. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (IS) 38. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Con.) 39. Chkttorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu: (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Dama Ramgarh: Madan Singh (Is) 46. Daussa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Jadhpur City I: Anand Singh (Con.) 48. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 49. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu: (R): Rametandra (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Rametandra (Con.) 45. Dama Ramgarh: Madan Singh (Is) 46. Daussa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Jadhpur City I: Anand Singh (Con.) 48. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 49. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Rametandra (Con.) 45. Dama Ramgarh: Madan Singh (Is) 46. Daussa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Jadhpur City II: Barkatullah Khan (Con.) 48. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 49. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 40. Chiotham: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 45. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadh		Banera: Tejmai Bapna (Con.)	71	
21. Banswara (R): Mogji (Ind.) 22. Baran: Dalip Singh (Con.) 23. Baran (R): Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 20. Behror: Chander Singh (JS) 31. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 32. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 33. Bhim: Fatch Singh (JS) 34. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 38. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 39. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag: (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: (R): Gaijia (Ind.) 47. Jahunjhunu: Narottam Lal Joshi (Con.) 48. Kapasin: Bhawani Singh (Ind.) 49. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Con.) 42. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag: (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: (R): Gaijia (Ind.) 47. Jahunjhunu: Narottam Lal Joshi (Con.) 48. Kapasin: Bhawani Singh (Ind.) 49. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu: (R): Ramata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: (R): Gaijia (Ind.) 47. Jahunjhunu: Narottam Lal Joshi (Con.) 48. Kapasin: Bhawani Singh (Ind.) 49. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 49. Ketri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Kharatii (R): Umed Lal (Con.) 42. Keri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 43. Kotari: Ram Baa (Con.) 44. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 45. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 46. Dausa (R): Gaijia (Ind.) 47. Kama: Nathi Singh (Ind.) 48. Karauli: Ry: Umed Lal (Con.) 49. Ketri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 40. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 43. Dain Haribat (Con.) 44. Dausa: Ram	20.		- /1.	
22. Baran: Dalip Singh (Con.) 23. Baran (R): Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 30. Behror: Chander Singh (JS) 31. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 32. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 33. Bhim: Fatch Singh (JS) 34. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 38. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Cor.) 49. Chottam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Manak Chand (Con.) 48. Karani: Narottam Lal Joshi (Con.) 49. Kama: Nathi Singh (Ind.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Jodhpur City II: Barkatullah Kban (Con.) 48. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 49. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (Is) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Kharanii: Benaram (Ind.) 48. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 49. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 40. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 41. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 42. Kuru (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 43. Kotah: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 44. Dawas (R): Gaija (Ind.) 45. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Kharanii: National Ramara (Con.) 48. Karanii: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 49. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 40. Kekri: Ram Karan Singh (Is) 40. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 41. Kharanii: National Ramara (Con.) 42. Karanipar: Smt. Satwant Kaur (Con.) 43. Karanii: Riisara Bhawai (Con.) 44.			72	
23. Baran (R): Smt. Anandi Devi (Con.) (Con.) (Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana: R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 30. Behror: Chander Singh (JS) 31. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 32. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 33. Bhim: Fatch Singh (JS) 34. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 38. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Con.) 40. Chutu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Dausa (R): Gajja (Ind.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deega: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 52. Jugal Manak Chand (Con.) 74. Jhalrapatan: Jayendra Singh (Con.) 75. Junnhumu: Narottam Lal Joshi (Con.) 76. Jodhpur City II: Barkatullah Khan (Con.) 77. Jodhpur City II: Barkatullah Khan (Con.) 78. Johhpur City II: Barkatullah Khan (Con.) 88. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 88. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 88. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 88. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 88. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 88. Kharchi: Renaram (Ind.) 88. Kharchi: Renaram (Ind.) 89. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 89. Khetri (R): Manootop (Ind.) 80. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 81. Kapasin: Rhawani Shankar (Con.) 82. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 88. Kharchi: Renaram (Ind.) 89. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 89. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 89. Khetri (R): Manootop (Ind.) 89. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 89. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 89. Khetri: Ram Karan Singh (Is) 89. Kotah: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 89. Kushalgarh: Shri Manach (Con.) 89. Kamanita: Shri Manach (Con.) 89. Kamanita: Shri Manach (Con.) 89. Kamanita: Shri		Banswara (R): Mogji (IIId.)	12.	
(Con.) 24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 30. Behror: Chander Singh (JS) 31. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 32. Bhim: Fateh Singh (JS) 33. Bhim: Fateh Singh (JS) 34. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 38. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Cor.) 39. Chittorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Jahrapatan: Jayendra Singh (Con.) 48. Johin: Rair City I: Anand Singh (Con.) 49. Kapasin (R): Johri Bazar: Satish Chandra Agarwaf (US) 40. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 41. Chiru (R): Mario (Con.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Jahrapatan: Jayendra Singh (Con.) 48. Kapasin: Rhara Singh (Ind.) 49. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 81. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 82. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 83. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 84. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 85. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 86. Kekri (R): Hazarilal Bakolia (Con.) 87. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 88. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 89. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 81. Kapasin: Rhawani Shankar (Con.) 82. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 83. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 84. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 85. Kekri (R): Hazarilal Bakolia (Con.) 86. Kekri (R): Hazarilal Bakolia (Con.) 87. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 88. Kekri: Hari Bhau 99. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 89. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 90. Kishanpole: Smt. Chandra Kala (Con.) 91. Kishanpole: Smt. Chandra Kala (Con.) 92. Kishanpole: Smt. Chandra (Rivar Dt.) (Rivar		Baran: Dalip Singh (Con.)	72	
24. Bari: Subedar Singh (Con.) 25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 30. Behror: Chander Singh (IS) 31. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 32. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 33. Bhim: Fatch Singh (JS) 34. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 38. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 39. Chidtorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag (R): Ramatandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramatandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Dausa (R): Gajja (Ind.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 52. Barmer: Tan Singh (Con.) 53. Johin Jodhpur City I: Anand Singh (Con.) 76. Jodhpur City II: Barkatullah Kban (Con.) 78. Johni Bazar: Satish Chandra Agarwaf (JS) 79. Kama: Nathi Singh (Ind.) 80. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 81. Kapasin: R): Jai Chand (Con.) 82. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 83. Karauli: Rjiendrapal (Ind.) 84. Karauli: R): Umed Lal (Con.) 85. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 86. Kekri (R): Hazarilal Bakolia (Con.) 87. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 88. Kharchi: (R): Manroop (Ind.) 89. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 91. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 92. Kishanpole: Smt. Chandra Kala (Con.) 93. Kotah: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 94. Kotputli: Ram Karan Singh (JS) 95. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 96. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 97. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.)	23.		122	
25. Barmer: Tan Singh (RRP) 26. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 30. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 31. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 32. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 33. Bhim: Fateh Singh (JS) 34. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (IS) 38. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Cor.) 39. Cluttorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu: (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (IS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 52. Bayana: Sribhandra (Con.) 53. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 54. Bayana: City II: Barkatullah Kban (Con.) 55. Kama: Nathi Singh (Ind.) 68. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 88. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 88. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 88. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 89. Kekri: Gh: Hazarilal Bakolia (Con.) 81. Kapasin (R): Jai Chand (Con.) 82. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 83. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 84. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 85. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 86. Kekri (R): Hazarilal Bakolia (Con.) 87. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 88. Kharchi (R): Mahadeo Prasæd Nanka (Con.) 89. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 90. Khetri (R): Mahadeo Prasæd Nanka (Con.) 91. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 92. Kishangarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 93. Kotah: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 94. Kotputli: Ram Karan Singh (JS) 95. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 96. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 97. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.)	24			
26. Bayana: Sribhan Singh (Con.) 27. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 39. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 31. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 32. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 33. Bhim: Fateh Singh (JS) 34. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 38. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Con.) 39. Chittorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Mohan (Ind.) 47. Johipur Citiy II: Barkatullah Khan (Con.) 48. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 49. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Johipur Citiy II: Anand Singh (Con.) 48. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 49. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 46. Kekri: Benaram (Ind.) 47. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 48. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 49. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 40. Chotam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Karanpur: Font. Satish Chandra Agarwal 46. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 47. Johir Bazzar: Satish Chandra Agarwal 48. Karanli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 48. Karanli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 48. Karanli: Brijendrapal 49. Ketri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 49. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 40. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 41. Churu: R): Ramchandra (Con.) 42. Churu (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 43. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 44. Katauli: R): Umed Lal (Con.) 45. Kekri: Hari Bha			15.	
27. Bayana (R): Gordhan Singh (Con.) 28. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 30. Behror: Chander Singh (JS) 31. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 32. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 33. Bhim: Fatch Singh (JS) 34. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 38. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Cor.) 39. Chittorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 40. Chortam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Dausa (R): Gajja (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Johhpur Ctity II: Barkatullah Khan (Con.) 48. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 49. Mara: Nathi Singh (Ind.) 40. Chirticgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Con.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dags: Harishchandra (Con.) 45. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.)		Payana: Sribban Singh (Con)	76	
28. Beawar: Brij Mohan Lal Sharma (Con.) 29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 30. Behror: Chander Singh (JS) 31. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 32. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 33. Bhim: Fatch Singh (JS) 34. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 38. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Con.; 39. Chittorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 40. Chontam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 45. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Chand (Con.) 47. Jodhyner Citiy II: Barkatullah Khan (Con.) 48. Kama: Nathi Singh (Ind.) 88. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 88. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 88. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 88. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 89. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 90. Khetri (R): Manroop (Ind.) 89. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 90. Khetri (R): Mahadeo Prasad Nanka (Con.) 91. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 92. Kishanpole: Smt. Chandra Kala (Con.) 93. Kotah: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 94. Kotputli: Ram Karan Singh (JS) 95. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 96. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 97. Kama: Nathi Singh (Ind.) 88. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 88. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 88. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 88. Kherri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 89. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 90. Khetri (R): Mahadeo Prasad Nanka (Con.) 91. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 92. Kishanpole: Smt. Chandra Kala (Con.) 93. Kotah: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 94. Kotapuli: Ram Karan Singh (JS) 95. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 96. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 97. Kama: Nathi Singh (Ind.) 88. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 88. Kherii: Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 89. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 90. Khetri (R): Manroop (Ind.) 89. Khetri: Ram Karan Singh (Con.) 91. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 92. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 93. Kotah: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 94. Korputli: Ram Karan Singh (Con.)	27	Payana (P): Gordhan Singh (Con)	70.	
(Con.) 30. Behror: Chander Singh (JS) 31. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 32. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 33. Bhim: Fatch Singh (JS) 34. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 38. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 39. Chktorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 45. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 52. Chard: Sugan Chand (Con.) 53. Kama: Nathi Singh (Ind.) 54. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 58. Kapasin: Bhawani Shankar (Con.) 88. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 88. Karauli: Rijendrapal (Ind.) 89. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 86. Kekri (R): Hazarilal Bakolia (Con.) 87. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 88. Kharchi (R): Manroop (Ind.) 89. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 90. Khetri (R): Mahadeo Prasad Nanka (Con.) 91. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 92. Kishanpole: Smt. Chandra Kala (Con.) 93. Kotah: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 94. Kotputli: Ram Karan Singh (JS) 95. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 96. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 97. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokult Chand (Con.)		Paguar: Prij Mohan I al Sharma	77	
29. Begum: Sugan Chand (Con.) 30. Behror: Chander Singh (JS) 31. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 32. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 33. Bhim: Fateh Singh (JS) 34. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 38. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Con.) 39. Chittorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 40. Chotnam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag: (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Dausa (R): Gajja (Ind.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.)	20,		11.	
30. Behror: Chander Singh (JS) 31. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 32. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 33. Bhim: Fatch Singh (JS) 34. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 38. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Con.) 39. Chittorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.)	29		78	
31. Bharatpur: Hoti Lal (Ind.) 32. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 33. Bhim: Fatch Singh (JS) 34. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 38. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Cor.) 39. Chitorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Daeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.)			10.	
32. Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con.) 33. Bhim: Fatch Singh (JS) 34. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 38. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Cor.) 39. Chlitorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.)		Rharatnur: Hoti I al (Ind.)	79	
33. Bhim: Fatch Singh (JS) 34. Bikaner City: Murlidhar Vyas (Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 38. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Cor.) 39. Chittorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Daeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.)		Bhilwara: Smt. Kamla Bai (Con)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Sikaner (Ind.) Silara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) Silara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) Silara: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) Silara: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) Silara: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) Silara: Daya Krishna (JS) Silara: Brijendrapal (Ind.) Silara: Brijendra: Brijendra: Silara: Brijendra: Silara: Brijendra: Silara: Brijendra: Silara: Brijendra: Si			3.1 (E) (SX-50-595)	
(Ind.) 35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 38. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Con.) 39. Chittorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 40. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 41. Churu: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 48. Karauli: Brijendrapal (Ind.) 88. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 87. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 88. Kharchi: (R): Manroop (Ind.) 89. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 90. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 91. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 92. Kishanpole: Smt. Chandra Kala (Con.) 93. Kotah: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 94. Kotputli: Ram Karan Singh (JS) 95. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 96. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 97. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.): Bhola Nath (Con.) 98. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.)			100000	Karanpur: Smt. Satwant Kaur
35. Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.) 36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 38. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Con.) 39. Chlatorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 40. Deegana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Chand: Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 48. Kekri: Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (Con.) 49. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 40. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Kharchi: R): Manroop (Ind.) 44. Manroop (Ind.) 45. Kekri (R): Hazarilal Bakolia (Con.) 46. Kekri (R): Hazarilal Bakolia (Con.) 47. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 48. Kharchi: R): Manroop (Ind.) 48. Kharchi: R): Manroop (Ind.) 49. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 40. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 41. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 42. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 43. Karauli: R): Umed Lal (Con.) 44. Karauli: R): Umed Lal (Con.) 45. Kekri (R): Hazarilal Bakolia (Con.) 48. Kharchi: Riminary (Ind.) 49. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 40. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 41. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 42. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 43. Kharchi: Riminary (Ind.) 44. Karauli: R): Umed Lal (Con.) 45. Kekri (R): Hazarilal Bakolia (Con.) 46. Kekri (R): Manroop (Ind.) 47. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 48. Kharchi: Riminary (Ind.) 48. Kharchi: Riminary (Ind.) 48. Karauli: Riminary (Ind.) 49. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 40. Khetri: Riminary (Ind.) 40. Khetri: Riminary (Ind.) 41. Karuulii: Ram Karal (Ind.) 42. Kharchi: Riminary (Ind.)				
36. Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.) 37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 38. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Cor.) 39. Chhitorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.)	35.	Bilara: Bhairon Singh (Con.)	83.	
37. Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS) 38. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Corr) 39. Chttorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 48. Kherchi (R): Manroop (Ind.) 49. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 40. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 41. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 42. Churu (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 48. Kharchi (R): Manroop (Ind.) 49. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 49. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 49. Kotputli: Ram Karan Singh (JS) 40. Chand (Con.) 41. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 42. Churu (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Kekri (R): Hazarilal Bakolia (Con.) 47. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 48. Kharchi (R): Manroop (Ind.) 49. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 49. Kotputli: Ram Karan Singh (JS) 40. Khetri: Bonaram (Ind.) 41. Churu: Bohata (Con.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (Con.) 46. Kekri (R): Hazarilal Bakolia (Con.) 47. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 48. Kharchi (R): Manroop (Ind.) 48. Kharchi (R): Manroop (Ind.) 49. Khetri: Bhou Upadhyaya 40. Con.) 49. Khetri: Bhou Upadhyaya 40. Con.) 40. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 41. Churu (R): Ram Clauri (R): Manroop (Ind.) 48. Kharchi (R): Manroop (Ind.) 49. Khetri (R): Manroop (Ind.) 49. Khetri (R): Manroop (Ind.) 40. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 41. Churu (R): Rawata (Ind.) 42. Khetri (R): Manroop (Ind.) 43. Khetri (R): Manroop (Ind.) 44. Kherri (R): Manroop (Ind.) 45. Lacharatam (Ind.) 46. La	36.	Bundi: Brijsundar Sharma (Con.)	The state of the s	Karauli (R): Umed Lal (Con.)
38. Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit (Cor.) 39. Chittorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 48. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 49. Lishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 40. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 41. Churu (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 42. Churu (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 48. Kharchi (R): Manroop (Ind.) 49. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 49. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 49. Kotputli: Ram Karan Singh (JS) 40. Khetri (R): Manroop (Ind.) 41. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 42. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 43. Dausa (R): Gaija (Ind.) 44. Dausa (R): Gaija (Ind.) 45. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 48. Kharchi (R): Manroop (Ind.) 49. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 49. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 40. Khetri (R): Manroop (Ind.) 40. Khetri (R): Manroop (Ind.) 40. Khetri (R): Manroop (Ind.) 41. Churu: Rohar Ola (Con.) 42. Kharchi (R): Manroop (Ind.) 43. Kharchi (R): Manroop (Ind.) 44. Kharchi (R): Manroop (Ind.) 45. Kharchi (R): Manroop (Ind.) 46. Kekri (R): Hazarilal Bakolia (Con.) 47. Lachuration (Ind.) 48. Kharchi (R): Manroop (Ind.) 49. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 49. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 40. Lachuration (Ind.) 40. Lachuration (Ind.) 41. Churu: Mohar (R): Manroop (Ind.) 42. Kharchi (R): Manroop (Ind.) 42. Kharchi (R): Manroop (Ind.) 43. Kharchi (R): Manroop (Ind.) 44. Kotputli: Ram Karan Singh (Son.) 45. Lachuration (Ind.) 46. Dausa (R): Gaija (Ind.) 47. Lachuration (Ind.) 48. Lachuration (Ind.) 49. Kishangarh: P	37.	Chhabra: Daya Krishna (JS)	85.	
(Con.) 39. Chittorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 48. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 49. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 40. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 48. Kharchi (R): Manroop (Ind.) 49. Khetri (R): Manroop (Ind.) 49. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 40. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 41. Con.) 42. Churu (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 48. Kharchi (R): Manroop (Ind.) 49. Khetri (R): Mahadeo Prasad Nanka (Con.) 49. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 40. Vishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 41. Con.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (Sishanpole: Smt. Chandra Kala (Con.) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 48. Kharchi (R): Mahadeo Prasad Nanka (Con.) 49. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 49. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 40. Vishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar (R): Marchi: Benaram (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Mahadeo Prasad Nanka (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Lachangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 45. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 46. Lachangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 47. Lachangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 48. Lachangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 49. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 40. Lachangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 40. Lachangarh:	38.	Chhabra (R): Dhanna Lal Harit		(Con.)
39. Chittorgarh: Lal Singh Saktawat (Con.) 40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 47. Dausa (R): Gajja (Ind.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 52. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 88. Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.) 89. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 89. Khetri: Shis Purshottam Lal (Con.) 91. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 92. Kishanpole: Smt. Chandra Kala (Con.) 93. Kotah: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 94. Kotputli: Ram Karan Singh (JS) 95. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 96. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 97. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.): Bhola Nath (Con.)		(Cor.)	86.	Kekri (R): Hazarilal Bakolia (Con.)
40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa (R): Gajja (Ind.) 47. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 52. Kharchi (R): Manroop (Ind.) 53. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 54. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 55. Kishanpole: Smt. Chandra Kala (Con.) 56. Kotah: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 57. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 58. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 59. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 59. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.): Bhola Nath (Con.) 59. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.)	39.		87.	Kharchi: Benaram (Ind.)
40. Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.) 41. Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.) 42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa (R): Gajja (Ind.) 47. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 52. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 53. Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.) 54. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 55. Kishanpole: Smt. Chandra Kala (Con.) 56. Kotah: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 57. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 58. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 59. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 59. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 59. Katah: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.)		(Con.)	88.	Kharchi (R): Manroop (Ind.)
42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa (R): Gajja (Ind.) 47. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 52. Chand (Con.) 53. (Con.) 54. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 55. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 56. Kishangarh: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 57. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 58. Kumbhalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 59. Kumbhalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 59. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.): Bhola Nath (Con.) 59. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.)		Chohtam: Vali Mohammed (Con.)	89.	Khetri: Shis Ram Ola (Con.)
42. Churu (R): Rawata (Con.) 43. Dag: Harishchandra (Con.) 44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa (R): Gajja (Ind.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 52. (Con.) 53. (Con.) 54. Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.) 55. Kishanpole: Smt. Chandra Kala (Con.) 56. Kushalgarh: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 57. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 58. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 59. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 59. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.): Bhola Nath (Con.) 59. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.)		Churu: Mohar Singh (Ind.)	90.	
44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa (R): Gajja (Ind.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 52. Kishanpole: Smt. Chandra Kala (Con.) 53. Kotah: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 54. Kotputli: Ram Karan Singh (JS) 55. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 56. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 57. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.): Bhola Nath (Con.) 58. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.)		Churu (R): Rawata (Con.)		
44. Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.) 45. Danta Ramgarh: Madan Singh (JS) 46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa (R): Gajja (Ind.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 52. Kishanpole: Smt. Chandra Kala (Con.) 53. Kotah: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 54. Kotputli: Ram Karan Singh (JS) 55. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 56. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 57. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.): Bhola Nath (Con.) 58. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.)		Dag: Harishchandra (Con.)	91.	Kishangarh: Purshottam Lal (Con.)
46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa (R): Gajja (Ind.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) (Con.) (Con.) 93. Kotah: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 94. Kotputli: Ram Karan Singh (JS) 95. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 96. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 97. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.): Bhola Nath (Con.) 98. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul	() () () () () () () ()	Dag (R): Ramchandra (Con.)	The second second	
46. Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.) 46. Dausa (R): Gajja (Ind.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 52. Chand (Con.) 53. Kotah: Rameshwar Dayal (Con.) 54. Kotputli: Ram Karan Singh (JS) 55. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 56. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 57. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.): Bhola Nath (Con.) 58. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.)	45.		12.	
46. Dausa (R): Gajja (Ind.) 48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 52. Chand (Con.) 53. Dausa (R): Gajja (Ind.) 54. Kotputli: Ram Karan Singh (JS) 55. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 56. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 57. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.): Bhola Nath (Con.) 58. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.)	46		02	
48. Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.) 49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 52. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 53. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 54. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 55. Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.) 56. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 57. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.): Bhola Nath (Con.) 58. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.)		Dausa: Ram Dhan (Ind.)	50.000	
49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 55. Rambulagarh: Singh (R): Heera (Ind.) 56. Kushalgarh: (R): Heera (Ind.) 57. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.): Bhola Nath (Con.) 58. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.): Gokul Chand (Con.)		Dausa (K): Gajja (Ind.)		
49. Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 96. Kushalgarh (R): Heera (Ind.) 97. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.): Bhola Nath (Con.) 98. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.)		Deedwana: Motilal Chaudhury (Con.)	95.	Kumbhalgarh: Shri Manohar (Con.)
(Con.) 50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 52. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.): Bhola Nath (Con.) 53. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.)	49.	Deeg: Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi	96.	
50. Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniya (Con.) Nath (Con.) Nath (Con.) Nath (Con.) 88. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.)		(Con.)		
(Con.) 51. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) 98. Lachmangarh (Alwar Dt.) (R): Gokul Chand (Con.)	50.	Degana: Smt. Gauri Puniva).	Zaciman Garage
31. Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con.) Chand (Con.)		(Con.)	00	
	51.	Dholpur: Bahadur Singh (Con)	90.	

*As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jana Sangh (JS); Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad (RRP); Independent (Ind.).

99.	Lachmangarh (Sikar Dt.): Kishan Singh (Con.)	138.	Pratapgarh (R): Amra Meena Rawat (Con.)
100.	Ladnu: Ram Niwas Mirdha (Speaker)	139.	Puskar: Smt. Prabha (Con.)
101.	Lalsot: Prabhu Lal (Ind.)	140.	Raipur: Shanker Lal (Con.)
102.	Lalsot (R): Nathu Lal (Ind.)	141.	Raisinghnagar: Chuni Lal (Con.)
103.	Luni: Poonam Chand (Con.)	142.	Rajgarh: Raghubur Singh (RRP)
104.	Lunkaransur: Bhimsen (Con.)	143.	Rajgarh (R): Hari Kishan (Con.)
105.	Mahwa: Chuttan Lal (Con.)	144.	Rajakhera; Mahendra Singh (Ind.)
106.	Mahwa (R): Gopi Sahai (Con.)	145.	Rajsamand: Niranjannath Acharya
107.	Malpura: Damodarlal Vyas (Con.)		(Con.)
108.	Mandal: Shivcharan Dass (JS)	146.	Ramgarh: Smt. Ganga Devi (Con.)
109.	Mandal (R): Kalu (JS)	147.	Raniwara: Mangal Singh (RRP)
110.	Mandalgarh: Ganapati Lal Verma	148.	Ratangarh: Kishna Ram (Ind.)
	(Con.)	149.	Sagwara (R): Bhika Bhai (Con.)
111.	Mandawa; Lachhu Ram (CPI)	150.	Salumber: Sohan Lal (Con.)
112.	Masuda: Narain Singh (Con.)	151.	Salumber (R): Phoolabhai (Con.)
113.		152.	Sanchore: Lakshmi Chand (RRP)
114.	Merta: Gopal Lal (Con.)	153.	Sarada (R): Devilal (Con.)
115.		154.	Sardar-shahar: Chandan Mal Baid
116.	Nasirabad: Jwala Prasad (Con.)	1.55	(Con.)
117.	Nathdwara: Kishan Lal (Con.)	155.	Sawai Madhopur: Abid Ali (Con.)
118.	Nawalgarh: Sri Ram (Ind.)	156.	Sawai Madhopur (R): Mangi Lal
119.		157.	(Con.)
120.	Nawan (R): Jeth Mal (Con.)	157.	Shahpura: Ram Prasad Ladha (Con.) Shahpura (R): Kana (Con.)
121.	Neem-Ka-Thana: Gyan Chand Modi	159.	Sikar; Jagdish Prasad (JS)
122.	(Con.) Neem-Ka-Thana (R): Narayan Lal	160.	Singrawat: Ramdeo Singh (Con.)
122.	(Con.)	161.	Sirohi: Mohabbatsingh (Con.)
123.		162.	Sirohi (R): Veera Ram (RRP)
124.		163.	Sojat: Teja Ram (Con.)
121.	(Ind.)	164.	Sri Madhopur: Bhairon Singh (JS)
125.		165.	Sujangarh: Smt. Shanno Devi
126			(Ind.)
127	. Nokha (R): Roop Ram (Ind.)	166.	Suratgarh: Rajaram (Con.)
128		167.	Tijara: Ghasi Ram Yadav (Con.)
129		168.	Tijara (R): Sampat Ram (Con.)
130		169.	Tonk: Narain Singh (Con.)
131		170.	Tonk (R): Laloo Ram (Con.)
132		171.	Udaipur: Mohan Lal Sukhadia
133	. Phulera: P. K. Choudhari (Con.)		(Con.)
134	. Pipalda: Rikhab Chand Dhariwal	172.	Uniara: Sardar Singh (RRP)
	(Con.)	173.	Vallabhnagar: Gulabsingh (Con.)
135	. Pipalda (R): Ram Narayan (JS)	174.	Vallabhnagar (R): Hari Prasad
136		100	(Con.)
137.		175.	Weir: Mansingh (Ind.)
137.	Pratapgarh: Amritlal Payaka (Con.)	176.	Weir (R): Tej Pal (Con.)

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS*

Unit			Area in Sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit		Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Ajmer Dist.			3,283	8,26,000	Alwar Dist.	3	3,241	8,62,000
Ajmer			914	3,82,000	Alwar		705	1,80,000
Arain			215	25,000	Bansur		256	62,000
Beawar			612	1,77,000	Behror		282	1,08,000
Kekri			894	1,34,000	Kishangarh		288	78,000
Kishangarh		-	245	52,000	Lachhmangarh		450	1,46,000
Rupnagar			204	27,000	Mandawar		223	69,000
Sarwar			239	29,000	Rajgarh		384	1,05,000

^{*}Population figures (rounded to the nearest thousand) are on the basis of the 1951 census. Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by Survey of India in January 1961. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of tehsils (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

Unit	Area in	Popula-	Unit	Area in	Popula-
	sq. miles	tion		sq. miles	tion.
		55.000			
Thanagazi	347	57,000	Dungla	230	42,000
Tijara	264	57,000	Gangral	279	47,000
	1046	2 57 000	Kanera	86	7,000
Banswara Dist	1,946	3,57,000	Kapasin	200	46,000
Bagidora	328	70,000	Nimbahera	207	43,000
Banswara	440	83,000	Pratapgarh	671	69,000
Gadhi	271	67,000	Rashmi	187	38,000
Gatole	498	• 71,000	Character Dist	6 410	
Khushalgarh	409	66,000	Churu Dist	6,412	5,23,000
			Churu	683	83,000
Barmer Dist	10,174	4,77,000	Dungargarh	463	52,000
Downer	4,309	2,14,000	Rajgarh	1,000	87,000
Barmer Chottan	1,532	90,000	Ratangarh	396	76,000
	1,284	71,000	Sardarshahar	1,860	77,000
CI.	2,448	41,000	Sujangarh	1,070	1,04,000
	760	61,000	Taranagar	781	44,000
Bharatpur Dist	3,127	9,07,000	Dungarpur Dist	1,460	3,08,000
D .	395	61,000	Acquir	288	
n .	385	63,000	Dungagen		63,000
D	310	72,000	Commono	689 483	1,45,000
Bayana Bharatpur	368	1,40,000	Sagwara	403	1,00,000
Deeg	193	63,000	Consess Div	7.000	(30 000
Gird (Dholpur)	231	1,31,000	Ganganagar Dist	7,998	6,30,000
Kaman	284	84,000	Annupgarh	1,300	28,000
Nadabai	173	55,000	Bhadra	669	66,000
Nagar	181	55,000	Ganganagar	539	1,33,000
Rajakhera	151	45,000	Karanpur	317	68,000
Rupbas	213	64,000	Nohar	1,678	84,000
Weir	237	74,000	Padampur	324	58,000
Philmone Dist	1.024		Raisinghnagar	510	45,000
	4,034	7,28,000	Sadulgarh	1,154	1,04,000
Asind	431	83,000	Suratgarh	1,480	44,000
Banera	282	50,000			
Bhilwara	359	1,06,000	Jaipur Dist	5,393	15,24,000
Hurda	254	40,000	Amber	402	1,30,000
Jahazpur	427	74,000	Bairath	451	1,02,000
Kotri	368	60,000	Bassi	266	72,000
Mandalgarh	475	79,000	Baswa	246	92,000
Rainur	610	75,000	Chaksu	362	60,000
Sahara	210 228	40,000 52,000	Dausa	343	95,000
Shahnura	404	61,000	Dudu	496	55,000
	404	01,000	Jaipur	192	3,27,000
Bikaner Dist	10,501	3,42,000	Jamwa Ramgarh	548	1,08,000
Dilconon	3,912	1,96,000	Kotputli	287	94,000
IIII comonos		40,000	Lalsot	325	85,000
Magne (W-1	3,143 1,344	35,000	Phagi	441	50,000
Nolcho	1,344	71,000	Phulera	573 * 306	1,18,000
			Sanganer	216	66,000
Bundi Dist	2,158	2,81,000	Sikrai	210	00,000
Bundi	316	62,000	Jaisalmer Dist	14,908	1,11,000
Hindoli	452	51,000			
Nainwa	439	56,000	Fatehgarh	1,692	16,000
Patan	457	72,000	Jaisalmer	3,620	22,000
Talera	509	40,000	Nachna Porkran	1,350 2,500	9,000
				2,800	11,000
Chittorgarh Dist	4,033	5,87,000	0	4,100	13,000
Achanara	226	31,000	Sam	1,100	15,000
Barisadri	214	43,000	Jalore Dist	4,916	4,24,000
Begun	381	45,000			
Bhadesar	236	47,000	Ahore	802	83,000
Bhainsrorgarh	634	28,000	Jalore	750	1,06,000
Chittorgarh	326	61,000	Jaswantpura	1,360	1,50,000
Chhotisadri	268	40,000	Sanchore	1,219	85,000

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Jhalawar Dist	. 2,405	4,04,000	Raipur		65,000
Aklera	. 239	41,000	Sojat	. 572	75,000
Bakani	216	38,000			
Dag	. 251	35,000	Sawai Madhopur Dis	t. 4,070	7,65,000
Gangdhar	. 185	32,000	Bamanwas .	. 267	49,000
Jhalrapatan	220	54,000 58,000	Borli (Malarna) .		68,000
Khanpur	222	42,000	Gangapur		73,000
Monoharthana . Pachpahar	177	33,000	Hindaun		91,000
	399	71,000	Karauli	116	1,05,000 38,000
				. 186	63,000
			NY 1-4"	. 240	44,000
Jhunjbunu Dist	. 2,282	5,89,000	C	. 501	56,000
Chirawa	. 483	1,28,000		. 637	1,02,000
	633	1,41,000	Toda Bhim .	. 208	76,000
Khetri	. 605	1,39,000			
	. 601	1,81,000	Sikar Dist	. 3,027	6,77,000
				. 513	1.04.000
Jodhpur Dist	. 8,773	6,72,000		413	88,000
Bilara	. 1,112	1,27,000		. 460	92,000
	1,606	2,78,000		. 560	1,00,000
	. 1,461	93,000		. 615	1,47,000 1,46,000
	3,127	91,000	Sri Madhopur .	. 412	1,40,000
Shergarh	1,700	83,000	C: 1:D:-4	. 1,978	2,90,000
V . 1 D: 4	4.704	6 70 000	Sirohi Dist.		
Kotah Dist.	4,794	6,70,000	Abu Road	. 304	53,000
Anta	207	32,000		. 434	62,000 58,000
	330	47,000		473	50,000
Baran	239 160	59,000 24,000	G. 1.	453	67,000
Barod Chabra	310	41,000	Shom		
CI1-4	159	21,000	m 1 D:	2,755	4,01,000
Chhipabarod	327	46,000	Tonk Dist	2,733	
	189	26,000	Aligarh	358	52,000
77	148 270	21,000 25,000	Duni	470	63,000 64,000
Wiehe-ses:	594	36,000	27'	655	58,000
T - 1	558	1,19,000	m 1. Dairiant	315	50,000
	174	33,000	T 1-	575	1,14,000
	294	43,000			Say - Say
01	134 197	28,000 35,000			1
Shahbad	592		Udaipur Dist.	6,805	11,91,000
	6,000		Amet	194	40,000
Nagaur Dist.	6,883	7,64,000		229	55,000
Deedwana	649		Bhopalsagar	158	32,000 37,000
Degana	809		Deogarh	262	1,89,000
Jayal Ladnu	896 487			346	53,000
Merta	487		Kherwada	414	69,000
Nagaur	1,712	1,41,000	Kotra	704	44,000
Nawa	560		Kumbhalgarh	348	60,000 55,000
Parbatsar	865	1,35,000	Lasadia	200	80,000
Pali Dist	4,793	6,61,000	Nathdwara	359	95,000
			Phalasia	579	44,000 49,000
Bali	834		Railmagra	219	62,000
Desuri Jaitaran	710 519		Rajsamand	205	70,000
Karchi	600		Sarada	397	69,000
	1,024		Vallabhnagar	418	90,000

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

(On Revenue Account)

		(in lakh	s of rupees)
	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1960-61
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties	2,95.75	2,87 · 42	292.76
Taxes on Income other than Corporation	3,49.80	3,58.45	3,36.83
Tax Estate Duty	10.66	10.66	12.00
Taxes on Railway Fares	88.71	88.71	92.00
Land Revenue (net)	8,15.00	8,12.64	8,95.00
State Excise Duties	3,99.00	4,05.00	4,65.00
Stamps	98·00 82·00	98·50 82·50	1,24·00 92·00
Registration	12.40	12.00	12.50
Taxes on Vehicles	1,00.00	1,00.00	1,16.00
Sales Tax	3,85-00	3,70.00	4,71.00
Other Taxes and Duties	90.00	96.00	1,28.00
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	70.26	67.08	69.00
Debt Services	97.75	1,09.05	1,35.00
Civil Administration	7,16.88	7,01 - 47	3,62.39
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-			
provements (net)	55·60 2,07·90	62.49	70.64
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjust-	3,20.19	2,90·68 3,20·31	75·30 8,11·14
ments between Central and State Govern-	3,20 15	3,20 31	0,11 14
ments			
Community Development Projects, NES,	1,03.05	1,14.60	9.60
and Local Development Works Extraordinary	2 92.01	1 62.25	2 62 . 12
Extraordinary	2,82.01	1,63 · 25	2,63 · 12
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	45,79.96	45,50.81	48,33 - 28
REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments	3,64·90 78·30 4,29·67 2,61·01 52·85 33·57 4,35·00 24·89	3,78·40 78·77 3,66·29 2,55·77 55·22 34·69 4,68·04 29·90	3,73·92 79·52 3,11·65 2,67·71 55·22 34·49 4,63·90 33·86
Education	9,87-31	10,15.39	12,27 - 37
Medical Public Health	3,13.73	3,13 · 64	3,63.79
Agriculture and Dural Development	1,91·57 1,46·34	1,91·44 1,32·52	2,12·65 1,70·88
Animal Husbandry	83.40	81.73	1,26.72
Co-operation .	72-17	40.31	63 · 82
· Industries and Supplies	66-53	59.65	54.63
Miscellaneous Departments Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	2,26.42	2,13.97	2,22.98
provements	2,36.63	2,52.07	2,56.83
Miscellaneous	4,25-41	4,35-12	3,79-31
Extraordinary, including Community Pro-	1,59.52	2,41 -41	2,26.88
jects, NES, and Local Development Works			
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	45,64 · 22*	46,44 · 33	49,26.13
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(+)15.74	(-)93.52	(-)92.85
	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.		The second line was a second line with the second line was a secon

^{*}Includes probable economies amounting to Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

UTTAR PRADESH

Area: 1,13,454 sq. miles Principal language: Hindi Population: 6,32,15,742

Capital: Lucknow

Governor: B. Ramakrishna Rao COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

Portfolios Ministers

Chief Minister, General Administration, Planning, Industries, Power, Information, Food and Civil Supplies, Health, Harijan Welfare and Forests. Chandra Bhanu Gupta

Justice, Revenue and Relief and Rehabilitation. Hukum Singh Visen

Home and Agriculture. Charan Singh

Education and Social Welfare. Jugal Kishore ...

Community Projects, Village and Small-Scale Indus-Smt. Sucheta Kripalani

tries and Labour.

Public Works. Girdhari Lal

Hargovind Singh Finance, Registration and Statistics.

Ministers of State

Co-operation. Mangla Prasad Muzaffar Hasan Transport. Ram Murti .. Irrigation. .. Excise. Sita Ram

Algurai Shastri .. Forests, Economics and Statistics.

Deputy Ministers

Harijan Welfare and Charitable Endowments. Jawahar Lal Rohatgi ...

Rauf Jafri .. Information and Industries. Shanti Prapanna Sharma Power and Power Projects.

Smt. Prakashwati Sood Social Welfare. Ram Swarup Yadav Education.

Wasi Naqvi .. Labour and Community Projects.

Dharam Singh .. Public Works. Udai Shankar .. Revenue.

Parliamentary Secretaries

Ram Narain Pandey Attached to the Chief Minister. Kripa Shanker .. Attached to the Transport Minister.

> Chief Secretary Govind Narain

ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT*

Chief Justice M. C. Desai.

Puisne Judges

V. Bhargava, R. N. Gurtu, N. Beg, B. Mukherji, A. N. Mulla, V. D. Bhargava, B. Upadhya, V. G. Oak, A. P. Srivastava, J. K. Tandon, J. Sahai, B. Dayal, J. N. Takru, B. N. Nigam, S. S. Dhavan, S. K. Verma, W. Broome, D. S. Mathur, D. B. Uniyal, S. N. Dwivedi, R. A. Misra, K. P. Mathur, J. D. Sharma, Mithan Lal, T. Ramabhadran, B. Gupta.

Advocate-General K. L. Misra

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman .. Radha Krishna

Members .. S. N. M. Tripathi, Girish Chandra, M. S. Bisht, M. H. Faruqui.

*As en April 20, 1961.

	UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*					
Spec	aker: A. G. Kher		Deputy Speaker: R. N. Tripathi			
1.	Afzalgarh: Shiv Ram (JS)	48.	Bansi West: Ram Lakhan Misra			
2.	Aggota: Jagbir Singh (Ind.) Agra City I: Adi Ram Singhal (Con.)	49.	(Con.)			
3.	Agra City II (R): Chhatrapati Am-	50.	Banda: Phalwan Singh (Con.) Banganga West: Prabhoo Dayal			
7.	besh (Con.)		(Con.)			
5.	Agra City II: Deokinadan Vibhav (Con.)	51.	Banganga East: Mohd. Sulaiman Adami (Con.)			
6.	Ahraura: Raj Narain Singh (Con.)	52.	Bansi East: Obaidur Rahman (Con.)			
7.	Akbarpur: Ramdulare Mishra (Con.)	53.	Bansi East (R): Sohan Lal Dhusiya (Con.)			
8. 9.	Akbarpur: Devi Prasad Misra (SP) Akbarpur (R): Smt. Ramrati Devi	54.	Bansgaon: Ganesh Prsaad Pandey (Con.)			
10.	(Con.) Allahabad City South: Kalyan Chan-	55.	Bansgaon (R): Smt. Jasoda Devi (Con.)			
	dra Mohiley (PSP)	56.	Bansdih West: Sheo Mangal Singh			
11.	Allahabad City North: Kailash Nar- ain Gupta (Con.)	57.	(Con.) Bansdih East: Ram Lachhan Tewari			
12.	Aligarh: Anant Ram Verma (Con)		(Con.)			
13.	Alipur: Bhup Kishore (PSP)	58.	Bharthana (R): Ghasi Ram Jatav			
14. 15.	Almora: Govind Singh (JS) Amethi: Rama Kant Singh (Con.)	59.	(Con.)			
16.	Amroha: Ram Kumar (Ind.)	60.	Bharthana: Meharban Singh (Con.) Bhavpur: Bhagwati Prasad Dubey			
17.	Amsin: Madan Gopal Vaidya (Con.)	00.	(Con.)			
18.	Anupshahr: Din Dayalu Sharma	61.	Bhawan: Ghayaur Ali Khan (PSP)			
19.	(Con.)	62.	Bhitauni: Vishal Singh (Con.)			
20.	Anupshahr (R): Dharam Singh (Con.) Aonla: Nawal Kishore (Con.)	63.	Bhogaipur: Ram Saroop Varma (SP) Bhogaon: Ganesh Chandra Kachhi			
21.	Atheha: Smt. Amola Devi (Con.)	04.	(Con.)			
22.	Atrauli: Nek Ram Sharma (Con.)	65.	Bhojpur: Awdhesh Chandra Singh			
23.	Atraulia: Padmakar Lal Shrivastava (PSP)	66.	(Con.) Bijnor: Smt. Chandrawati (Con.)			
24.	Auraiya: Bhajan Lal (SP)	67.	Bikapur West (R): Narain Das (Con.)			
25.	Auriaya (R) · Shukh Lal (Con.)	68.	Bikapur West: Brij Basi Lal (Con.)			
26. 27.	Azamgarh: Vishram Rai (PSP)	69.	Bikapur East: Avadhesh Pratap Singh			
28.	Baberu: Ram Sanehi Bhartiya (Con.) Bachhrawan: Chandrika Prasad	70.	(Ind.) Bilgram: Chandra Has Misra (Con.)			
	(Con.)	71.	Binaikpur: Abdul Rauf Lari (PSP)			
29.	Bachhrawan (R): Rameshwar Prasad	72.	Biswan: Suresh Prakash Singh (Con.)			
20	(Con.)	73.	Biswan (R): Ganeshi Lal (Con.)			
30. 31.	Badrinath: Ghanshyam (Con.)	74.	Bilari: Jagdish Narain (Con.)			
51.	Bah: Mahendra Ripudaman Singh (Ind.)	75. 76.	Bilari (R): Mahi Lal (Con.) Bilhaur: Smt. Brij Rani Misra (Con.)			
32.	Baghpat: Raghubir Singh (Con.)	77.	Bilhaur (R): Murli Dhar (Con.)			
33.	Bahraich South: Badloo Ram (PSP)	78.	Biduna: Gajendra Singh (PSP)			
34.	Bahraich North: Zargham Haides	79.	Bisauli (R): Keshav Ram (Con.)			
35.	(PSP)	80.	Bisauli: Shiv Raj Singh Yadav (Con.			
	Bolteri: Ram Murti (Con.)	81.	Bisalpur (R): Behari Lal (PSP)			
37.	Ballia: Gauri Shankar (PSP)	82.	Bisalpur: Munendra Pal Singh (PSP)			
38.	Balrampur: Din Dayal Karun (Con.)	83.	Bhojipura: Baboo Ram (Con.)			
39.	Balrampur (R): Dashrath Prasad (JS)	84.	Budaun: Tika Ram (SP) Budhna: Kamruddin (Con.)			
40.	Barsati: Ramesh Chandra Sharma	86.	Bulandshahar: Raghuraj Singh (PSP)			
44	(Con.)	87.	Chail (R): Gokul Prasad (Con.)			
41.	Bareilly Cantonment: Mohammad	88.	Chail: Syed Muzaffar Hasan (Con.)			
42.	Hussain (Con.) Bareilly City: Jagdish Saran Agar-	89.	Chandauli: Kamlapati Tripathi			
12.	wal (Con.)	90.	(Con.) Chandauli (R): Ram Lakhan (Con.)			
43.	Bara Banki (R): Natha Ram Rawat	91.	Chandpur: Nardeo Singh Datyanvi			
44.	(SP)	1.	(Con.)			
77.	Bara Banki : Bhagwati Prasad	92.	Charda: Hamid Ullah Khan (Con.)			

Varma (SP)
45. Baraunsa: M. Abdul Sami (Con.)
46. Baraut: Acharya Dipankar (Ind.)
47. Basti: Udai Shankar (Con.) riya (PSP) *As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations: Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party Socialist Party (SP); Independent (Ind.) Indian National Congress (Con.); of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS);

93. Chhata: Ramhet

94. Chhibramau: Kotwal Singh Bhadau-

Singh

(Con.)

- Chillupar: Smt. Kailashwati (Con.)
- Chunar: Onkar Nath (Con.) 96. Dadri: Smt. Satya Wati Devi Rawal 97. (Con.)
- Dalmau: Sheo Shanker Singh (Ind.) 99.
- Danpur: Mohan Singh Mehta (Con.) 100. Dasna: Mahmood Ali Khan (Con.)
- 101. Dataganj: Harish Chandra Singh (Con.)
- 102. Debai: Himamat Singh (JS)
- Panday 103. Derapur : Shiva Ram (Con.)
- 104. Deoband: Yashpal Singh (Ind.) Deoband (R): Hardeva (Con.) 105.
- Dehra Dun : Brij Bhushan Saran 106. (Con.)
- Deoprayag : Smt. Vinay Laxmi Suman (Con.) Deoria North : Mohammad Faruq 107.
- 108. Chisti (Con.)
- 109. Deoria South: Deep Narain Mani Tripathi (Con.)

 Dhampur: Khub Singh (Con.)
- 110. 111. Dhampur (R): Girdhari
- (Con.)
- Dhaurehra: Jagannath Prasad (PSP)
 Domariaganj South: Baleshwari 113. Baleshwari
- Prasad Singh (Ind.) 114. Domariaganj North: Smt. Rajendra
- Kishori (Con.)

 Duaba: Ram Nath Pathak (Con.) 115.
- Etah: Ganga Prasad Varma (Ind.) 116. 117. Etawah : Bhuvanesh Bhushan
- Sharma (JS) 118.
- Etmadpur (R): Ganga Dhar (Con.) 119. Etmadpur: Ram Singh Chauhan (Con.)
- 120. Faizabad: Madan Mohan Varma (Con.)
- 121. Fakharpur (R): Mahadev (Con.)
- 122. Fakharpur: Partab Bahadur Singh (Ind.)
- 123. Faridpur: Nathu Singh (Con.) 124.
- Faridpur (R): Sundar Lal (Con.) Farrukhabad: Ram Krishan Saraswat 125. (Con.)
- 126. Fatehabad: Lakshmi Narain Bansal (Con.)
- 127. Fatehpur : Sheoraj Bali Singh (Con.)
- Fatehpur (R): Smt. Sukhrani Devi 128.
- 129. Fatehpur Sikri: Swami Visheswaranand (Ind.)
- Firozabad: Jagannath Lahari (Con.) 131. Ganga Salan: Jagmohan Singh Negi (Con.)
- Gangiri: Shri Niwas (Con.) 133. Garotha : Lachman Rao
- Kadam (Con.) 134. Garwara: Nageshwar Prasad
- (Con.)
- 135. Ghatampur (R): Jwala Prasad (Con.) 136.
- Ghatampur: Brij Behari Mehrotra (Con.)
- 137. Ghaziabad: Teja Singh (Con.)
- Ghazipur: Pabbar Ram (CPI) Ghiror: Jaideo Singh (Ind.)
- 139.

- 140. Ghosi: Jharkande Rai (CPI)
- Goverdhan: Acharya Jugal Kishore 141. (Con.)
- 142. Gonda North: Ram Abhilakh Tiwari (Con.)
- 143. Gonda South: Raghav Ram Panday (Ind.)
- 144. Gonda South (R): Ganga Prasad (Con.)
- 145. Gondwa: Rajendra Singh (JS)
- Gopalpur: Mukti Nath Rai (Con.) 146. 147. Gorakhpur: Istafa Hussain (Con.)
- Ginnaur: Jamuna Singh (PSP) 148.
- 149. Gyanpur: Bechan Ram Gupta (Con.)
- Gyanpur (R): Vachan Ram (Con.) 150. Haidergarh : Jang Bahadur Varma 151.
- (SP) Haidergarh (R): Bajrang Behari Lal 152.
- Rawat (SP)
- 153. Hamirpur: Surendra Dutta Bajpai (Con.)
- 154. Lutf Ali Khan (Con.)
- Hapur: Lutf Ali Khan (Con. Hapur (R): Veer Sen (Con.)
 Hardoi (R): Bulaqi Ram (Con.) 155. 156.
- Hardoi: Mahesh Singh (Con.) 157.
- 158. Hardwar: Shanti Prapanna Sharma (Con.)
- 159. Harora: Jai Gopal (Con.)
- 160. Harora (R): Smt. Shakuntala Devi (Con.)
- 161. Harraiya West: Ran Bahadur Singh (Con.)
- 162. Harraiya East: Sita Ram Shukla (Ind.)
- 163. 164.
- 165.
- Hasanganj (R): Bhikha Lal (CPI)
 Hasanganj: Sajiwan Lal (CPI)
 Hasanpur: Jagdish Prasad (Con.)
 Hasanpur (R): Sukhan Lal (Con.)
 Hastinapur: Bishambar Singh 166.
- 167. (Con.)
- 168. Hata: Surya Bali Panday (Con.) 169. Hathras: Nand Kumar Deo Vashishta (Con.)
- 170. Hathras (R): Hardayal Singh (Con.)
- 171. Iglas: Lakhmi Singh (Ind.)
- 1.72. Ikauna (R): Raj Kishore Rao (Con.)
- 173. Ikauna: Sheo Saran Lal (Con.)
- 174. Islamnagar: Kailash Kumar Singh (Con.)
- -175. Issauli: Gaya Bux (JS)
- 176. Jalalabad: Hardayal Singh (SP) Jalaun: Govind 177. Tiwari Narain (PSP)
- Jalesar (R): Chiranji Lal Jatav (Con.)
- Jalesar: Raghuvir Singh (PSP) Jamaur: Dev Narain Bhartiya (SP) 180.
- Jansath: Ahmad Baksh (Con.) 181.
- 182. Jansath (R): Ram Dass (Con.) Jasrana: Ram Swrup Yadav (Con.) Jaswant Nagar: Abhe Ram Yadav 183.
- 184. (SP)
- 185. Jaywant Nagar: Bhagwati Singh (PSP)
- 186. Jaunpur : Yadvendra Dutt Dubey (JS)
- 187. Jhansi: Atmaram Govind (Speaker)

188. Jwalapur: Said Ahmad Ansari (Con.) 189. Kadipur: Kashi Prasad Pandey (Con.) 190. Kadipur (R): Shankar Lal (Con.) 191. Kainganj: Sultan Alam Khan (Con.) 192. Kaisarganj: Hukum Singh Visen (Con.) 193. Kalpi (R): Gharib Das (Ind.) 194. Kalpi: Virendra Shah (Ind.) 195. Konch: Chittar Singh (Con.) 196. Kannauj (R): Dwarika Prasad Dhore (CPl) 197. Kannauj: Hori Lal Yadav (PSP) 198. Kanpur City I: Uma Shankar Shukla (Con.) 199. Kanpur City II: Brahma Datt Dixit (Con.) 200. Kanpur City IV: S.G. Datta (Con.) 201. Kanpur City IV: S.G. Datta (Con.) 202. Kanpur City: Jawaharlal Rohatgi (Con.) 203. Kanpur City: Jawaharlal Rohatgi (Con.) 204. Kanth: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.) 205. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 206. Kantit (R): Ram Krishna Jaiswar (Con.) 207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karhal (R): Ram Din (PSP) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 210. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 212. Kawar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 228. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajiabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 230. Kheri Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Kharja: Chattar Singh (SP) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 235. Kishanpur (R): Bageshwar (Con.) 236. Kithore (R): Hari Singh (Con.)		
189. Kadipur: Kashi Prasad Pandey (Con.) 190. Kadipur (R): Shankar Lal (Con.) 191. Kaimganj: Sultan Alam Khan (Con.) 192. Kaisarganj: Hukum Singh Visen (Con.) 193. Kalpi (R): Gharib Das (Ind.) 194. Kalpi: Virendra Shah (Ind.) 195. Konch: Chittar Singh (Con.) 196. Kannauj: Hori Lal Yadav (PSP) 197. Kannauj: Hori Lal Yadav (PSP) 198. Kanpur City I: Uma Shankar Shukla (Con.) 199. Kanpur City II: Brahma Datt Dixit (Con.) 200. Kanpur City III: S.A. Hasan (Con.) 201. Kanpur City IV: S.G. Datta (Con.) 202. Kanpur City IV: S.G. Datta (Con.) 203. Kanpur City: Jawaharlal Rohatgi (Con.) 204. Kanth: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.) 205. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 206. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Keyakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 229. Khaipha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 220. Khaipha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (SP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	188.	Jwalapur: Said Ahmad Ansari (Con.)
190. Kadipur (R): Shankar Lal (Con.) 191. Kaimganj: Sultan Alam Khan (Con.) 192. Kaisarganj: Hukum Singh Visen (Con.) 193. Kalpi (R): Gharib Das (Ind.) 194. Kalpi: Virendra Shah (Ind.) 195. Konch: Chittar Singh (Con.) 196. Kannauj: (R): Dwarika Prasad Dhore (CPI) 197. Kannauj: Hori Lal Yadav (PSP) 198. Kanpur City I: Uma Shankar Shukla (Con.) 199. Kanpur City II: Brahma Datt Dixit (Con.) 200. Kanpur City III: S.A. Hasan (Con.) 201. Kanpur City IV: S.G. Datta (Con.) 202. Kanpur City: Jawaharlal Rohatgi (Con.) 203. Kanpur Rural: Moti Lal Awasthi (SP) 204. Kanth: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.) 205. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 206. Kantit (R): Ram Krishna Jaiswar (Con.) 207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal (R): Ram Din (PSP) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (SP) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Keraka (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Keraka (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khailabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khailabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 220. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 221. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (SP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)		Tudipin .
191. Kaimganj: Sultan Alam Khan (Con.) 192. Kalsarganj: Hukum Singh Visen (Con.) 193. Kalpi (R): Gharib Das (Ind.) 194. Kalpi: Virendra Shah (Ind.) 195. Konch: Chittar Singh (Con.) 196. Kannauj (R): Dwarika Prasad Dhore (CPI) 197. Kannauj: Hori Lal Yadav (PSP) 198. Kanpur City I: Uma Shankar Shukla (Con.) 199. Kanpur City II: Brahma Datt Dixit (Con.) 200. Kanpur City III: S.A. Hasan (Con.) 201. Kanpur City IV: S.G. Datta (Con.) 202. Kanpur City IV: S.G. Datta (Con.) 203. Kanpur City: Jawaharlal Rohatgi (Con.) 204. Kanth: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.) 205. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 206. Kantit (R): Ram Krishna Jaiswar (Con.) 207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karwi (R): Ram Din (PSP) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (SP) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 220. Kewai: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Kharja (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khailabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 228. Khailabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 220. Khairabari: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	190.	Kadipur (R): Shankar Lal (Con.)
192. Kaisarganj: Hukum Singh Visen (Con.) 193. Kalpi (R): Gharib Ďas (Ind.) 194. Kalpi: Virendra Shah (Ind.) 195. Konch: Chittar Singh (Con.) 196. Kannauj: (R): Dwarika Prasad Dhore (CPI) 197. Kannauj: Hori Lal Yadav (PSP) 198. Kanpur City I: Uma Shankar Shukla (Con.) 199. Kanpur City II: Brahma Datt Dixit (Con.) 200. Kanpur City III: S.A. Hasan (Con.) 201. Kanpur City IV: S.G. Datta (Con.) 202. Kanpur City: Jawaharlal Rohatgi (Con.) 203. Kanpur Rural: Moti Lal Awasthi (SP) 204. Kanth: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.) 205. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 206. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 220. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 228. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khailabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 220. Khailabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 221. Khara Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 236. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)		Kaimganj: Sultan Alam Khan
(Con.) 193. Kalpi (R): Gharib Das (Ind.) 194. Kalpi: Virendra Shah (Ind.) 195. Konch: Chittar Singh (Con.) 196. Kannauj (R): Dwarika Prasad Dhore (CPI) 197. Kannauj: Hori Lal Yadav (PSP) 198. Kanpur City I: Uma Shankar Shukla (Con.) 199. Kanpur City II: Brahma Datt Dixit (Con.) 200. Kanpur City III: S.A. Hasan (Con.) 201. Kanpur City IV: S.G. Datta (Con.) 201. Kanpur City IV: S.G. Datta (Con.) 202. Kanpur City IV: S.G. Datta (Con.) 203. Kanpur Rural: Moti Lal Awasthi (SP) 204. Kanth: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.) 205. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 206. Kantit (R): Ram Krishna Jaiswar (Con.) 207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karhal (R): Ram Din (PSP) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Lotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kishanpur: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khailabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 220. Kerakat Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 221. Kharia Chatar Singh (SP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	102	(Con.) Kaisaraani: Hukum Singh Visen
194. Kalpi: Virendra Shah (Ind.) 195. Konch: Chittar Singh (Con.) 196. Kannauj (R): Dwarika Prasad Dhore (CPI) 197. Kannauj: Hori Lal Yadav (PSP) 198. Kanpur City I: Uma Shankar Shukla (Con.) 199. Kanpur City II: Brahma Datt Dixit (Con.) 200. Kanpur City III: S.A. Hasan (Con.) 201. Kanpur City IV: S.G. Datta (Con.) 202. Kanpur City: Jawaharlal Rohatgi (Con.) 203. Kanpur Rural: Moti Lal Awasthi (SP) 204. Kanth: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.) 205. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 206. Kantit (R): Ram Krishna Jaiswar (Con.) 207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karhal (R): Ram Din (PSP) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 229. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 221. Lotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 229. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 221. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 222. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khairagarh: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	192.	(Con.)
195. Konch: Chittar Singh (Con.) 196. Kannauj (R): Dwarika Prasad Dhore (CPI) 197. Kannauj: Hori Lal Yadav (PSP) 198. Kanpur City I: Uma Shankar Shukla (Con.) 199. Kanpur City II: Brahma Datt Dixit (Con.) 200. Kanpur City III: S.A. Hasan (Con.) 201. Kanpur City IV: S.G. Datta (Con.) 202. Kanpur City: Jawaharlal Rohatgi (Con.) 203. Kanpur Rural: Moti Lal Awasthi (SP) 204. Kanth: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.) 205. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 206. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karhal (R): Ram Din (PSP) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khailabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khailabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 220. Kerakat (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 221. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.) 223. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)		Kalpi (R): Gharib Das (Ind.)
196. Kannauj (R): Dwarika Prasad Dhore (CPI) 197. Kannauj: Hori Lal Yadav (PSP) 198. Kanpur City I: Uma Shankar Shukla (Con.) 199. Kanpur City III: Brahma Datt Dixit (Con.) 200. Kanpur City III: S.A. Hasan (Con.) 201. Kanpur City III: S.G. Datta (Con.) 202. Kanpur City: Jawaharlal Rohatgi (Con.) 203. Kanpur Rural: Moti Lal Awasthi (SP) 204. Kanth: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.) 205. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 206. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karhal (R): Ram Din (PSP) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 210. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khailabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 221. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 222. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 223. Khaja: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 224. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 225. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 236. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur: Raghunath Shaai Yadav (Con.)		Konch: Chittar Singh (Con.)
197. Kannauj: Hori Lal Yadav (PSP) 198. Kanpur City I: Uma Shankar Shukla (Con.) 199. Kanpur City III: Brahma Datt Dixit (Con.) 200. Kanpur City III: S.A. Hasan (Con.) 201. Kanpur City IV: S.G. Datta (Con.) 202. Kanpur City: Jawaharlal Rohatgi (Con.) 203. Kanpur Rural: Moti Lal Awasthi (SP) 204. Kanth: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.) 205. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 206. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kiairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 220. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 221. Khara Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	100000	Kannauj (R): Dwarika Prasad
198. Kanpur City I: Uma Shankar Shukla (Con.) 199. Kanpur City II: Brahma Datt Dixit (Con.) 200. Kanpur City III: S.A. Hasan (Con.) 201. Kanpur City III: S.G. Datta (Con.) 202. Kanpur City: Jawaharlal Rohatgi (Con.) 203. Kanpur Rural: Moti Lal Awasthi (SP) 204. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 205. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 206. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 220. Khara Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	107	
(Con.) 199. Kanpur City II: Brahma Datt Dixit (Con.) 200. Kanpur City III: S.A. Hasan (Con.) 201. Kanpur City IV: S.G. Datta (Con.) 202. Kanpur City: Jawaharlal Rohatgi (Con.) 203. Kanpur Rural: Moti Lal Awasthi (SP) 204. Kanth: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.) 205. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 206. Kantit (R): Ram Krishna Jaiswar (Con.) 207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Lotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 220. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 221. Kharja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 222. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 223. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yaday (Con.)		Kanpur City I: Uma Shankar Shukla
(Con.) 200. Kanpur City III: S.A. Hasan (Con.) 201. Kanpur City IV: S.G. Datta (Con.) 202. Kanpur City: Jawaharlal Rohatgi (Con.) 203. Kanpur Rural: Moti Lal Awasthi (SP) 204. Kanth: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.) 205. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 206. Kantit (R): Ram Krishna Jaiswar (Con.) 207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karhal (R): Ram Din (PSP) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 220. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 221. Lotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khailabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 220. Khaina: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 221. Khaina: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 222. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 223. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 235. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 236. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 237. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 238. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yaday (Con.)	100	(Con.)
201. Kanpur City IV: S.G. Datta (Con.) 202. Kanpur City: Jawaharlal Rohatgi (Con.) 203. Kanpur Rural: Moti Lal Awasthi (SP) 204. Kanth: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.) 205. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 206. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karhal (R): Ram Din (PSP) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasyanj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yaday (Con.)	199.	(Con.)
202. Kanpur City: Jawaharlal Rohatgi (Con.) 203. Kanpur Rural: Moti Lal Awasthi (SP) 204. Kanth: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.) 205. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 206. Kantit (R): Ram Krishna Jaiswar (Con.) 207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karhal (R): Ram Din (PSP) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khailabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khailabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 220. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yaday (Con.)		Kanpur City III: S.A. Hasan (Con.)
(Con.) 203. Kanpur Rural: Moti Lal Awasthi (SP) 204. Kanth: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.) 205. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 206. Kantit (R): Ram Krishna Jaiswar (Con.) 207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karhal (R): Ram Din (PSP) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Lotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 220. Kharia Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 221. Kharia Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 222. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 223. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)		Kanpur City: S.G. Datta (Con.)
(SP) 204. Kanth: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.) 205. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 206. Kantit (R): Ram Krishna Jaiswar (Con.) 207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karwi (R): Ram Din (PSP) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khajrabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 220. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 236. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	4	(Con.)
204. Kanth: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.) 205. Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.) 206. Kantit (R): Ram Krishna Jaiswar (Con.) 207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Lotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khagaa: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 220. Khara Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 236. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	203.	
(Con.) 207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karhal (R): Ram Din (PSP) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasyanj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khaillabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khajiha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 229. Khajiha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 236. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	204.	Kanth: Jitendra Pratap Singh (Con.)
(Con.) 207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karhal (R): Ram Din (PSP) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasyanj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khaillabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khajiha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 229. Khajiha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 236. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)		Kantit: Aziz Imam (Con.)
207. Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam (Con.) 208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karhal (R): Ram Din (PSP) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 221. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 236. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	206.	(Con.)
208. Karchana: Ku. Kamal Kumari Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karhal (R): Ram Din (PSP) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 236. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	207.	Karanda: Biswanath Singh Gautam
Goindi (Con.) 209. Karhal: Nathu Singh (PSP) 210. Karhal (R): Ram Din (PSP) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Lotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khajiha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 229. Khajiha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 221. Kheri Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	208	
210. Karhal (R): Ram Din (PSP) 211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasyanj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khaillabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khaillabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 220. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	200.	Goindi (Con.)
211. Karwi: Jagpat Singh (Con.) 212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasyanj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khailabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khailabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 236. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)		
212. Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.) 213. Kashipur: Lakshman Datt Bhatt (Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 236. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)		
(Con.) 214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 236. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)		Karwi (R): Smt. Sia Dulari (Con.)
214. Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal (Con.) 215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Lotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 236. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	213.	
215. Kaswar Raja: Raj Behari Singh (Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 236. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	214.	Kasganj: Kali Charan Agrawal
(Con.) 216. Kaswar Sarkari: Raj Narain Singh (SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khajiha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 229. Khajiha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 236. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	215	
(SP) 217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khailabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	213.	(Con.)
217. Katehar: Lok Nath Singh (Con.) 218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 236. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	216.	
218. Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhandari (Con.) 219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Lotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 220. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	217.	
219. Kerakat (R): Ram Samjhawan (Con.) 220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khajiha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 229. Khajiha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)		Kedarnath: Narendra Singh Bhan-
220. Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.) 221. Kotana: Charan Singh (Con.) 222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khailabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	219.	Kerakat (R): Ram Samihawan (Con)
222. Kewai: Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khailabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	220.	Kerakat: Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.)
(Con.) 223. Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.) 224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajiha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)		Kewai: Mahabir Bressed Shukla
224. Khairabad: Tambeshwar Prasad (JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)		(Con.)
(JS) 225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khailabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajiha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)		Khaga: Vasudeo Dixit (Con.)
225. Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt Paliwal (Ind.) 226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	224.	Tallocalival Hasad
226. Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con.) 227. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	225.	Khairagarh: Sri Krishna Dutt
221. Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi (Con.) 228. Khalilabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	226.	Kairana: Virendra Verma (Con)
228. Khallabad: Raja Ram Sharma (Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	227.	Khalilabad (R): Smt. Genda Devi
(Con.) 229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	228	(Con.)
229. Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.) 230. Khera Bajehra: Room Singh (SP) 231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)		(Con.)
231. Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP) 232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	229.	Khajuha: Shabbir Hasan (Con.)
232. Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.) 233. Khurja: Chattar Singh (SP) 234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	231.	Kheri: Sheo Prasad Nagar (PSP)
234. Kishanpur (R): Jageshwar (Con.) 235. Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Yadav (Con.)	232.	Khurja (R): Bhim Sen (Con.)
(Con.)		July Chattai Dingii (Di
236 (Coll.)	235.	Kishanpur: Raghunath Sahai Vaday
236. Kithore (R): Hari Singh (Con.)		(Coll.)
	236	. Kithore (R): Hari Singh (Con.)

Kithore: Smt. Shraddha Devi Shastri 237. (Con.) 238. Koil (R): Ram Prasad Deshmukh (Con.) Koil: Mohanlal Gautam (Con.) Kolaslah: Udal (CPI) 239. 240. 241. Konhaur: Ruknuddin Khan (Con.) Kopachit: Mandhata Singh (Con.) Kopaganj: A. Latif Nomani (Con.) Kunda (R): Gaya Prasad (SP) 242. 243. 244. 245. Kunda: Nand Ram (SP) Laharpur: 246. Pratap Bhan Prakash Singh (Ind.) 247. Lalitpur: Ram Nath Khera (Ind.) Lalitpur (R): Gajju Ram (Con.) Lalganj: Tej Bahadur (CPI) Lalganj (R): Dhani Ram (Con.) Lambhua: Smt. Prabhavati Dev 248. 249. 250. 251. Misra (Con.) 252. Landsdowne: Ram Prasad Nautiyal (Con.) 253. Lucknow Cantonment (R): Basant Lal (Con.) 254. Lucknow Cantonment: Shyam Manohar Misra (Con.) 255. Lucknow City Central: Mahavir Prasad Srivastava (Con.) 256. Lucknow City East: Triloki Singh (PSP) 257. Lucknow City West: Syed Ali Zaheer (Con.) Machhilishahr: Rauf Jafri (Con.) 258. Magahar: Keshbhan Rai (Con.) Mahadeva: Baldeo Singh (Ind.) Mahaich: Kamta Prasad Vidyarthi 259. 260. 261. (Con.) Mahoba: Brij Gopal Saxena (Con.) Mahoba (R): Mohan Lal (Con.) 262. 263. Mohan Lal (Con.) Amar Nath Maharajganj: Misra 264. (PSP) Maharajganj 265. (R): Duryodhan (PSP) Mahul (R): Murli Dhar (Con.)
Mahul: Ramvachan Yadav (Con.)
Mahuli: Dhanushdhari (Con.) 266. 267. Mainpuri: 268. Malikhan Singh (JS) Ram Pal Trivedi 269. Pal 270. Malihabad: Ram (Con.) Maniram: Keshava Pandey (Con.) Jawahar Lal 272. Manjhanpur (R): (Con.) 273. Manjhanpur: Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna (Con.) 274. Mankapur: Raghvendra Pratap Singh (Ind.) 275. Mat: Lakshmi Raman Acharya (Con.) 276. Mat (R): Shyam Lal (Con.) Mathura: Sri Nath (Con.) Mariahu: Smt. Tara Devi (Con.) Mau: Sudama Prasad Goswami 277. 278. 279. (Con.) (R): 280. Mau Smt. Beni Bai (Con.) Smt. Rajendra Kumari 281. Maudaha: (PSP) 282. Meerut, Cantonment: Smt. Prakashvati Sood (Con.) 283. Meerut City: Kailash Prakash (Con.) 284. Meja (R): Jokhai (Con.)

285.	Meja: Mangla Prashad (Con.)	332.	Pharenda East: Dwarika Prasad
286.	Mirzapur: Amresh Chandra Pandey (Con.) Migrikh: Aydhesh Kumar Sinha	333.	Pandey (Con.) Phulpur (R): Sukhi Ram Bhartiya (Con.)
287.	(SP)	334.	Phulpur: Shiv Murti (Con.)
288.	Misrikh (R): Moolchand (SP) Modinagar: Vichitra Narain	335.	Powayan (R): Kamlesh Chandra (Con.)
	Sharma (Con.)	336. 337.	Powayan: Surendra Singh (Ind.) Pilibhit: Niranjan Singh (Con.)
290.	(Con.)	338.	Piparaich: Achhaiber Singh (Con.)
291.	Mohammadabad (R): Raghubir (CPI)	339.	Piparaich (R): Ram Surat Prasad (Con.)
292.	Mohammadabad: Vijai Shanker Singh (Con.)	340. 341.	Pithoragarh (R): Kushi Ram (Con.) Pithoragarh: Narendra Singh Bisht
293.	Mohammadabad Gohna: Chandrajit	342.	(Con.) Pratapgarh North: Ramadhar Te-
294.	Yadav (CPI) Mohammadabad Gohna (R): Sri	343.	wari (Con.) Pratapgarh South: Bhagwati Prasad
295.	Nath (Con.) Mohmadi: Jagdish Narain Datta	100	Shukla (Con.)
296.	Singh (JS) Mohmadi (R): Mana Lal (JS)	344.	Purwa: Parmeshwardin Verma (Con.)
297.	Mohanlalganj (R): Khayali Ram	345.	Rae Bareli North: Yamuna Prasad Shukla (JS)
298.	(PSP) Mohanlalganj: Ram Saran Yadav	346. 347.	Rampur: Aslam Khan (Ind.) Ranikhet South: C. B. Gupta (Con.)
299.	(PSP) Moradabad City: Halimudin (Ind.)	348.	Ranikhet North: Hari Datt Kandpal
300.	Moradabad Rural: Khamani Singh	349.	(Con.) Rath: Doogar Singh (Con.)
301.	(Ind.) Mussoorie: Gulab Singh (Con.)	350.	Rari: Ram Lakhan Singh (Con.)
302.	Muzaffarabad: Mahmud Ali Khan	351.	Rasra: Ganga Prasad Singh (Con.)
	(Con.)	352. 353.	Rasra (R): Ram Rattan (Con.) Rawain: Ram Chandar Uniyal
303.	Muzaffarnagar: Dwarka Prasad (Con.)		(Con.)
304.	(Con.)	354.	Robertsganj: Anand Brahma Shah (Ind.)
305.	Musafirkhana (R): Ram Bali (Ind.)	355.	Robertsganj (R): Shoobh Nath
306. 307.		356.	(Con.) Rokha: Wasi Naqvi (Con.)
308.		357.	Roorkee: Din Dayal Shastri (Con.)
309.		358.	Rudauli: Mukut Behari Lal Agarwal (JS)
310.	Najibabad: Atiqul Rahman (Con.)	359.	Sadahad: Tika Ram (Ind.)
311.	Nakur: Data Ram (Con.)	360.	Sadullahnagar: Raghuram Tej Baha-
312. 313.	Nanpara: Budhi Lal (Con.) Naugarh: Mathura Prasad Pandey	361.	dur Singh (Ind.) Safipur (R): Mulla Prasad (CPI)
	(Con.)	362.	Safinur: Sheo Gopal Tewari (Con.)
314.	Naraini: Gopi Krishna Azad	363.	Sagri: Indu Bhushan Gupta (Ind.) Saharanpur: Manjurul Nabi (Con.)
315.	(Con.) Natthupur: Ram Sunder Pandey	364. 365.	Sahaswan: Ulfat Singh (Ind.)
	(PSP)	366.	Sahawar: Tirmal Singh (Con.)
316.	Nawabganj: Sheoraj Bahadur (PSP)	367.	Saidpur: Atma Ram Pandey (Con.) Salempur West: Ugrasen (SP)
317. 318.	Nidhpur: Shamsul Islam (Con.) Nighasan: Surat Bahadur Shah	368.	Salempur South: Sheo Bachan Rao
319.	(PSP) Nizamabad: Chandra Bali Brahm-	370.	(Con.) Salempur East: Ayodhya Prasad
320.	chari (Con.) Padrauna North: Chandrade (Con.)	371.	Arya (Con.) Salon: Smt. Sunita Chauhan (Con.)
321.	Padrauna East: Genda Singh (PSP)	372.	Solon (R). Ram Prasad (Con.)
322.	Padrauna South: Ramayan Rai (PSP)	373.	Sambhal: Mahmood Hussain Khaii
323. 324.		374.	(Ind.) Sandila: Mohan Lal Verma (PSP)
225	(Ind.)	375.	Sandila (R) · Shambhoo Dayal (PSP)
325. 326.	Pratapganj (R): Babu Lal Kusumesh	376. 377.	Sardhana: Fateh Singh Rana (Con.) Sardhana (R): Ramji Lal Sahayak
327.	(Con.) Pratapgani: Smt. Vindumati Das (Con.)	378. 379.	(Con.) Sareeni: Guptar Singh (Con.) Sarju: Smt. Saraswati Devi Shukla
328.	Patti (R): Ram Kinkar (Con.)		(Con)
329.	Patti: Harkesh Bahadur (Con.)	380.	(Con)
330. 331.	Pauri: Chandar Singh (Con.) Pharenda West: Gauri Ram Gupta	381.	Shahabad (R): Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki
331.	(Con.)	1	(Con.)

383.	Shahabal: Smt. Vidya Vati Bajpai	406.	Sitapur: Harish Chandra Asthana (Con.)
	(Con.) Shahabad (R): Baldeo Singh Arya	407.	Srinagar (R): Chhedi Lal (PSP)
384.	(Con.)	408.	Srinagar: Bansi Dhar Shukla (PSP)
385.	Shahabad: Kalyan Rai (Con.)	409.	Saraon West: Parmanand Sinha
386.	Shahaani: Shripal Singh (Ind.)		(Con.)
387.	Shahganj (R): Mata Prasad (Con.)	410.	Saraon East: Sangram Singh (Con.)
388.	Shahjahanpur: Darshan Singh	411.	Saur Tanda: Mahmood Ali Khan
500.	(Ind)		(Con.)
389.	Shamsabad: Rajendra Singh Yadav	412.	Sultanpur: Krishna Varma
	(PSP)		(Con.)
390.	Sheopur: Lal Bahadur (Con.)	413.	Surhurpur: Ram Narain Tripathi
391.	Shikarpur (R): Badam Singh (Con.)	111	(Ind.)
392.	Shikarpur: Rajendra Datt (Con.)	414.	Tappal: Devdatta Singh (Con.)
393.	Shikohabad: Layaqat Singh (Ind.)	415.	Tanakpur: Pratap Singh (PSP) Tanda: Jai Ram Varma (Con.)
394.	Siana: Irtaza Hussain (Con.) Sidauli: Tarachand Maheshwari	417.	Tanda (R): Sukhram Das (Con.)
395.	Diddill.	418.	Tarabganj: Sitla Prasad (Con.)
201	(Con.) Sidauli (R): Baiju Ram (Con.)	419.	Tehri: Surat Chand (Con.)
396.	Sidhuwa Johna: Raj Deo (Con.)	420.	Thakurdwara: Kishan Singh (Con.)
397. 398.	Sidhuwa Johna (R): Sheo Prasad	421.	Tilhar: Balak Ram (SP)
390.	(Con.)	422.	Tilpur: Madan Pandey (PSP)
399.	Sikandra Rao: Malkhan Singh	423.	Tulshipur: Dharampal Singh (Con.)
3//.	(Con.)	424.	Ujhani: Sri Krishan Goyal (Con.)
400.	Sikandrabad: Ram Chandra (Con.)	425.	Unnao: Khazan Singh (PSP)
401.	Sikandarpur: Jagan Nath Chau-	426.	Usehat: Mobarak Ali Khan (Ind.)
	dhary (Con.)	427.	Utraula: Ali Jarrar Jaffry (Con.)
402.	Silhat: Ramji Sahai (Con.)	428.	Varanasi City South: Sampurnanand (Con.)
403.	Silhat (R): Sita Ram (Con.)	429.	Varanasi City North: Mohammad
404.	Sirauli: Dharam Datt Vaidya	127.	Abdussamad (Con.)
	(Con.)	430.	
405.	Siahpura: Chhotey Lal Paliwal		(Con.)
1	(Con.)	431.	Nominated: A.C. Grice

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman: Raghunath Vinayak Dhulekar	Deputy Chairman: Nizamuddin
Abdus Salam Shah Legislative Assembly	25. Ram Dhari Pandey Legislative Assembly
2. Ajai Kumar Basu ,,	26. Ram Kumar Shastri,
3. Algurai Shastri ,,	27. Ram Nandan Singh ,,
4. Balak Ram Vaish,	28. Smt. Savitri Shyam "
5. Bapshi Dhar Shukla ,,	29. Shafiq Ahmad Khan Tatari .,
6. Beep Narain Verma ,,	30. Shanker Rao ,,
7. A. J. Faridi,	31. Smt. Shakuntala Srivas
8. Ganesh Dutt Paliwal ,,	tava.
9. Har Govind Singh ,,	32. Smt. Shanti Devi
10. Ishaq Sambhali ,,	33. Smt. Shanti Devi Agarwal ,,
11. Jagdish Prasad Dwivedi ,,	34. Shiv Kumar Paliwal "
12. Khushal Singh ,,	35. Shiv Narain "
13. Krishna Chandra Joshi ,,	36. Shiv Prasad Singh
14. Kunwar Guru Narain ,,	37. Smt. Shivarajwati Nehru
15. Kunwar Mahabir Singh ,,	38. Uma Shankar Singh ,,
16. Lal Suresh Singh ,,	39. Smt. Vidyavati Rathor
17. Maharaj Singh Bharti ,,	40. Abdul Majid Local
18. Mohammad Shahid Fakhiri ,, 19. Nathu Ram	Authorities
	41. Abdur Rauf Khan "
20. Naurang Singh ,,	42. Banwarilal "
21. Nizamuddin ,,	43. Chiranji Lal Paliwal,
22. Pratap Chandra Azad ,,	44. Girdhari Lal
23 Prithyi Noth	45 Haraharan Agamual
24. Puran Chand Vidyalankar "	46. Indra Singh Nayal ,,

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri 476

		70 T-1 D
47. Jagannath Acharya	,,	78. Telu Ram
48. Jagannath Singh	,,	79. Braj Pal Sharan Rastogi Graduates
49. Jai Bahadur Singh	,,	80. Devendra Swarup
50. Keshav Datt	,,	81. Ishwari Prasad
51. Smt. Kudsia Begam		82. Kalka Prasad Bhatnagar "
52. Kunwar Devendra Pratap	"	83. Kripa Shankar Hajela "
	. "	84. Nirmal Chandra Chatur-
Singh.		vedi.
53. Kunwar Rananjaya Singh	,,	
54. Lallu Ram Dwivedi	,,	85. Pushkar Nath Bhatt ,,
55. Madan Mohan Lal	,,	86. Shyamnarayan ,,
56. Madhava Prasad Tripathi	,,	87. Virendra Swarup,
57. Mahmood Aslam Khan	,,	88. Hari Krishna Awasthi Teachers
58. Smt. Mohsina Khalil	,,	89. Hridaya Narayan Singh ,,
Kidwai.		90. Kanhaiya Lal Gupta ,,
59. Nawab Singh Yadev	,,	91 Laxmi Narayan Gunta
60. Nawal Kishore Gurudeva		92 Madan Mohan
	,,	93 Smt Maya Chowdhry
61. Onkar Singh	"	04 Piero I al Crivostavo
62. Pitamber Das	"	OF Describeras Six I
63. Prem Chandra Sharma	"	OC Chuom Bahari Vinasi
64. Pyare Lal Gupta	,,	96. Shyam Behari Viragi,
65. Raghu Vinayak Dhulekar	,,	97. Balwant Singh Nominated
66. Ram Ghulam	,,	98. Hayatullah Ansari ,,
67. Ram Lakhan	,,	99. Krishna Deva Prasad Gaur ,,
68. Ram Narain Pandey	,,	100. Mohammed Nasser ,,
69. Ram Nath	,,	110. M.J. Mukerjee ,,
70. Ram Surat Singh		102. Purushottam Das Tandon ,,
71 Calety Mal	,,	103 Raja Ram Shastri
70 Chin Math Matin	,,	104 Ramagya Pande
	"	105 Smt Pani Pam Kumar
73. Shiv Nath Singh	"	
74. Shiv Prasad Gupta	"	Bhargava.
75. Shugan Chand	,,	106. C.M. Sukhia ,,
76. Sultan Singh	,,	107. Smt. Tara Agarwal ,,
77. Tej Narain Trivedi	,,	108. Vacant ,,

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TEHSILS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit		Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Agra Dist	 1,861	15,01,391	Meja	.,	658	2,06,446
Agra	219	5,11,609	Phulpur		289	2,27,128
Bah	338	1,51,863	Sirathu		233 264	1,59,780 2,44,306
Etmadpur	278	2,05,156	Soraon		204	2,44,300
Fatehabad	241	1,39,566			0.701	6 77 040
Firozabad	203	1,99,211	Almora Dist.		2,721	6,77,949
Kheragarh	 308	1,44,677	Almora			3,14,249 94,951
Kiraoli	 273	1,49,309	Champawat			
			Ranikhet			2,68,749
Aligarh Dist.	 1,941	15,43,506				
Atrauli	 351	2,69,697	Azamgarh Dist.		2,221	21,02,423
Hathras	291	2,76,813	Azamgarh		313	3,47,726
Iglas	214	1,43,086	Ghosi		364	3,58,923
Khair	402	2,37,331	Lalgani		384	3,14,815
Koil	355	3,88,621	Mohammadabad		358	3,69,240
Sikandara Rao	 337	2,27,958	Phulpur		441	4,00,170
			Sagri		350	3,11,549
Allahabad Dist.	 2,800	20,48,250				
Chail	303	5,48,408	Bahraich Dist.		2,620	13,46,335
Handia	297	2,43,177	Bahraich		931	5,23,101
Karchhana	521	2,54,983	Kaisaragani		683	4,20,910
Manjhanpur	274	1,64,022	Nanpara		1,022	4,02,324

*Population figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1961. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of tehsils (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

			1		-4-		
Unit		ea in miles	Popula- tion	Unit		Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Ballia ist			1,94,657	Deoria Dist.		2,087	21,02,627
Ballia	The state of the s	446	4,70,419	Deoria		493	5,30,605
Bansdih	••	374	3,53,187	Hata		546	4,84,686
Rasra		421	3,71,051	Padrauna		559	5,48,667
Banda Dist	2,	950	7,90,247	Salempur	• •	495	5,38,669
Baberu			•1,85,668	Etah Dist		1,715	11,24,351
Banda		614	1,89,285	Aliganj		517	2,99,015
Karwi		822 317	77,439			482	3,09,881
Mau Naraini (Girwan)		523	1,55,762			227	1,45,068
Maraini (On wan)				Kasganj		487	3,70,387
Bara Banki Dist.	1,		12,64,204	Etawah Dist.		1,669	9,70,695
Fatehpur		500	3,32,995	Auraiya		415	2,41,093
Haidarganj		290	2,27,567	Bharthana		417	2,33,881
Nawabganj		360 584	3,05,778 3,97,904	Bidhuna		429	2,16,993
Ramsanehighat		J04	3,57,504	Etawah		427	2,78,728
Bareilly Dist.	1	,591	12,69,233	Faizabad Dist.		1.705	14,81,796
Aonla		317	2,39,591				
Baheri		369	2,03,990	Akbarpur Bikapur	••	539 460	4,41,190 3,49,437
Bareilly		441	5,36,190	Bikapur Fajzabad	• •	355	3,66,577
Faridpur		244	1,49,538	Tanda	•	350	3,24,592
Nawabganj		221	1,39,924				
Basti Dist	2	,821	23,87,603	Farrukhabad Dist.		1,645	10,92,641
Bansi		614	5,20,490	Chhibramau		418	2,52,251
Basti		553	5,06,309	Farrukhabad	• •	485	3,79,806 2,14,160
Domariaganj		586	4,37,483	Kaimganj		364 393	2,44,424
Harraiya		500	3,94,376	Kannauj		3/3	2,77,727
Khalilabad		565	5,28,945	Fatehpur Dist.		1,625	9,08,985
Bijnor Dist.	1	,866	9,84,196	Fatehpur		642	3,58,151
n		482	2,73,492	Khaja		485	2,74,627
Dhampur		458	3,41,434	Khajuha	• •	514	2,76,207
Nagina		457	1,67,468	Garhwal Dist.		2,108	4,22,653
Najibabad	*	438	2,01,802				
				Lansdowne		1,056	2,64,066 1,58,587
Budaun Dist.	1	,998	12,51,152	Pauri	••	961	1,00,007
Bisauli	4.	360	2,60,675	Ghazipur Dist.		1,308	11,41,278
Budaun	••	454	3,20,302	Ghazipur		558	4,88,237
Dataganj Gunnaur		419 359	2,41,350 1,90,122	Mohammadabad		313	2,85,846
Sahaswan		422	2,38,703	Saidpur		428	3,67,195
		722		G 1. Dist		2,829	18,77,484
Bulandshahr Dist.	1	,887	14,99,884	Gonda Dist.	••		
Anupshahr		456	3,86,746	Gonda	••	619	4,94,032 4,43,032
Bulandshahr		476	4,55,701	Tarabganj	• •	1,560	9,40,420
Khurja	1.	459	3,40,199	Utraula	••	1,500	
Sikandrabad		521	3,17,238	Gorakhpur Dist		2,439	22,38,588
Chamoli Dist		3,523	2,16,972	Bansgaon		531	5,52,188 8,23,664
Chamoli			53,678	Gorakhpur		655 682	4,81,652
Joshimath			12,429	Maharajganj Pharenda		569	3,81,084
Karan Prayag Ukhimath	• •		1,09,357	Fliarenda	••	332	
Chimiatii	·i		41,828	Hamirpur Dist.	•	2,776	6,55,429
Dehra Dun Dist.		1,201	3,62,005	Charkhari		159	
Chakrata		447	59,752	Hamirpur		416	
Dehra Dun		742	3,02,253	Kulpahar		591	1,32,982
*Figure furnishe.	d best of a Co						

^{*}Figure furnished by the State Government.

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Mahoba Maudaha Rath	354 604 655	90,034 1,44,816 1,54,820	Mathura Sadabad	410 308	3,15,047 2,18,101
Hardoi Dist.	2,320	12 61 562	Meerut Dist	2,322 2	22,81,217
Dileman	500	13,61,562	Baghpat Ghaziabad	400	4,17,317
Hardoi	632	3,24,319 3,87,734	Hapur	445 407	4,25,187 3,70,854
Sandila	555	3,34,654	Mawana	421	2,78,163
Shahabad	539	3,14,855	Meerut Sardhana	286 341	4,85,235 3,04,461
Jalaun Dist.	1,762	5,53,239			No terror and the
Jalaun	514	2,13,388	Mirzapur Dist		10,17,289
Kalpi Konch	480	1,19,202 1,30,604	Chunar Dudhi	562 988	2,54,021 1,18,856
Orai	358	92,045	Mirzapur	1,186	4,32,098
Tarrana Dist	1.542	15 17 172	Robertsganj	1,633	2,12,314
Jaunpur Dist.	1,543		Moradabad Dist	2,288	16,60,955
Jaunpur Kirakot	288	2,58,285	Amroha	383	2,93,198
Machhlishahr	344	2,79,986	Bilari		2,94,951
Mariahu Shahganj	320		Hasanpur Moradabad	216	2,38,678 3,68,476
Shanganj	361	3,20,400	Sambhal	475	3,41,521
Jhansi Dist.	3,888	8,87,607	Thakurdwara	240	1,24,131
Garautha	594		Muzaffarnagar Dist.	1,683	12,21,767
Jhansi Lalitpur	482		Budhana	. 288	2,64,962
Mahroni	88	7 1,27,293	Jansath	100	2,80,264 3,13,748
Mau Ranipur Moth	424	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	Muzaffarnagar .	400	3,62,794
would	430	3 1,02,663	Nainital Dist.	. 2,626	3,35,441
Kanpur Dist.	2,35	7 19,39,867	77.11	1.070	97,572
Akbarpur	36		Kashipur	100	51,205
Bhognipur	38		No inital	122	91,978
Derapur	403	3 2,08,480		. 433	94,659
Ghatampur Kanpur	42		Pilibhit Dist	. 1,352	5,04,428
		0 2,52,105	Bisalpur	. 365	2,10,384
Kheri Dist	2,97	2 10,58,343	D.,	. 466	2,06,817 87,227
Lakhimpur Muhamdi	1,05				
Nighasan	66			. 2,789	2,22,776
		,,	Didibat	: - =	23,519 85,219
Lucknow Dist.	97	7 11,28,10	Munsiari		25,155
Lucknow Malihabad	38			-	88,883
Mohanlalganj	32			1,460	11,10,734
			Kunda	543	3,85,522 3,38,907
Mainpuri Dist.	1,68		Pratapgarh	467	3,86,305
Bhongaon Jasrana (Mustai	(fabad) 4.		8 5 7 11 12	1,758	11,56,704
Karhal	21	17 1,71,81 18 1,16,76		472	3.28.804
Mainpuri Shikohabad	38	36 2,12,61	1 Maharajganj	464	2,92,608 2,50,065
Silikollabati	29	94 2,08,92	1 Rae Bareli	375	2,85,227
Mathura Dist.	1,4	67 9,12,26		205	5,43,324
Chata		07 1,78,24		205	38,230
Mat		31 2,00,87		180	2,39,711
		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH			

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Milak Shahabad Suar	156 167 130	93,251 91,803 50,176	Musafirkhana Sultanpur	397 508	3,05,189 4,19,772
Tanda	,61	30,153	Tehri Garwhal Dis		3,05,897
Saharanpur Dist	2,132	13,53,366	Deo Prayag		1,29,143 90,481
Deoband Nakur	. 430	2,66,960 2,27,913	Pratap Nagar Tehri	:: =	86,273
Roorkee Saharanpur	626	4,10,787 4,47,976	Unnao Dist.	1,774	10,76,055
Shahjahanpur Dist	. 1,762	10,04,378	Hasanganj	440	2,67,104 3,25,162
Jalalabad Pawayan	361	2,04,222 2,27,729	Safipur Unnao	409	
Shahjahanpur Tilhar	. 395	3,07,735 2,64,692	Uttar Kashi	2,992	* 1,02,246
7.	. 2,236	13,80,472	Bhatwari	:: =	14,940 37,383
Biswan	. 558	3,23,359 3,26,149	Puraula Rajgarhi	-: =	23,587 26,336
Sidhauli	. 542	3,41,556 3,89,408		1,962	19,78,634
	. 1,714		Bhadohi	418	3,88,471
Amethi	366	2,41,541	Chandauli	510	4,32,230

^{*}Figure furnished by the State Government.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

		(in takh	s of rupees)
	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Union Excise Duties Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	12,40·70 9,27·56	12,45 · 92 15,05 · 00	12,64·00 14,08·72
Estate Duty	37.55	49.07	48.93
Taxes on Railway Fares	2,37.50	2,58.70	2,34.50
Land Revenue (net)	21,27.98	21,50.83	21,85.15
State Excise Duties	5,66.09	6,05 · 80	6,22.16
Stamps	3,80.00	3,90.00	3,90.00
Forest	5,62·21 83·99	6,23·46 78·92	6,24·92 78·78
Taxes on Vehicles	2,59.53	2,76.93	3,00.60
Sales Tax	7,68.60	10,19.00	10,21.00
Other Taxes and Duties	8,05.69	6,40.34	9,35.12
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works (net)	1,97.55	1,75.43	2,12.11
Debt Services	4,42.84	4,80 · 34	4,55.80
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	22,51·93 2,19·76	22,33·21 1,96·18	23,35.85
provements (net)	2,17 70	1,50-16	00.43
Miscellaneous (net)	4,47.08	5,55.45	1,96.19
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	5,16.65	3,98.79	21,82-50
Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	4,39 · 28	4,35.46	-11
Extraordinary	5,77 · 19	5,36.19	
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	130,89 · 68	138,55.02	145,62.98
REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical, Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	12,41·85 5,95·47 15,36·19 7,29·52 .1,82·56 1,56·81 9,86·01 14·61 17,27·28 4,65·36 2,26·41 4,09·88 1,95·85 2,04·46 5,82·47 9,44·01 5,80·23 1,35·25 12,99·40 11,09·61	12,91·11 5,97·81 16,62·54 7,87·47 1,89·73 1,54·90 10,55·58 14·66 17,78·77 4,41·24 2,26·84 4,23·43 1,86·10 1,88·72 5,25·70 10,36·92 6,30·65 1,26·70 14,37·62 12,69·90	11,40·97 7,05·84 18,40·71 10,52·91 1,87·59 1,58·51 10,51·77 17·19 21,17·19 21,17·19 21,17·19 1,18·55 4,25·33 5,04·42 2,46·19 1,89·29 6,80·18 12,83·87 6,46·87 1,54·45 14,58·37 10,37·32
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	133,23 · 23	138,26·39	154,12 · 52
	AL PROPERTY.		
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (-) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(-)2,33.55	(+)29.63	(-)8,49.54

WEST BENGAL

Area: 33,928 sq. miles Principal language: Bengali	Population: 2,63,02,386	Capital: Calcutta

Governor: Ku. Padmaja Naidu COUNCIL OF MINISTERS*

	.(COUL	ACIT OF MINISTERS.
Ministers			Portfolios
			*Chief Minister, Home (excluding Police and Civil Defence) Finance, Development, Cottage and
P. C. Sen			Small-scale Industries and Co-operation. Food, Relief, Supplies and Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.
A. K. Mukherji			Irrigation and Waterways.
K. N. Das Gupta			Public Works. Commerce and Industries and Tribal Welfare.
B. Mazumdar		::	Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Services and Community
R. Annied			Development.
K. Mookerjee			Home (Police and Civil Defence). Local Self-Government, Panchayats and Law.
I. D. Jalan S. P. Barman			Excise.
Abdus Sattar			Labour.
H. N. Chaudhuri	••		Agriculture and Food Production, Forests and
T. K. Ghosh		•	Fisheries.
Mnisters of State			
A. B. Roy			Health.
Smt. P. Mukerjee		••	Jails and Social Welfare. Land and Land Revenue.
S. Bhattacharyya J. Kolay			Publicity and Parliamentary Affairs.
Deputy Ministers			Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Forests.
S. Bandyopadhyay S. C. Ray Sinha			Transport.
S. K. A. Meerza	2		Commerce and Industry
S. M. Misra			Education, Local Self-Government and Panchayats.
C. Roy Mohd. Zia-ul Haque	•		Co-operation, Cottage and Small-scale Industries. Health.
R. Pramanik		•	Relief and Supplies.
Smt. M. Banerjee			Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation.
C. C. Mahanty	••		Food. Labour.
N. Gurung T. Wangdi			Tribal Welfare.
A. S. Naskar			Home (Police).
A. Ghosh			Food, Relief and Supplies.
Parliamentary Secretari	es		
K. K. Hembram			
S. N. Singha Deo	••		T and Cichariae
N. Majhi	• •	•	
S. Mia			D-1:-C
			Chief Secretary
			R. Gupta
		CAL	CUTTA HIGH COURT*
Chief Justige	.,		S. C. Lahiri P. R. Mukheriee, J. P. Mitter, H. K. Bose, R. S.

Chief Justige	S. C. Lahiri P. B. Mukherjee, J. P. Mitter, H. K. Bose, R. S.
Puisne Judges	Dachawat D N Sinha, P. N. Mookerice, S. K.
	Sen D Mookerij G. K. Mitter, P. C. Muller,
	N. K. Sen, S. K. Datta, U. C. Law, B. K. Bhatta- charya, B. N. Banerjee, A. N. Ray, S. P. Mitra,
	S. K. Niyogi, D. N. Das Gupta, K. C. Sen,
	P Chatteriee, A. C. Roy.

^{*}As on April 20, 1961.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION*

Chairman	 		 	B. Das Gupta
Members	 	••		B.K. Sinha, P.C. Rakshit

WEST BENGAL LEG	ISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*
	Deputy Speaker : Ashutosh [Mallick
1. Alipore: Som Nath Lahiri (CPI) 2. Alipur Duars: Piyush Kanti Mukher-	35. Bhagabanpur (R): Bhikari Mandal (Con.)
jee (Con.)	36. Bhatar: Smt. Abhalata Kundu (Con.)
3. Amta East: Gabinda Charan Maji (PSP)	37. Bhatpara: Sitaram Gupta (CPI)
4. Amta West: Arabinda Roy (Con.) 5. Arambagh: Radhakrishan Pal	38. Bangar: A. K. N. Ishaque (Con.) 39. Bhowanipur: Siddhartha Shankar Roy
(Con.) 6. Arsa: Sagar Chandra Mahato	(Ind.) 40. Bijpur: Niranjan Sen Gupta
(Ind.) 7. Asansol: Shib Das Ghatak (Con.) 8. Ausgram: Kanailal Das (Con.)	(CPI) 41. Binpur: Sudhir Kumar Pandey
9. Baduria: Md. Ziaul Haque (Con.)	(CPI) 42. Binpur (R): Jamadar Hasda (CPI)
10. Bagnan: Ranjit Kumar Ghosh Chowdury (Con.) 11. Balarampur: Bhim Chandra Mahato	43. Bishnupur: Provash Chandra Roy. (CPI)
(Ind.)	44. Bishnupur (R): Rabindra Nath Roy (CPI)
12. Ballygunge: Jnanendra Mazumdar (CPI)	45. Bolpur: Amarendra Nath Sarkar (Con.)
13. Balurghat: Dhirendra Nath Banerjee (Ind.)	46. Bongaon: Ajit Kumar Ganguli
14. Balurghat (R): Hakai Mardi (Con.)	47. Bongaon (R): Manindra Bhusan Biswas (Con.)
15. Bally: Monilal Basu (Con.) 16. Balagarh: Bijoy Krisan Modak	48. Bow Bazar: Bidhan Chandra Roy (Con.)
(ČPI) 17. Bankura: Anath Bandhu Roy	49. Budge Budge: Bankim Mukherjee (CPI)
(Con.) 18. Bankura (R): Sishuram Mondal	50. Burdwan: Benoy Krishna Chow- dhury (CPI)
(Con.) 19. <i>Bara Bazar:</i> Iswar Das Jalan	51. Burtola North: Sudhir Chandra Roy Choudhury (PSP)
(Con.) 20. Baruipur: Khagendra Kumar Roy	52. Burtola South: Amarendra Nath
Choudhury (CPI) 21. Baruipur (R): Gangadhar Naskar	Basu (Ind.) 53. Canning: Smt. Sakila Khatoon (Con.)
(CPI) 22. Baranagar: Jyoti Basu (CPI)	54. Canning (R): Khagendra Nath Naskar (Con.)
23. Barasat: Chitto Basu (Ind.) 24. Basirhat: Profullanath Banerjee	55. Chandernagore: Hirendra Kumar Chattopadhyaya (Ind.)
(Con,)	56. Chakdah: Suresh Chandra Banerjee
25. Behala: Rabindra Nath Mukhopad- hyaya (CPI)	(PSP) 57. Chhatna: Ram Lochan Mukherjee
26. Beliaghata (R): Rama Shanker Prasad (CPI)	(Con.) 58. Chhatna (R): Kamalakatnta Hem-
27. Beliaghata: Jagat Bose (CPI) 28. Belgachia: Ganesh Ghosh (CPI)	bram (Con.) 59. Chinsurah: Bhupati Mazumdar
29. Beldanga: Parimal Ghosh (Con.) 30. Berhampore: Bejoy Kumar Ghosh	(Con.) 60. Chopra: Mohammad Afaque Chow-
(Con.) 31. Bharatpur: Goalbadan Trivedi	dury (Con.) 61. Chowringhee: Bijoy Singh Nahar
(Con.) 32. Bhagabangola: Hafijur Rahman Kazi	(Con.) 62. Contai North: Natendra Nath Das
(Con.)	(PSP)
33. Bhadereswar: Bomkes Majumdar (Con.)	(Con.)
34. Bhagabanpur: Basanta Kumar Panda (PSP)	64. Cooch Behar: Maziruddin Ahmed (Con.)
*As on April 20 1061 Abbreviation	s : Indian National Commes (Con): Praia

^{*}As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Communist Party of India (CPI); Bharatiya Jan Sangh (JS); All-India Forward Bloc (Marxist) (FBM); Independent (Ind.).

65. Cooch Behar (R): Satish Chandra Roy Singha (Con.) 66. Cossipore: Deben Sen (PSP) 67. Dantan: Charu Chandra Mahanty
Roy Singha (Con.) 66 Cossinore: Deben Sen (PSP)
67. Dantan: Charu Chandra Mahanty
Prakash Rai
69. Daspur: Bhaniranjan Panja
(Ind.) 69. Daspur: Bhaniranjan Panja (Con.) 70. Debra: Mohini Mohar Pati
(Con.) 71. Deganga: Rafiddin Ahmed (Con.)
71. Deganga: Rafiddin Ahmed (Con.) 72. Deganga (R): Atul Krishna Roy (Con.)
Das (Con.) 74. Dhaniakhali: D. N. Mukherjee
(Con.) 75. Dinhata: Bhawani Prasanna Taluk-
dar (Con.) 76. Dinhata (R): Umesh Chandra
Mandal (Con.) 77. Diamond Harbour: Ramanuj Halder
(PSP)
78. Domjur: Tarapada De (CPI) 79. Dum Dum: Pabitra Mohan Roy
80. Egra: Bhuban Chandra Kar Mahapatra (PSP) 81. Ekbalpur: Narendra Nath Sen
(Con)
82. Englishbazar: Santi Gopal Sen (Con.)
(Con.) 83. Entally: Abu Asad Md. Obaidul Ghani (CPI)
84. Falakata: Jagadananda Roy (PSP)
85. Falta: Khagendra Nath Das
(Con.) 86. Farakha: Mohammad Giasuddin
(Con.) 87. Fort: Smt. Maitreyee Bose (Con.) 88. Galsi (R): Pramatha Nath Dhigar
88. Galsi (R): Pramatha Nath Dhigar (FBM)
89. Galsi: Phakir Chandra Ray (Ind.) 90. Gangarampur: Satindra Nath Basu
(Con.)
91. Gangarampur (R): Lakshan Chandra
Hasda (Con.) 92. Garden Reach: Shaikh Abdulla
° Farooqui(CPI) 93. Garlibeta: Saroj Roy (CPI)
94. Garhbeta (R): Smt. Tusar Tudu (Con.)
95. Ghatal (R): Harendra Nath Dolum (Con.)
96. Ghatal: Lakshman Chandra Sarka (Con.)
97. Golapokher: Mazaffar Hussain (Con.)
98. Gopiballavpur: Surendra Nath
Mahata (Con.) 99. Gopiballavpur (R): Jagatpati Hansda
(Con.) 100. Habra: Tarun Kanti Ghosh
(Con.) 101. Harischandrapur: Razi Flias (Ind.)
101. Harischandrapur: Razi Elias (Ind.)

	(n) Catich Chandra	104 Haringhatas Comercity D. I.
		104. Haringhata: Samarajit Bandyopa-dhyay (Con.)
"	- Dohan Can (PSP)	105. Haroa: Jahangir Kabir (Con.)
67	Dantan: Charu Chandra Mahanty	106. Hasnabad: Hemanta Kumar Ghosal
		(CPI)
68.	Darjeeling: Deo Prakash Rai	107. Hasnabad (R): Rajkrishna Mondal
	(Ind)	(Con.)
69.	Daspur: Bhaniranjan Panja	108. Hirapur: Taher Hossian (Ind.)
	(Con.)	109. Howrah North: Samar Mukhopa-
70.	Debra: Mohini Mohar Pati	dhyay (CPI) 110. Howrah West: Bankim Chandra
	(Con.) Deganga: Rafiddin Ahmed (Con.)	Kar (Con.)
71.	Deganga (R): Atul Krishna Roy	111. Howrah East: Beni Chandra Dutta
	(('07)	(Con.)
73	Dhaniakhali (R): Radha Nath	112. Howrah South: Kanailal Bhatta-
	D(Con)	charjee (Ind.)
74.	Dhaniakhali: D. N. Mukherjee	113. Itahar: Basanta Lal Chatterjee
	(Con)	(CPI)
75.	Dinhata: Bhawani Prasanna Taluk-	114. Jagatballavpur: Brindabon Behari
71	dar (Con.) Dinhata (R): Umesh Chandra	Basu (Ind.) 115. Jalangi: Golam Soleman (Con.)
76.	Mandal (Con.)	116. Jalpaiguri: Khagendra Nath Das
77	Diamond Harbour: Ramanuj Halder	Gupta (Con.)
	(PSP)	117. Jalpaiguri (R): Sarojendra Deb
78.	Domiur: Tarapada De (CPI)	Raikut (Con.) 118. Jamuria: Amarendra Mondal
79.	Dum Dum : Pabitra Monan Roy	118. Jamuria: Amarendra Mondal
	(PSP)	(PSP)
80.	Egra: Bhuban Chandra Kar	119. Jamuria (R): Baidyanath Mondal (Con.)
01	Mahapatra (PSP) Ekbalpur: Narendra Nath Sen	120. Jangipur: Shyampada Bhattacharjee
81.	(Con.)	(Con.)
82	Englishbazar: Santi Gopal Sen	121. Jangipur (R): Kuber Chand Haldar
	(Con)	(Con.)
83.	Entally: Abu Asad Md. Obaidul	122. Jangipara: Kanai Lall Dey (Con.)
	Ghani (CPI)	123. Jangipara (R): Biswanath Saha
84.	Falakata: Jagadananda Roy	(Coll.)
05	(PSP) Falta: Khagendra Nath Das	124. Jorabagan: Nepal Ray (Con.) 125. Jhalda: Debendra Nath Mahato
85.	(Con.)	(Con.)
86	Farakha: Mohammad Giasuddin	126. Jhargram: Mahendra Mahata
	(Con.)	(Con)
87.	Fort: Smt. Maitrevee Bose (Con.)	127. Jorebungalow: Bhadra Bahadur
88.	Galsi (R): Pramatha Nath Dhigar	Hamal (CPI) 128. Jorasanko: Anandilall Poddar
00	(FBM)	(Con.)
89.	Galsi: Phakir Chandra Ray (Ind.) Gangarampur: Satindra Nath Basu	
90.	(Con.)	(Ind.)
91.	Gangarampur (R): Lakshan Chandra	130. Joyanagar (R): Renupada Halder
	Hasda (Con.)	(Ind.)
92.	Garden Reach: Shaikh Abdulla	131. Kakdwip: Smt. Maya Banerjee-
00	° Farooqui(CPI)	(Con.) 132. Kalighat: Smt. Manikuntla Sen
	Garhbeta: Saroj Roy (CPI) Garhbeta (R): Smt. Tusar Tudu	132. Kalighat: Smt. Manikuntla Sen (CPI)
34.	(Con.) (R): Smt. Tusar Tudu	133. Kalna: Haro Krishna Konar (CPI)
95	Ghatal (R): Harendra Nath Dolui	134. Kalna (R): Jamadar Majhi (CPI)
	(Con.)	135. Kalimpong: Narbahadur Gurung
96.	. Ghatal: Lakshman Chandra Sarkar	(Ind.)
	(Con.)	136. Kalchini (R): Devendra Nath Brah-
97.	Golapokher: Mazaffar Hussain	
99	(Con.) Gopiballavpur: Surendra Nath	
20.	Mahata (Con.)	dhury (Con.)
99	. Gopiballavpur (R): Jagatpati Hansda	
	(Con.)	140. Kandi: Vacant
100	. Habra: Tarun Kanti Ghosh	141. Karimpur: Bijoylal Chattopadhyaya
	(Con.)	(Con.)
101.	Harischandrapur: Razi Elias (Ind.)	
	. Hariharpara: Hazi A. Hameed	(Con.)
	(Con.)	143. Kashipur: Ledu Majhi (Ind.)
103	. Haringhata (R): Pramatha Panjan	144. Kashipur (R): Budhan Majhi
	Thakur (Con.)	(Con.)

1	
145. Katwa: Tarapada Chaudhury (Con.)	187. Nalhati: Mohammad Yakub Hussain (Con.)
146. Kharba: Golam Yazdani (Ind.) 147. Khanakul (R): Panchanan Digpal	188. Nalhati (R): Sisir Kumar Saha (Con.)
(Con.) 148. Khanakul: Prafulla Chandra Sen	189. Nandigram South: Bhupal Chan- dra Panda (CPI)
(Con.) 149. Kharapur: Narayan Chobey	190. Nandigram North: Subodh Chan- dra Maiti (Con.)
150. Khargapur Local: Mrityunjoy Jana	191. Naoda: Mohammed Israil (Con.) 192. Naopara: Panchanan Bhattacharjee
(Con.) 151. Kharagpur Local (R): Krishan Prasad Mandal (Con.)	(PSP) 193 Ondal (R): Dhawajadhari Mondal
152. Khardah: Satkari Mitra (PSP) 153. Kotugram: Abdus Sattar (Con.)	(Con) 194. <i>Ondal:</i> Ananda Gopal
154. Kotugram (R): Sankar Das (Con.)	Mukhopadhyaya (Con.) 195. Onda: Gokul Behari Das (Con.)
155. Kotulpar: Jagannath Kolay (Con.) 156. Krishnagar: Jagannath Majumdar	196. Onda (R): Ashutosh Mallick (Con.)
(Con.) 157. Kulti: Banarshi Prasad Jha (PSP)	197. Panskura East: Rajani Kanta Pramanik (Con.)
158. Kulpi: Hansadhwaj Dhara (Con.) 159. Labpur: Radhanath Chattoraj	198. Panskara West: Syamdas (Con.) 199. Patrasayer (R): Gurupada Khan (Con.)
(CPI) 160. Lalgola: Kazem Ali Meerza (Con.)	200. Patrasayer: Bhabataran Chakravarty (Con.)
161. Magarahat (R): Ardhendu Shekhar Naskar (Con.)	201. Patashpore: Sisir Kumar Das
162. Magrahat: Abul Hashem (Con.) 163. Mahestola: Sudhir Chandra Bhan-	202. Purbasthali: Bimlananda Tarkatirtha (Con.)
dari (CPI) 164. Mahishadal: Praffula Chandra	203. Purulia: Smt. Labanya Prova Ghosh (Ind.)
Ghosh (PSP) 165. Mahishadal (R): Mahatab Chand	204. Purulia (R): Nakul Chandra Sahis (Ind.)
Das (Con.) 166. Mainaguri (R): Jaineswar Ray	205. Raghunathpur (R): Nepal Bouri (Con.)
(Con.)	206. Raghunathpur: Shankar Narayan
167. Malda: Nikunja Behari Gupta (Con.) 168. Malda (R): Matla Murmu (Con.)	Singha Deo (Con.) 207. Rajnagar: Khagendra Nath Bandy- poadhyay (Con.)
169. Mal: Budhu Bhagat (Con.)	208. Rajnagar (R): Nishpati Majhi
170. Mal: Mangru Bhagat (CPI) 171. Monteswar: Bhakta Chandra Roy	(Con.) 209. Raiganj: Badruddin Ahmed
(Ind.) 172. Maniktola: Ranendra Nath Sen (CPI)	(Con.) 210. Raiganj (R): Syama Prasad Barman
173. Manbazar (R): Chaitan Majhi	(Con.) 211. Raipur: Smt. Sudharani Dutta
174. Manbazar: Satya Kinkar Mahato (Ind.)	(Con.) 212. Raipur (R): Jadu Nath Murmu
175. Mathurapur (R): Brindaban Gayan (Con.)	(Con.) 213. Raina: Dasarathi Tah (PSP) 214. Raina (R): Gobardhan Pakray
176. Mathurapur: Bhushan Chandra Das (Con.)	(PSP)
177. Mathabhanga (R): Sarada Prasad Pramanik (Con.)	215. Rampurhat (R): Gobardhan Das (CPI)
178. Mayna: Ananga Mohan Das (Con.)	216. Rampurhat: Durgapada Das (Ind.)
179. Mekliganj: Satyendra Prasanna Chattayopadhya (Con.)	217. Ramanagar: Trailokyanath Pradhan (Con.)
180. Midnapur: Smt. Anjali Khan (Con.)	218. Raninagar: Syed Badrudduja (Ind.)
181. Muchipara: Jatindra Chandra Chak- rovorty (Ind.)	219. Ranaghat: Binoy Kumar Chatterjee (Con.)
182. Murshidabad: Durgapada Sinha (Con.)	220. Rashbehari Avenue: Sunil Das (PSP)
183. Nabadwip: Niranjan Modak (Con.)	221. Ratua: Sourindra Mohan Misra (Con.)
184. Naihati: Gopal Basu (CPI)	222. Ratua (R): Dhaneshwar Saha (Con.)
185. Nakashipara: S. M. Fazlur Rahman (Con.)	223. Sabong: Gopal Chandra Das Adhikari (Con.)
186. Nakashipara (R): Mahananda Haldar (Con.)	,224. Sankrail: Shayama tacharjee (CPI)
	The second secon

225.	Sankrail (R): Apurba Lal Majum-	241.	Tamluk: Ajoy Kumar Mukharji
	dar (Ind.)	- 10	(Con.)
226.	Cantinur: Haridas Dev (Con.)	242.	Change Change
227.	Sondesh-Khali (R): Haran Chandra		Hazra (Con.)
221.	Mondal (Ind.)	243.	Tehatta: Sankardas Banerji (Con.)
228.	D Dhaduri	244.	Titagarh: Krishna Kumar Shukla
220.	(CPI)		(Con.)
229.	Siliguri (R): T. Wangdi (Con.)	245.	Tollygunge: Haridas Mitra (PSP)
230.	Siliguri: Satyendra Narayan	246.	
230.	Mazumdar (CPI)		Sarkar (Con.)
231.	Singur: Provakar Pal (Con.)	247.	Uluberia: Abani Kumar Basu
232.	Shampukur: Hemanta Kumar Bose		(Con.)
232.	(FBM)	248.	
222	Shyampur: Sasabindu Bera (FBM)		dal (FBM)
233.	Sujapur: Monoranjan Misra (Ind.)	249.	
234.	Sukeas Street: Suhrid Mallik	250.	Vidyasagar: Narayan Chandra Ray
235.	Chowdhury (Ind.)	2011	(CPI)
		251.	
236.			(Con.)
237.	Suri (R): Tuku Hansda (CPI)	252.	Vishnupur (R): Kiran Chandra
238.	Suti: Lutafal Hoque (Con.)		Digar (Con.)
239.	Swarupnagar: Muhammad Ishaque	253.	Nominated: R.E. Platel
239.	(Con.)	254.	Nominated: C. Noronha
0.10		255.	
240.	101 titti. Dilitettett		
	(CPI)	256.	Nominated: Smt. O. Pemantle

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL*

Chairman	· Suniti Kumar	Chatterji
----------	----------------	-----------

Deputy Chairman: P. C. Guha Roy

1. Abdul Halim Assembly 2. Abdullah Rasul	Chair	man. Suniti Kumar Chatte	erji		Deputy Chairman: P. C.	Juna Roy
2. Abdullah Rasul 3. Smt. Abha Chatterjee 4. Anand Prasad Chouddhuri 5. Ashutsh Ghosh 6. Aurobindo Bose 7. Biswanath Mukerjee 8. Hari Kumar Chakravorty 9. Jimut Bahan Sen 10. Kamada Kinkar Mukerjee 11. Kamala Charan Mukerjee 12. Krishna Kumar Chatterjee 13. Lakshman Prodhan 14. Manoranjan Gupta 15. Mohammad Sayeed 16. Mohitosh Rai Choudhuri 17. Monindra Mohan 18. Naren Das 19. Pratap Chandra Guha 20. Rai Harendra Nath Maliah 17. Monindra Guha 20. Rai Harendra Nath Maliah 21. Ram Kumar Bhuwalka 22. Ram Lagan Singh 23. Beimal Behari 24. Satish Chandra Prasad Choudhuri 25. D. Sen Gupta 26. Snehangshu Kanto Acharya 27. Sved Nausher Ali 28. Bimal Behari 28. Singha 30. Birendra Nath Choudhury 31. Chittaranjan Roy 32. Devaprasad Chatterjee 33. Dhirendra Nath Moitra 34. Gajendra Nath Mattara 36. Janaki Ballabha Bhattacharjee 36. Janaki Ballabha Bhattacharjee 37. Jogindralal Saha 38. Kalicharan Ghose 39. Kalipada Mukherjee 30. Kanailal Goswami 30. Birendra Nath Mazumdar 31. Chittaranjan Roy 32. Devaprasad Chatterjee 33. Dhirendra Nath Mazumdar 34. Gajendra Nath Mazumdar 36. Janaki Ballabha 38. Kalicharan Ghose 39. Kalipada Mukherjee 30. Kanailal Goswami 30. Birendra Nath Mazumdar 31. Chittaranjan Roy 32. Devaprasad Chatterjee 33. Dhirendra Nath Mazumdar 34. Gajendra Nath Mazumdar 36. Janaki Ballabha 38. Kalicharan Ghose 39. Kalipada Mukherjee 30. Kalipada Mukherjee 31. Nagendra 32. Mohit Kr. Moitra 33. Mirendra Nath Muker-jee 40. Kanailal Goswami 41. Nagendra 42. Mohit Kr. Moitra 43. Nrisingha Prosad Sarkar 44. Pashupati Jha 45. Pashupati Jha 46. R.S. Prasad 47. Rabindralal Sinha 48. Sachindra Nath Misra 49. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal 49. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal 40. Surendra Kumar Roy 40. Kanailal Goswami 41. Nagendra 42. Wantarah Maliah 43. Visingha Prosad Sarkar 44. Pashupati Jha 45. Pashupati Jha 46. R.S. Prasad 47. Rabindralal Sinha 48. Sachindra Nath Muker-jee 50. Srepada Bhattacharjee 51. Sudhindra Nath Muker-jee 52. Surendra Kumar Roy 53. Surendra Kumar Roy 54. Such Najendra Nath 55. Disn Gupta 56. Bijoy Bhari Basu 57.	1	Abdul Halim		28.		ALC: NO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED AND
Singha Anand Prasad Choudhuri Ashutsh Ghosh Ashutsh Ghosh Ashutsh Ghosh Biswanath Mukerjee Biswanath Mazumdar Bismaki Ballabha Bhat-tacharjee Biswanath Mukerjee Biswanath Mukerjee Biswanath Mukerjee Biswanath Mukerjee Biswanath Mazumdar Bismaki Ballabha Bhat-tacharjee Biswanath Mukerjee Biswanath Mukerjee Biswanath Mukerjee Biswanath Mukerjee Biswanath Maliah Biswanath Mukerjee Biswanath Masan Birendra Nath Mazumdar Bismaki Ballabha Bhat-tacharjee Biswanath Mukerjee Biswanath Mukerjee Biswanath Mukerjee Biswanath Masan Bismaki Ballabha Bhat-tacharjee Biswanath Mukerjee Biswanath Bismaki Biswanath Mukerjee Biswanath Muker Biswan				29.	Bimal Behari Lall	,,
4. Anand Prasad Choudhuri 5. Ashutsh Ghosh 6. Aurobindo Bose 7. Biswanath Mukerjee 7. Biswanath Mukerjee 8. Hari Kumar Chakra vorty 9. Jimut Bahan Sen 10. Kamada Kinkar Mukerjee 11. Kamala Charan Mukherjee 12. Krishna Kumar Chatterjee 13. Lakshman Prodhan 14. Manoranjan Gupta 15. Mohammad Sayeed 16. Mohitosh Rai Choudhuri 17. Monindra Mohan Chakrabarty 18. Naren Das 19. Pratap Chandra Guha 20. Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri 21. Ram Kumar Bhuwalka 22. Ram Lagan Singh 23. Birendra Nath Choudhuri 24. Satish Chandra Pakrashi 25. Devaprasad Chatterjee 33. Dhirendra Nath Moitra 34. Harendra Nath Mazumdar 34. Harendra Nath Mazumdar 35. Janaki Ballabha Bhattacharjee 37. Jogindralal Saha 38. Kalicharan Ghose 39. Kalipada Mukherjee 39. Kalipada Mukherjee 39. Kalipada Mukherjee 30. Rai Hatacharyya 41. Nagendra 42. Mohit Kr. Moitra 43. Nrisingha Prosad Sarkar 44. Pashupati Jha 45. Pashupati Nath Maliah 46. R.S. Prasad 47. Rabindralal Sinha 48. Sachindra Nath Misra 49. Sasanka Seckhar Sanyal 30. Birendra Kumar Roy 31. Chittaranjan Roy 32. Devaprasad Chatterjee 33. Dhirendra Nath Mazumdar 34. Harendra Nath Mazumdar 35. Janaki Ballabha 36. Janaki Ballabha 37. Suresh Chatterjee 38. Kalicharan Ghose 39. Kalipada Mukherjee 39. Kalipada Mukherjee 39. Kalipada Mukherjee 30. Kanailal Goswami 41. Nagendra 42. Mohit Kr. Moitra 43. Nrisingha Prosad Sarkar 44. Pashupati Jha 45. Pashupati Nath Maliah 46. R.S. Prasad 47. Rabindralal Sinha 48. Sachindra Nath Muker 49. Sasanka Seckhar Sanyal 49. Sasanka Seckhar Sanyal 49. Sasanka Seckhar Sanyal 50. Sreepada Bhattacharjee 51. Sudhindra Nath Muker 52. Surendra Kumar Roy 53. Suresh Ch. Paul 54. Syed Shahedulah 55. Smt. Anila Devi 56. Bijoy Bihari Basu 57. Manoranjan Sen Gupta 58. Sachindranath Banerice	3.	Smt. Abha Chatterjee				
5. Ashutsh Ghosh 6. Aurobindo Bose 7. Biswanath Mukerjee 8. Hari Kumar Chakra- vorty 9. Jimut Bahan Sen 10. Kamada Kinkar Muker- jee 11. Kamala Charan Mu- kherjee 12. Krishna Kumar Chat- terjee 13. Lakshman Prodhan 14. Manoranjan Gupta 15. Mohammad Sayeed 16. Mohitosh Rai Chou- dhuri 17. Monindra Mohan Chakrabarty 18. Naren Das 19. Pratap Chandra Guha 10. Rai Harendra Nath Mazumdar 11. Monindra Mohan Chakrabarty 12. Krishna Kumar Chat- terjee 13. Lakshman Prodhan 14. Manoranjan Gupta 15. Mohammad Sayeed 16. Mohitosh Rai Chou- dhuri 17. Monindra Mohan Chakrabarty 18. Naren Das 19. Pratap Chandra Guha 20. Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri 21. Ram Kumar Bhuwalka 22. Ram Lagan Singh 23. Rezaul Karim 24. Satish Chandra Pakrashi 25. D. Sen Gupta 26. Snehangshu Achayya 27. Sved Nausher Ali 31. Chittaranjan Roy 32. Devaprasad Chatterjee 33. Dhirendra Nath Moitra 34. Harendra Nath Hazra 34. Harendra Nath Hazra 34. Harendra Nath Hazra 34. Harendra Nath Malah 36. Janaki Ballabha 38. Kalicharan Ghose 49. Kalipada Mukherjee 40. Kanailal Goswami 41. Nagendra 42. Mohit Kr. Moitra 43. Nrisingha Prosad Sarkar 44. Pashupati Jha 45. Pashupati Jha 46. R.S. Prasad 47. Rabindralal Sinha 48. Sachindra Nath Misra 49. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal 40. Sarepada Bhattacharjee 41. Sachindra Nath Misra 42. Surendra Kumar Roy 43. Sachindra Nath Muker 44. Sachindra Nath Muker 45. Surendra Kumar Roy 46. Surendra Kumar Roy 47. Rabindralal Sinha 48. Sachindra Nath Muker 49. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal 49. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal 40. Sarepada Bhattacharjee 41. Satish Chandra Pakrashi 42. Surendra Kumar Roy 43. Surendra Kumar Roy 44. Satish Chandra Pakrashi 45. Syed Shahedullah 46. S.S. Surendra Kumar Roy 47. Rabindranath Baneriee 48. Sachindranath Baneriee 49. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal 40. Saranka Sekhar Sanyal 40. Saranka Sekhar Sanyal 41. Satish Chandra Pakrashi 42. Satish Chandra Pakrashi 43. Nrisingha Prosad Sarkar 44. Pashupati Jha 45. Pashupati Jha 46. R.S. Prasad 47. Rabindralal Sinha 48. Sachindra Nath Muker 49. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal 49. Sasanka Sekhar Sa	4.	Anand Prasad Chou-		30.		,,
6. Aurobindo Bose 7. Biswanath Mukerjee				0.1		
7. Biswanath Mukerjee , 33. Dhirendra Nath Moitra , 34. Gajendra Nath Hazra , 34. Gajendra Nath Hazra , 34. Harendra Nath Mazumdar , 35. Janaki Ballabha Bhat , 36. Janaki Ballabha Bhat , 36. Janaki Ballabha Bhat , 37. Jogindralal Saha , 38. Kalicharan Ghose , 39. Kalipada Mukherjee , 39. Kal	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		,,	The second second		,,
8. Hari Kumar Chakravorty 9. Jimut Bahan Sen 10. Kamada Kinkar Mukerjee 11. Kamala Charan Mukherjee 12. Krishna Kumar Chatterjee 13. Lakshman Prodhan 14. Manoranjan Gupta 15. Mohammad Sayeed 16. Mohitosh Rai Choudhuri 17. Monindra Mohan 18. Naren Das 19. Pratap Chandra Guha 20. Rai Harendra Nath Mazumdar 21. Ram Kumar Bhuwalka 22. Ram Lagan Singh 23. Rezaul Karim 24. Satish Chandra Pakrashi 25. D. Sen Gupta 27. Syed Nausher Ali 28. Gajendra Nath Hazra 34. Harendra Nath Mazumdar 34. Harendra Nath Math Malabh 36. Janaki Ballabha Bhattacharjee 37. Jogindralal Saha 38. Kalicharan Ghose 39. Kalipada Mukherjee 39. Kalipada Mukherjee 39. Kalipada Mukherjee 30. Kalipada Mukherjee 30. Kalipada Mukherjee 31. Nagendra Kumar 32. Kalicharan Ghose 33. Kalicharan Ghose 34. Vanila Daha 34. Gajendra Nath Math Malah 36. Janaki Ballabha Bhattacharjee 37. Jogindralal Saha 38. Kalicharan Ghose 39. Kalipada Mukherjee 30. Kalipada Mukherjee 30. Kalipada Mukherjee 31. Nagendra Kumar 38. Kalicharan Ghose 39. Kalipada Mukherjee 30. Kalipada Mukherjee 30. Kalipada Mukherjee 31. Nagendra Kumar 38. Kalicharan Ghose 39. Kalipada Mukherjee 30. Kalipada Mukherjee 31. Nagendra Kumar 32. Mahitacharyya 33. Kalicharan Ghose 39. Kalipada Mukherjee 34. Kanila Davi 34. Manoranjan San Gupta 36. Janaki Ballabha Bhat 36. Janaki Ballabha 36. Janaki Ballabha 36. Janaki Ballabha 36. Janaki Ballabha 37. Syed Shahedulah 38. Kalicharan Roh 38. Kalicharah Makhait 41. Nagendra 42. Mohit Kr. Moitra 42. Mohit Kr. Moitra 43			,,			"
vorty 9. Jimut Bahan Sen 10. Kamada Kinkar Muker- jee			,,			,,
9. Jimut Bahan Sen 10. Kamada Kinkar Mukerjee 11. Kamala Charan Mukerjee 12. Krishna Kumar Chatterjee 13. Lakshman Prodhan 14. Manoranjan Gupta 15. Mohammad Sayeed 16. Mohitosh Rai Choudhuri 17. Monindra Mohan Chakrabarty 18. Naren Das 19. Pratap Chandra Guha 19. Pratap Chandra Guha 20. Rai Harendra Nath 21. Ram Lagan Singh 22. Ram Lagan Singh 23. Janaki Ballabha Bhattacharjee 37. Jogindralal Saha 38. Kalicharan Ghose 39. Kalipada Mukherjee 40. Kanailal Goswami 41. Nagendra Kumar 42. Mohit Kr. Moitra 43. Nrisingha Prosad Sarkar 44. Pashupati Jha 45. Pashupati Nath Maliah 46. R.S. Prasad 47. Rabindralal Sinha 48. Sachindra Nath Misra 49. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal 49. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal 50. Sreepada Bhattacharjee 51. Sudhindra Nath Muker 52. Ram Lagan Singh 53. Suresh Ch. Paul 54. Syed Shahedullah 55. Smt. Anila Devi 56. Bijoy Bihari Basu 57. Manoranath Banerice 58. Sachindranath Banerice	8.		,,			
tacharjee 10. Kamada Kinkar Mukerjee 11. Kamala Charan Mukherjee 12. Krishna Kumar Chatterjee 13. Lakshman Prodhan 14. Manoranjan Gupta 15. Mohammad Sayeed 16. Mohitosh Rai Choudhuri 17. Monindra Mohan Chakrabarty 18. Naren Das Chakrabarty 19. Pratap Chandra Guha 20. Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri 21. Ram Kumar Bhuwalka 22. Ram Lagan Singh Chaudhuri 23. Rezaul Karim Chakrashu Chakrashi Chaudhuri						"
jee			,,	36.		"
11. Kamala Charan Mukherjee 12. Krishna Kumar Chatterjee 13. Lakshman Prodhan 14. Manoranjan Gupta 15. Mohammad Sayeed 16. Mohitosh Rai Choudhuri 17. Monindra Mohan 18. Naren Das 19. Pratap Chandra Guha 20. Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri 21. Ram Kumar Bhuwalka 22. Ram Lagan Singh 23. Kalicharan Ghose 40. Kanailal Goswami 41. Nagendra Kumar 81. Nagendra Kumar 42. Mohit Kr. Moitra 43. Nrisingha Prosad Sarkar 44. Pashupati Jha 45. Pashupati Jha 46. R.S. Prasad 47. Rabindralal Sinha 48. Sachindra Nath Misra 49. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal 50. Sreepada Bhattacharjee 51. Sudhindra Nath Muker 52. Surendra Kumar Roy 53. Suresh Ch. Paul 54. Syed Shahedullah 55. Smt. Anila Devi 76. Bijoy Bihari Basu 77. Manoranjan Sen Gupta 78. Syed Nausher Ali	10.			27		
kherjee 12. Krishna Kumar Chatterjee 13. Lakshman Prodhan 14. Manoranjan Gupta 15. Mohammad Sayeed 16. Mohitosh Rai Choudhuri 17. Monindra Mohan Chakrabarty 18. Naren Das Chaudhuri 19. Pratap Chandra Guha Chaudhuri 20. Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri 21. Ram Kumar Bhuwalka 22. Ram Lagan Singh 23. Rezaul Karim 24. Satish Chandra Pakrashi 25. D. Sen Gupta Acharya 27. Sved Nausher Ali 28. Kalipada Mukherjee 40. Kanailal Goswami 41. Nagendra Kumar 42. Mohit Kr. Moitra 43. Nrisingha Prosad Sarkar 44. Pashupati Jha 45. Pashupati Nath Maliah 46. R.S. Prasad 47. Rabindralal Sinha 48. Sachindra Nath Misra 49. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal 50. Sreepada Bhattacharjee 51. Sudhindra Nath Muker 52. Surendra Kumar Roy 53. Suresh Ch. Paul 54. Syed Shahedullah 55. Smt. Anila Devi Teachers 56. Bijoy Bihari Basu 76. Manoranjan Sen Gupta 77. Sved Nausher Ali			"			"
12. Krishna Kumar Chatterjee 13. Lakshman Prodhan 14. Manoranjan Gupta 15. Mohammad Sayeed 16. Mohitosh Rai Choudhuri 17. Monindra Mohan Chakrabarty 18. Naren Das Chaudhuri 19. Pratap Chandra Guha Chaudhuri 20. Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri 21. Ram Kumar Bhuwalka 22. Ram Lagan Singh 23. Rezaul Karim 24. Satish Chandra Pakrashi 25. D. Sen Gupta Acharya 26. Kanailal Goswami 41. Nagendra Kumar 84. Mohit Kr. Moitra 42. Mohit Kr. Moitra 43. Nrisingha Prosad Sarkar 44. Pashupati Jha 45. Pashupati Nath Maliah 46. R.S. Prasad 47. Rabindralal Sinha 48. Sachindra Nath Misra 49. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal 50. Sreepada Bhattacharjee 51. Sudhindra Nath Muker 52. Surendra Kumar Roy 53. Suresh Ch. Paul 54. Syed Shahedullah 55. Smt. Anila Devi Teachers 56. Bijoy Bihari Basu 77. Manoranjan Sen Gupta 78. Syed Nausher Ali	11.		,,			
terjee 13. Lakshman Prodhan "Bhattacharyya 14. Manoranjan Gupta "42. Mohit Kr. Moitra " 15. Mohammad Sayeed "43. Nrisingha Prosad Sarkar " 16. Mohitosh Rai Choudhuri 45. Pashupati Jha " 17. Monindra Mohan "46. R.S. Prasad " 18. Naren Das "47. Rabindralal Sinha " 19. Pratap Chandra Guha "49. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal "49. Sasanka Sekhar	10					
13. Lakshman Prodhan	12.		,,	0.0000000000		
14. Manoranjan Gupta " 15. Mohammad Sayeed " 16. Mohitosh Rai Choudhuri	12	Y alsohanan Dandlan		41.		"
15. Mohammad Sayeed			"	12		
16. Mohitosh Rai Choudhuri 17. Monindra Mohan Gharabarty 18. Naren Das Harendra Guha 20. Rai Harendra Nath Ghaudhuri 21. Ram Kumar Bhuwalka 22. Ram Lagan Singh Harendra Satish Chandra Pakrashi 23. Rezaul Karim Harendra Satish Chandra Pakrashi 24. Satish Chandra Pakrashi 25. D. Sen Gupta Harendra Satish Chandra S			"			
dhuri 17. Monindra Mohan Chakrabarty 18. Naren Das Chandra Guha Chaudhuri 20. Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri 21. Ram Kumar Bhuwalka 22. Ram Lagan Singh 23. Rezaul Karim 24. Satish Chandra Pakrashi 25. D. Sen Gupta Acharya 26. Sayanka Maliah 47. Rabindralal Sinha 48. Sachindra Nath Misra 49. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal 50. Sreepada Bhattacharjee 51. Sudhindra Nath Muker 51. Sudhindra Nath Muker 52. Surendra Kumar Roy 53. Suresh Ch. Paul 54. Syed Shahedullah 55. Smt. Anila Devi 76. Bijoy Bihari Basu 77. Sved Nausher Ali		Mohitosh Dai Chau	,,		Pachunati Iha	9
17. Monindra Mohan (Chakrabarty) (18. Naren Das (19. Pratap Chandra Guha (19. Pratap Chandra Guha (19. Rabindralal Sinha (19. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal (19. Rai Harendra (19. Nath (19. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal (19. Sreepada Bhattacharjee (19. Sudhindra Nath Muker-19. Sudhindra Nath Muker-19. Sudhindra Nath Muker-19. Sudhindra Nath Muker-19. Suresh Chandra Roy (19. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal (19. Sreepada Bhattacharjee (19. Sudhindra Nath Muker-19. Sudhindra Nath Muker-19. Sudhindra Nath Muker-19. Suresh Ch. Paul (19. Suresh Ch. Paul (19. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal (19. Suresh Chandra Nath Muker-19. Suresh Ch. Paul (19. Suresh Ch. Paul (19. Syed Shahedullah (19. Syed Sh	10.	dhuri	,,		Pashupati Nath Maliah	
Chakrabarty 18. Naren Das 19. Pratap Chandra Guha 20. Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri 21. Ram Kumar Bhuwalka 22. Ram Lagan Singh 23. Rezaul Karim 24. Satish Chandra Pakrashi 25. D. Sen Gupta Acharya 27. Sved Nausher Ali 47. Rabindralal Sinha 48. Sachindra Nath Misra 49. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal 50. Sreepada Bhattacharjee 51. Sudhindra Nath Muker jee 52. Surendra Kumar Roy 53. Suresh Ch. Paul 54. Syed Shahedullah 55. Smt. Anila Devi 76. Bijoy Bihari Basu 77. Sved Nausher Ali 78. Rabindralal Sinha 79. 48. Sachindra Nath Misra 79. 50. Sreepada Bhattacharjee 70. Surendra Nath Muker 71. Rabindralal Sinha 72. Surendra Nath Misra 73. Surendra Nath Muker 74. Sachindra Nath Misra 75. Surendra Nath Muker 76. Surendra Nath Muker 76. Surendra Kumar Roy 77. Surendra Kumar Roy 78. Surendra Kumar Roy 79. 70. Surendra Kumar Roy 71. Surendra Kumar Roy 72. Surendra Kumar Roy 73. Surendra Kumar Roy 74. Surendra Kumar Roy 75. Surendra Kumar Roy 75. Surendra Kumar Roy 75. Surendra Kumar Roy 75. Surendra Kumar Roy 76. Surendra Kumar Roy 77. Surendra Kumar Roy 78. Surendra Kumar Roy 79. Surendra Kumar Roy 79. Surendra Kumar Roy 79. Surendra Kumar Roy 79. Surendra Kumar Roy 70. Surendra Kumar Roy 71. Surendra Kumar Roy 72	17				R S Prasad	
18. Naren Das	17.		"			
19. Pratap Chandra Guha 20. Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri 21. Ram Kumar Bhuwalka 22. Ram Lagan Singh 23. Rezaul Karim 24. Satish Chandra Pakrashi 25. D. Sen Gupta 26. Snehangshu 27. Sved Nausher Ali 28. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal 39. Sasanka Sekhar Sanyal 50. Sreepada Bhattacharjee 51. Sudhindra Nath Muker jee 52. Surendra Kumar Roy 33. Suresh Ch. Paul 34. Syed Shahedullah 35. Smt. Anila Devi 35. Smt. Anila Devi 36. Bijoy Bihari Basu 37. Manoranjan Sen Gupta 38. Sachindranath Banerice 38. Sachindranath Banerice	18	Mores Des			Sachindra Nath Misra	
20. Rai Harendra Nath Chaudhuri 50. Sreepada Bhattacharjee 51. Sudhindra Nath Muker- jee 51. Sudhindra Nath Muker- jee 52. Ram Lagan Singh 52. Surendra Kumar Roy 53. Suresh Ch. Paul 54. Satish Chandra Pakrashi 55. Smt. Anila Devi Teachers 56. Snehangshu Kanto Acharya 57. Sved Nausher Ali 58. Sachindranath Banerice 58. Sachindranath Banerice 59.					Sasanka Sekhar Sanval	
Chaudhuri 21. Ram Kumar Bhuwalka 22. Ram Lagan Singh 23. Rezaul Karim 24. Satish Chandra Pakrashi 25. D. Sen Gupta 26. Snehangshu Acharya 27. Sved Nausher Ali 28. Surendra Kumar Roy 52. Surendra Kumar Roy 53. Suresh Ch. Paul 54. Syed Shahedullah 55. Smt. Anila Devi 56. Bijoy Bihari Basu 77. Sved Nausher Ali 58. Sachindranath Banerice		Rai Harendra Noth			Sreenada Bhattachariee	
21. Ram Kumar Bhuwalka 22. Ram Lagan Singh 23. Rezaul Karim 24. Satish Chandra Pakrashi 25. D. Sen Gupta 26. Snehangshu 27. Sved Nausher Ali 28. Kam Kumar Bhuwalka 39. Surendra Kumar Roy 30. Suresh Ch. Paul			"		Sudhindra Nath Muker-	
22. Ram Lagan Singh , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	21.			31.		
23. Rezaul Karim				52	Surendra Kumar Roy	
24. Satish Chandra Pakrashi 25. D. Sen Gupta 26. Snehangshu 27. Sved Nausher Ali 28. Satish Chandra Pakrashi 39. Syed Shahedullah 39. Smt. Anila Devi 39. Smt. Anila D		Rezaul Karim		Contraction of		
25. D. Sen Gupta ", 55. Smt. Anila Devi Teachers: 26. Snehangshu Kanto ", 56. Bijoy Bihari Basu ", Acharya ", 57. Manoranjan Sen Gupta ", 58. Sachindranath Banerice ", 58. Sa		Satish Chandra Pakrashi		The second second		
26. Snehangshu Kanto , 56. Bijoy Bihari Basu . , , Standarya		D. Sen Gupta				Teachers:
Acharya 57. Manoranjan Sen Gupta ,,	26.	Snehangshu Kanto				,,
27 Sved Nausher Ali 58 Sachindranath Banerice			"		Manoranjan Sen Gupta	
	27.	Syed Nausher Ali	,,	58.	Sachindranath Banerjee	"

^{*}As on April 20, 1961.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

159.	Santosh Kumar Bhat-	Teachers	67. Badri Prasad Poddar 68. Gurugobinda Basu	Nominated
60.	tacharyya Satyapriya Roy		69. Smt. Labanyaprova	"
61.	Charu Chandra Sanyal	Graduates	Dutt	,,
62.	Gopal Chandra Halder	,,	70. Musharruf Hossain	
	Nirmal Chandra Bhat-	,,	71. Pannalal Saraogi	",
	tacharyya		72. Sambhu Nath Banerjee	,,
64.	Nirmalya Bagchi	,,	73. Smt. Santi Das	,,
65.	Suniti Kumar Chatterji	,,	74. Shaikh Mohammad Jan	,,
66.	Tripurari Chakravorti	,,	75. Sreekumar Bannerjee	,,

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND SUB-DIVISIONS*

Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Bankura Dist	2,653	13,19,259	Howrah Dist.	575	16,11,373
Sadar Vishnupur	1,933 714	9,65,363 3,53,896	Sadar Uluberia	174 386	9,28,456 6,82,917
Birbhum Dist	1,757	10,66,889	Jalpaiguri Dist. Alipur Duars	2,407	9,14,538
Rampurhat	606 1,137	4,28,730 6,38,159	Sadar	1,079 1,296	3,68,396 5,46,142
			Malda Dist. Sadar	1,425 1,392	Laborate Inches Application
Burdwan Dist	2,717	21,91,667	Sudui	1,392	9,37,300
Asansol	624	7,69,265	Midnapur Dist.	5,264	33,59,022
Kalna	385	3,05,751	Contai	912	7,39,841
Katwa Sadar	409 1,287	3,14,594 8,02,057	Ghatal Jhargram	369	
Sadar	1,207	0,02,037	Sadar	1,186 2,038	10,57,658
	10	05 40 655	Tamluk	749	7,88,438
Calcutta Dist	10	25,48,677			
Calcutta Municipal	28	25,20,921	Murshidabad Dis		
Area	(Acres)	Jangipur	437	4,31,979 3,45,681
Cooch Behar Dist	1,291	6,71,158	Lalbagh	522	
Cooch Benai Dist	1,291	0,71,136	Sadar	659	
Dinhata	272	1,61,054			
Mathabhanga	343	1,48,691	Nadia Dist.	1,527	11,44,924
Mekliganj Sadar	199 285	91,835 1,71,865	Ranaghat	540	4,42,053
Tufanganj	224	97,713	Sadar	969	7,02,871
			Purulia Dist.	2,408	11,69,097
Darjeeling Dist	1,160	7,18,332	Turuna Dist.	2,100	11,05,05
			24 Parganas Dist	. 5,317	46,09,309
Kurseong	408 164	93,441	Bangaon	320	
Sadar	361	65,713 1,69,631	Barasat	384	
Siliguri	266	1,16,475	Barrackpur	119	
		-,,.,,	Basirhat Diamond Harbor	818 ur 1,262	
Hooghly Dist	1,217	16,04,229	Sadar	1,202	
Arambag	413	3,70,416	West Dinajpur D		
Chandernagore	388	3,72,093	Balurghat	580	3,28,114
Serampur	446 160	4,54,573 4,07,147	Islampur	759	
	100	4,07,147	Raiganj	865	3,92,459

^{*}Population figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1961. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of sub-divisions (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the State Government.

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

(On Revenue Account)

	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS Union Excise Duties Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax Estate Duty Taxes on Railway Fares Land Revenue (net) State Excise Duties Stamps Forest Registration Taxes on Vehicles Sales Tax Other Taxes and Duties Irrigation, Navigation Embankment and Drainage Works (net) Debt Services Civil Administration Civil Works and Miscellenaous Public Improvements (net)	6,02·52 5,92·64 49·20 79·88 5,80·03 5,37·15 3,01·72 1,44·08 63·55 1,73·20 17,12·61 8,81·80 81·85 83·06 12,50·46 1,48·44	6,03·22 9,44·82 42·87 87·01 6,70·07 5,97·49 3,74·09 1,56·58 68·08 2,06·30 17,22·26 8,58·29 44·07 1,53·38 11,71·68 1,09·47	6,13·59 8,82·42 42·87 85·43 8,06·76 6,00·96 3,72·79 1,50·17 68·58 2,03·80 17,43·26 8,66·09 54·03 1,37·35 6,58·64 87·56
Miscellaneous (net) Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments. Community Development Projects, NES,	4,58·50 9,00·37	12,76·04 9,44·58	2,74·68 18,87·86
and Local Development Works. Extraordinary	4.80	5.69	5.80
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	88,17.00	102,20.76	95,48 · 13
REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works Debt Services (net) General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Ports and Pilotage Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture and Fisheries Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements. Miscellaneous Extraordinary including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works		7,73·44 2,02·56 7,41·47 3,73·14 1,27·23 1,10·15 8,41·24 13·29 ·81 15,79·96 6,47·69 3,54·01 5,21·26 1,33·82 46·35 3,05·90 2,47·75 6,02·78 16,16·85 5,26·33	6,81·17 3,17·27 8,53·96 3,78·73 1,27·39 1,10·41 8,46·92 10·58 -76 18,45·82 6,37·48 2,44·45 7,13·83 1,00·76 67·62 4,19·07 2,73·37 6,19·35 11,20·78 4,98·00
GRAND TOTAL-EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	89,22.90	97,66.03	98,67.82
SURPLUS (+) DEFICIT (—) ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	(—)1,05·90	(+)4,54.73	()3,19·69

DELHI

Area: 573 sq. miles Population: 17,44,072 Capital: Delhi Principal languages: Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi

Chief Commissioner: Bhagwan Sahay

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF DELHI

(On Revenue Account)

		(in tak	ens of rupees)
	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS Land Revenue State Excise Duties Stamps Forest Registration Taxes on Vehicles Sales Tax Other Taxes and Duties Debt Services Civil Administration Miscellaneous Community Development Projects, and Local Development Works	6.94 1,52.00 88.90 0.05 9.48 39.48 3,79.35 1,90.95 1,40.38 73.55 1.74	6·31 1,66·35 95·57 ·08 7·86 45·49 4,89·45 3,59·85 1,58·43 84·50 4·03	7·26 1,66·85 95·82 ·10 8·89 47·99 5,24·45 2,46·68 1,43·27 83·68 2·45 ·07
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	10,82 · 82	14,17.92	13,27 · 51
REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	2,57·57 3·57 38·54 18·44 9·16 2,14·35 2,76·15 80·28 7·74 17·48 3·41 7·57 7·29 13·06 2,95·35 6·50	2,85.88 2.93 40.26 20.74 11.32 2,37.76 2,91.54 80.33 7.46 15.56 3.23 7.26 6.35 12.39 2,26.10 7.30	82·78 3·71 41·91 20·56 9·75 2,25·69 3,90·08 90·66 5·15 12·09 7·43 7·33 9·46 76·05 4,96·92 4·83
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	12,56.46	12,56 · 41	14,84 · 40

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Area: 10,879 sq. miles Population: 11,09,466 Capital: Simla Principal languages: Hindi and Pahari

Lt. Governor: Bajrang Bahadur Singh

HIMACHAL PRADESH TERRITORIAL COUNCIL*

Chairman: Karam Singh

1. Bhattiyat: Bhagat Ram (Ind.)	24. Mandi Sadar (R): Gopi Ram
2. Bilaspur: Sant Ram Sant (Ind.)	(Con.)
3 Rharmaur: Gurditta Mal (Ind.)	25. Nahan: Hitendra Singh (Con.)
4 Chachoit: Karam Singh (Chairman)	26. Pachhad: Jeet Singh (Con.)
5. Chachoit (R): Piru Ram (Con.)	27. Pachhad (R): Manga (Con.)
6. Chamba: Chattar Singh (Con.)	28. Pangi: Gurcharan Singh Ghuman
7. Chamba (R): Vidyadhar (Con.)	(Con.)
8. Chauntra: Anup Singh (Con.)	29. Paonta: Narendra Singh (Con.)
9. Chini: Gyan Singh (Con.)	30. Rajgarh: Nehar Singh (Con.)
10. Chopal: Bhagmal (Ind.)	31. Rampur: Jai Bihari Lal (Ind.)
11. Churah: Chuni Lal (Ind.)	32. Rampur (R): Nalu Ram (Ind.)
12. Churah (R): Chatroo Ram (Ind.)	33. Rainka: Guman Singh (Con.)
13. Dharampur: Sant Ram (Con.)	34. Rainka (R): Pratap Singh (Con.)
14. Gehrwin: Har Govind Singh (Ind.)	35. Rohru: Bhagat Chand (Ind.)
15. Gehrwin (R): Santoo (Ind.)	36. Sarkhaghat: Om Chand (Ind.)
16. Ghumarwin: Narottam Dutt (Ind.)	37. Solan: Nagin Chandra Pal (PSP)
17. Ghumarwin (R): Sardaroo (Ind.)	38. Solan (R): Keshav Ram (Con.)
18. Jogindernagar: Fatch Singh (Ind.)	39. Sundernagar: Tikka Lalit Sen
19. Karsog: Paras Ram (Ind.)	(Con.)
20. Kasumpti: Sadh Ram (Con.)	40. Sundernagar (R): Nakbindoo
21. Kasumpti (R): Puran Chand (Ind.)	(Con.)
22. Kotkhai: Ram Lal (Con.)	41. Suni: Rajendra Singh (Con.)
23. Mandi Sadar: Krishna Nand Swami	42. Nominated: Smt. Satyawati Dang
	43. Nominated: Sant Ram Kanga
(Con.)	75. Nominaica. Dant Rain Rainga

AREA AND POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND SUB-DIVISIONS**

Unit		Area in	Popula-	Unit	Are	a in	Popula-
		sq. miles	tion		sq. r	niles	tion
		sq. miles					
Bilaspur Dist.		448	1,26,099	Kasumpti		151	26,563
Bilaspur Sadar		215	48,247	Kotkhai Suni		296	52,825
Ghumarwin	3	236	77,852	Kumar Sain 5			
Onumai win	• • •	250	11,002	Rampur		683	35,637
			o o	Rohru		580	46,362
Chamba Dist.		3,135	1,76,050	Solan		108	28,569
Bhattyat		250	42,003	Theog		163	31,245
Chamba		1,429	75,970	Mandi Dist.		1,523	3,10,626
Churaha		1,456	58,077		••	351	49,362
				Chachiot			
Tr. D				Joginder Nagar		445	54,819
Kinnaur Dist.		2,500 -	† 35,000	Karsog		252	31,224
Kalpa		_		Mandi Sadar		202	71,875
Nichhar				Sirkaghat		202	69,707
Pooh		_		Sundar Nagar	W	168	33,639
				Sirmoor Dist.		1.095	1,66,077
Mahasu Dist.		2,179+	2,75,614	27.1		214	25,041
A1-2		156				316	34,823
Chanal	••		32,371	Pachhad		231	42,311
Tubbal		375	30,756	Paunta		380	63,902
Juodai		105	11,286	Rainka		300	03,902

*As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations: Indian National Congres (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Independent (Ind.).

Population figures are on the basis of the 1951 census. Figures of area of districts (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Survey of India in January 1961. These are still provisional pending final revision survey. Figures of area of sub-divisions (rounded to the nearest unit) are those furnished by the Administration of the Territory.

†Figure furnished by the Administration of the Territory.

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF HIMACHAL PRADESH

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

		(in takh	s of rupees)
	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS Land Revenue (net) State Excise Duties Stamps Forest Registration Taxes on Vehicles Sales Tax Other Taxes and Duties Debt Services Civil Administration Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements (net) Electricity Schemes Miscellaneous (net) Community Development Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	19·68 15·16 5·30 1,77·18 1·85 ·91 5·70 ·53 14·54 4·69 6·18 81·26 ·57	19.68 20.20 5.70 1,91.95 .34 1.85 1.19 6.10 1.23 13.83 12.04 6.83 82.22	19·18 16·60 5·67 1,97·60 ·36 1·90 1·19 6·05 1·54 13·64 12·23 8·82 85·29 ·70
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	3,33.89	3,63.87	3,70.77
REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Scientific Departments Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Works	1,19·03 9·00 38·74 6·08 2·32 57·65 ·09 28·58 9·67 16·72 36·77 7·93 11·49 23·01 5·13 81·32 1,81·48 61·60	1,28·41 5·06 42·93 6·18 2·32 63·79 ·08 32·47 9·59 24·45 44·39 10·21 11·12 20·78 5·26 92·59 2,14·88 62·66	1,55·05 5·75 45·38 6·21 2·52 66·46 ·13 34·19 12·39 28·50 52·99 18·55 11·61 27·85 14·10 1,04·54 2,98·63 64·55
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	6,96.61	7,77 · 17	9,49.40

MANIPUR

Population: 5,77,635 Capital: Imphal Area: 8,628 sq. miles

Chief Commissioner: J. M. Raina

MANIPUR TERRITORIAL COUNCIL*

Chairman: Sibo Larho

Aimol: D. Athuibo (Ind.)
Bishenpur-Moirang: Heman Nilmani
Singh (Con.)
Charangpat-Khomjam: Sorokhaibam
Chourjit Singh (Con.)
Churachandpur: Paolen (Con.)
Hiyanglam Soognu: Elangbam Nadi
Singh (Con.)
Irinbung-Yairipak-Top Chingtha: Ma-
hammad Amzed Ali (Con.)
Jiri: Sinam Bijoy Singh (Con.)
Kakching-Wangjing: Khundongbam
Itocha Singh (CPI)
Keisamthong: Laisram Kulachandra
Singh (SP)
Khurai: Kongrailatpam Borthakur
Sharma (SP)
Kumbi Thanga: Mairenbam Koireng
Singh (Con.)
Lamlai-Keirao: Tongbram Kundo
Singh (CPI)
Lilong: Alimuddin (Con.)
Mao East.: Ngano Thoiso (Con.)
Mao West: Sibo Larho (Chairman)

kienou:

16.

Nambol

(Con.)

- Phaisat: Rishang Keishing (SP) 18. Sogolband: Nongthonbam Ibomacha Singh (Con.)
- Sagolmang: Athokpam Thabi 19. (CPI)
- Salam-Khumbong Konthaujam: Khois-nam Heitombi Singh (CPI) 20. Sekmai-Lamsang: 21. Khwairakpam
- Chaoba Singh (Con.) Chandra 22.
- Singjamei: Thokchom Sekhar (SP) Tamenglong: Kabipu Kabui (Ind.) 23.
- Paokhohang Haokip Tengnoupal: 24. (Con.)
- Thanlon: S. Vungkhom (Ind.) 25. Waikhom Thoubal-Chandra-Khong: 26.
- Nimaichand Singh (Con.)

 Ukhrul: Ngalangzar Ragui (Con.)

 Uripok-Lalambung: Dwijamani

 Dev Sharikan Thekshor Ang 28.
- Wangkhoi Kongba: Thokchom Angou 29.
- Singh (SP) Wangoi-Mayang Imphal: Ningthou-jam Tomchow Singh (Con.) 30.
- Nominated: Smt. Angnal Akim Nominated: Smt. Mukhra Devi 32.

AREA AND POPULATION OF SUB-DIVISIONS**

Yaima Singh

Unit .	Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit	Are sq. 1	a in miles	Popula- tion
Hills Sub-Division Churachandpur Mao Tamenlong Tengnoupal Ukhrul		1,75,368 42,695 28,445 37,688 24,049 42,491	Manipur Plains Sub-Division Bishenpur Imphal East Imphal West Jiribam Thoubal		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 .	4,02,267 46,972 97,430 1,41,570 7,541 1,08,754

National Congress (Con); *As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations: Indian National Communist Party of India (CPI); Socialist Party (SP); Independent (Ind.)

^{**}Figure furnished by the Administration of Territory.

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF MANIPUR

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

		(in tak	ns of rupees)
	Budget	Revised	Budget
	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates
	1960-61	1960-61	1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	14.50	14.50	14.50
State Excise Duties	.07	·10	·10
Stamps	° 1.80	1.80	1.80
Forest	4.25	2.91	4.06
Registration	.30	.30	•30
Taxes on Vehicles	3.50	3.50	3.50
Sales Tax	3.75	3.75	3.75
Other Taxes and Duties	2.10	2.10	2.10
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and	.15		
Drainage Works (net)			
Debt Services		.04	.04
Civil Administration	3.03	3.64	3.68
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	.80	1.73	1.75
provements (net)			1,3
Electricity Schemes	(-)2·18	(-)0.83	(-)0.93
Miscellaneous (net)	5.50	11.28	9.82
iviscendineous (net)	3 30	11 20	
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	37.57	44.82	44.27
GIGHTS TOTHE REVERGE RECENTS	31 31		17 27
REVENUE EXPENDITURE			
Direct Demands on the Revenue	15.17	16.61	14.56
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation,	1.63	1.68	1.68
Embankment and Drainage Works	1 03	1 00	1 00
General Administration	13.93	16.52	16.95
Administration of Justice	1.91	2.07	2.13
Inile	1.53	1.84	1.88
Police	65.81	1,01.09	71.11
Education	17.12	16.24	19.10
Medical	6.32	5.12	5.91
Public Health	13.55	11.56	14.39
Agriculture	6.26	6.25	9.96
Animal Husbandry	2.80	3.96	0.61
Co-operation	2.67	3.07	3.92
Industries and Cumplies		7.22	10.90
Miscellaneous Departments	7.54	.74	2.23
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	22.77	17.14	20.42
provements	22.11	17:14	20.42
Miscellaneous	1 20.05	1.40.62	1,80.72
Extraordinary, including Community Pro-	1,20.05	1,48.62	22.99
jects, NES, and Local Development Works	29.14	28.56	22.99
Joes, 1425, and Local Development Works			
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON	3,28.80	3,88 · 29	3,99.46
REVENUE ACCOUNT	3,20 80	3,00 27	5,55 10
i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i			

TRIPURA

Area: 4,036 sq. miles Population: 6,39,029 Capital: Agartala

Chief Commissioner: N. M. Patnaik

TRIPURA TERRITORIAL COUNCIL*

Chairman: Sachindra Lal Singh

1.	Agartala Sadar-I: Sachindra Lal Singh (Chairman)	17.	Kanchanpur: Raj Prasad Choudhury (Con.)
2.	Agartala Sadar-II: Sanatan Sarkar (Con.)	18.	Khowai: Nripendra Kumar Charkra- borty (CPI)
3.	Agartala Sadar-III: Sudan Chandra Deb Barma (CPI)	19.	Kulaihour: Dharma Roy Deb Barma (CPI)
4.	Agartala Town-I: Krishnadas Bhat- tachariee (Con.)	20.	Kurti: Mahammed Abul Wazid (Con.)
5.	Agartala Town-II: Tarit Mohan Das Gupta (Con.)	21.	
6.	Belonia: Upendra Kumar Roy (Con.)	22.	Mahuripur: Hlura Aung Mag (CPI)
7.	Birganj: Mahendra Deb Barma (CPI)	23.	
8.	Bishalgarh: Sirajul Haque Chou- dhury (Ind.)	24.	Radhakishorepur: Kumud Bandhu Bhattacharya (Con.)
9.	Charilam: Aghore De Barma (CPI)	25.	
10.		26.	
11.	Dharmanagar South: Pulin Bihari Roy (Con.)	27.	
12.	Dumbarnagar: Padma Kumar Rangkal (Ind.)	28.	
13.	Fatikroy: Gokul Chand Sinha (CPI)	29.	
14.		30.	Teliamura: Ram Charan Deb Barma
15.	Kalyanpur: Rabindra Chand Deb Barma (CPI)	31.	(CPI) Nominated: Smt. Basana Chakara-
16.		32.	Nominated: Ghanashyam Dewan
	(Con.)		

AREA AND POPULATION OF SUB-DIVISIONS**

Unit		Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion	Unit		Area in sq. miles	Popula- tion
Agartala .		. 602	2,23,416	Kamalpur		240	30,372
A		. 527	28,280	Khowai	 	538	55,560
Dola-i-		. 394	40,209	Sabroom	 	238	23,680
Dharamanag	ar .	. 662	82,545	Sonamura	 	205	44,544
Kailasahar .		. 464	58,624	Udaipur	 	246	58,477

*As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con); Communist Party of India (CPI); Independent (Ind.).

**Figure furnished by the Administration of Territory.

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF TRIPURA

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

			ns of rupees)
	Budget	Revised	Budget
	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates
	1960-61	1960-61	1961-62
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1501-02
REVENUE RECEIPTS			
Land Revenue (net)	13.50	13.50	14.00
State Excise Duties	1.65	1.75	1.75
Stamps	4.20	4.20	4.20
Forest	8.25	8.25	7.05
Registration	2.10	2.10	2.10
Taxes on Vehicles	1.20	1.20	1.20
Other Taxes and Duties	1.90	2.00	2.00
Debt Services		-10	.10
Civil Administration	5.10	4.44	5.99
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	2.00	2.00	2.00
provements (net)		2 00	2 00
Electricity Schemes	(-) 1.77	(-) 1.15	(-) 2.11
Miscellaneous	1.45	1.10	1.10
17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 1		110	1 10
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	39.58	39.49	39.38
REVENUE EXPENDITURE	10 70	16.01	
Direct Demands on the Revenue	48.72	46.94	56.79
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation,	2.25	2.25	3.50
Embankment and Drainage Works	47 60	40.00	'
General Administration	17.68	18.39	24.79
Administration of Justice	2.62	2.71	2.77
Jails	2.87	3.72	4.05
Police	53.70	56.36	53.91
Education	45.51	48.19	56.00
Medical	8.20	12.31	15.78
Public Health	3.97	3.07	3.38
Agriculture	20.21	18.51	33 · 47
Co-operation	3.95	3.75	4.52
Industries and Supplies	15.21	14.54	22.46
Miscellaneous Departments	6.76	7.29	12.53
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Im-	6.72	7.32	8.76
provements.			
Miscellaneous	1,73 · 52	2,11.82	2,98 · 17
Extraordinary, including Community Pro-	15.63	20.28	25.97
jects, NES, and Local Development Works			
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON	4 27 52	477.45	6 26 95
DEVENUE ACCOUNT	4,27.52	4,77 · 45	6,26.85
REVENUE ACCOUNT	A STATE OF THE STA		

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

Area: 3,215 sq. miles Population: 30,971 Capital: Port Blair

Chief Commissioner: B. N. Maheshwari

BUDGET OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

		(in takens of t	upees)
	Budget Estimates 1960-61	Revised Estimates 1960-61	Budget Estimates 1961-62
REVENUE RECEIPTS Land Revenue (net) State Excise Duties Stamps Forest Registration Taxes on Vehicles Other Taxes and Duties Debt Services Civil Administration Miscellaneous	2·85 	3·11 ·01 ·38 1,10·00 ·01 ·12 ·20 ·12 34·14 5·00	3·11 ·01 ·38 1,05·00 ·01 ·12 ·20 ·12 34·19 5·43
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,58.59	1,53.09	1,48.57
REVENUE EXPENDITURE Direct Demands on the Revenue General Administration Administration of Justice Jails Police Ports and Pilotage Education Medical Public Health Agriculture Animal Husbandry Co-operation Industries and Supplies Miscellaneous Departments Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements Miscellaneous Extraordinary, including Community Projects, NES, and Local Development Work		1,15·36 10·45 ·03 ·62 19·96 58·35 9·30 9·39 2·56 9·38 2·46 ·21 1·93 21·61 ·30 8·69 5·33	1,20·24 11·40 ·03 ·65 23·49 57·52 13·05 11·65 3·44 13·33 2·27 ·47 2·80 19·29 4·93 8·03 5·38
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	2,96.80	2,75.93	2,91.91

LACCADIVE, MINICOY AND AMINDIVI ISLANDS

Area: 11 sq. miles Population: 21,035 Headquarters: Kozhikode

Administrator: C. K. Balakrishna Nair

NORTH-EAST FRONTIER TRACT

Area: 31,436 sq. miles

Population: 4.5 lakhs

Headquarters: Shillong

The North-East Frontier Tract is administered by the Governor of Assam acting as the agent of the President. The Governor is assisted by an Adviser in Shillong and the ultimate responsibility for the area vests in the Government of India. The Agency consists of the following five administrative divisions, each under a Political Officer: Kameng Frontier Division (headquarters: Bamdila): Subansiri Frontier Division (Ziro); Siang Frontier Division (Along); Lohit Frontier Division (Tezu); and Tirap Frontier Division (Khonsa).

NAGA HILLS-TUENSANG AREA

Area: 6,236 sq. miles

Population: 3.69 lakhs

Headquarters: Kohima

Under the Nagaland (Transitional Provisions) Regulations, 1961, promulgated by the President on January 24, 1961, the areas comprised in Naga Hills-Tuensang Area are known by the name of Nagaland and have the status of a separate State of the Indian Union. An Interim Body has been established consisting of forty-five members chosen by election from the tribes in Nagaland. An Executive Council consisting of five members has been set up to assist and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions in relation to such matters (other than finance and the maintenance of public order) as may be specified by the Governor in this behalf. There will be a village council for each village, a range council for each range and a tribal council for each tribe.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL*

Shilukaba Ao-Chief Executive Coun-

cillor Akangba Chang Chetan Jamir

Jasokie Angami

Hokishe Sema

INTERIM BODY*

Ao

Chetan Jamir 2. Chubatoshi Jamir

Imkongliba Ao

P. Shilukaba Ao

Angami

T. N. Angami

T. Chulie 6.

Jasokie

K. Kheya

Chakesang

P. Demo K. Kachu 10.

11. Vesatso

Chang

Akum Imlong

13. Tochi Chang

Dimapur Area

Devlal Mech

15. Vilhume Angami

Khimungam

16. Khemang

17. Phako

Konyak

18. Alu

19. Khamching

20. Teiwang

21. Yaman Lotha

Etssorhomo

23. Mhondamo

Nchemo

25.

Tsenlamo

Phom

26. Hepong

27. Pauting

Pochurry

28. D. B. Doss

29. Daniel Rengma30. Lothi Rengma Daniel Rengma

Sangtam

31. Chaseto

32 Lipikui

33. Litingse

Sema

34. N. J. Akhalu

35. Hokishe

Kheloshe 36.

37. Kiyekhu

Yimchunger

Kilongba

39. Pambaku

Zeliang Kuki

40. Levi

Satdeh

Silie Haralu

^{*}As on April 20, 1961.

PONDICHERRY

Population: 3,17,163 Capital: Pondicherry Area: 186 sq. miles

Principal languages: French and Tamil

Following an agreement with the Government of France, the Government of India took over on November 1, 1954, the administration of the territories formerly known as the "French Establishments in India". The territories comprise Pondicherry and Karaikal on the Coromandal Coast; Yanam on the Andhra Coast; and Mahe on the Coast of Kerala. A Treaty ceding these territories to India was signed at New Delhi on May 28, 1956, between the representatives of the Governments of India and France. This Treaty is yet to be ratified formally by the French Parliament. Meanwhile, the administration of the State is being carried on by the Government of India through a Chief Commissioner. ssioner.

Chief Commissioner

S. K. Datta

COUNCILLORS*

in an in the Parisina		Public Works, Electricity, Fisheries and Port.
V. Venkatasubba Reddiar	 	
Edouard Goubert		Finance, Labour and Industries.
C. E. Bharathan		Local Administration, Education and Transport.
Gouroussamy Pillai	 	Revenue, Veterinary and Information.
P. Shanmugam	••	Agriculture, Rural Development and Harijan Welfare.
Mohamed Ismail Maricar	 	Health, Hygiene and Co-operation.

PONDICHERRY REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY*

	President: A.	S. K	angeyan
1.	Anagalappettai: Smt. Kami Chetty	20.	Muthialpet: P. Abraham (Con.)
	Savitri (Ind.)	21.	Nedungadu: P. Shanmugam (Con.)
2.	Andirapettai: Kamichetty Parasuram	22.	Nellitope: N. Govindaraju (PF)
	(Ind.)	23.	Neravy: D. Rattinasabapathy Pillai
3.	Archivak-Thavalakuppam: P. C.		(Con.)
	Purushottama Reddiar (Con.)	24.	Nettapakkam: V. Venkatasubba Red-
4.	Ariankuppam: K. Ramanujam (PF)		diar (Con.)
5.	Bahur: R. Subramania Padayachi	25.	Olugarai: N. Guruswamy (PF)
	(Con.)	26.	Oopalam: R. Vaithilingam (PF)
6.	Bussy Street: M. M. Houssaine (PF)	27.	Oossettery: R. Pakir Mohammed
7.	Embalam-Kalmandapam: Annamalai		(PF)
	Naicker (Con.)	28.	Palloor: C. T. Raman (PSP)
8.	Kalapet: S. Somasundara Chettiar	29.	Panthakkal: T. N. Purushottam
	(Con.)		(Con.)
9.	Karaikal North: Mohammed Ismail	30.	Pondicherry-Rajbhavan: A. S.
	Maricar (Con.)	21	Kangeyan (President)
10.	Karaikal South: K. V. Prosper	31.	Reddiarpalayam: V. Narayanaswamy
4.	° (Con.)		(PF)
11.		32.	Saram-Lawspet: P. Narayanaswami
10	med Ibrahim Maricar (Ind.)		(PF)
12.	Karaikovilpathu: K. S. Govindaraj	33.	Sellipet-Suthukeny: S. Natarajan
13.	(Con.)		(PF)
15.	Kasikaddi: Smt. Saraswathi Subbiah (PF)	34.	Thirumeni Alagar: K. M. Guruswamy
14.			Pillai (Con.)
17.	Kurichikuppam: P. C. Murugaswamy Clemenceau (PF)	35.	Tirumalrayanpattinam North: V. M. C.
15.	Kuruvinattam-Carianbuttur: R. L.	33.	Varada Pillai (Con.)
	Purushothama Reddiar (Con.)	20	Tirumalrayanpattinam South: Naga-
16.	Madhakovil: V. Ramassamy Pillai	36.	muthu Pillai (Con.)
	(Con.)		
17.		37.	Tirunalar-Badrakaliamman Kovil: Sub-
18.	Mannadipet: Edourad Goubert		barayalu Naicker (Con.)
	(Con.)	38.	Tirunalar-Darbaraneyeswarar: Sound-
19.	Murungapakkam-Nainar Mandapam:		arassamy (Ind.)
	V. Subbiah (PF)	39.	Villianur: M. Chidambaram (PF)

*As on April 20, 1961. Abbreviations: Indian National Congress (Con.); Praja Socialist Party (PSP); Popular Front (PF); Independent (Ind.)

Digitized by Arya Samaj Awadation Chennai and eGangotri

BUDGET OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PONDICHERRY

(On Revenue Account)

(in lakhs of rupees)

(m takns of rupees)				
	Budget	Revised	Budget	
	Estimates	Estimates	Estimates	
A STATE OF THE STA	1960-61	1960-61	1961-62	
REVENUE RECEIPTS	Property and			
Taxes on Income	7.80	7.00	7.00	
Land Revenue (net)	4.70	4.90	4.90	
State Excise Duties	35.04	37.69	38.14	
Stamps	1.40	1.50	1.50	
Registration	5.00	5.25	5.25	
Other Taxes	13.01	12.87	12.87	
Miscellaneous Departments	3.25	4.00	4.00	
Customs and Central Excise	52.70	80.62	1,08.95	
Civil Works	2.50	3.00	3.00	
Electricity Schemes	29.50	29.50	34.77	
Miscellaneous (net)	7.77	7.06	7.73	
			1 13	
GRAND TOTAL—REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,62.67	1,93 · 39	2,28 · 11	
DATA HAN A MAN DE ANA D				
REVENUE EXPENDITURE				
Customs and Central Excise	3.76	4.38	3.93	
Revenue Department	8.58	9.11	9.69	
Interest on Debt and Other Obligations	.01	.01	.01	
General Administration	12.80	12.83	13.77	
Pay and Accounts Office	2.57	2.76	2.95	
Administration of Justice	4.31	4.67	4.96	
Jails	1.39	1.66	1.69	
Police	16.83	17.48	20.21	
Ports	• 38	·40	.49	
Education	20.68	22.79	29.37	
Medical and Public Heatlth	67.60	56.76	1,03.91	
Agriculture and Fisheries	1.63	1.79	2.34	
Co-operation	1.88	1.80	2.28	
Industries and Supplies	2.65	2.84	5.24	
Miscellaneous Departments	3.67	3.92	6.80	
Civil Works	20.05	21 · 14	28.02	
Electricity	41.83	43 · 20	41.13	
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	22.78	24.73	24.37	
Miscellaneous	7.99	6.67	8.19	
Community Prjojects, NES, and Local Development Works	9.29	7.91	6.09	
Development Schemes	70 (4	70 21	1 04 40	
Construction of a new Pier	79.64	78.31	1.04.49	
Implementation of Pay Commission's	11.76	6.15	11.86	
Report Commission's	1.01			
TOPOLO AND A CONTRACT OF THE PARTY OF THE PA			Table (1992)	
GRAND TOTAL—EXPENDITURE ON	3,43.09	3,31 · 31	4.31.79	
REVENUE ACCOUNT	3,43 09	3,31 31	7,51 15	
	7			

CHAPTER XXXI

INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

The activities of the Government of India in the international sphere have been guided since Independence by the ideals of conduct embodied in one of the directive principles of the Constitution. This directive requires the State to endeavour to promote international law and treaty obligations and to encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

The role that India played in the deliberations of the United Nations and its specialised agencies and other international organisations since Independence has been reviewed in the previous editions of this Annual. A brief

review of India's role during 1960 is given below.

UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

POLITICAL

The Indian delegation to the fifteenth session of the UN General Assembly in 1960 was composed as follows:

Representatives ... V.K. Krishna Menon (Chairman)
Ali Yavar Jung (Deputy Chairman)

R. Venkataraman

C. S. Jha B. K. Nehru

Alternate Representatives .. R. M. Hajarnavis

N. C. Kasliwal

S. K. Roy

J. N. Sahni

Parliamentary Advisers .. M. H. Samuel

Dinesh Singh

C. D. Pande

A.B. Bhadkamkar

Advisers M. A. Vellodi

V. A. Kidwai

M. Rasgotra

R. Bhandari

S. S. Nath

Secretary-General .. B. Rajan.

General Debate

A five-power resolution was moved by the Prime Minister of India seeking to have the President of the USA and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR renew their contacts in order that a deadlock in the international situation be avoided. The resolution was withdrawn when certain essential parts of it were voted on separately and were held by the President not to have been adopted.

Algeria

India co-sponsored the proposal for the inclusion of the question of Algeria in the General Assembly's agenda and also supported a resolution which the Assembly adopted recognising, inter alia, the right of the Algerian people to self-determination and independence, emphasising the imperative need for adequate effective guarantees towards this end and stressing the responsibility of the UN in its successful and just implementation.

Congo

The Government of India sent, at the request of the Secretary-General, about 700 defence personnel for manning a military hospital and the communication services with the United Nations Force in the Republic of Congo. Rajeshwar Dayal was appointed by the Secretary-General as his Special Representative in the Congo and I. J. Rikhey of the Indian Army as his military Adviser for the Congo.

Disarmament

India co-sponsored two resolutions on suspension of nuclear weapons tests urging the States concerned in the Geneva discussions to reach early agreement and to continue their present voluntary ban on nuclear tests and requesting other states to refrain from undertaking such tests. A third resolution co-sponsored by India along with 11 other Asian-African states dealt with the directive principles for general and complete disarmament and sought to define the common basis on which further negotiations can be carried on between the Soviet Union and the West. All three resolutions, adopted by the General Assembly, are now before the Political Committee.

Grant of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

The General Assembly adopted, without opposition, a resolution cosponsored by India along with 24 other Asian-African states declaring that immediate steps should be taken in the Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories and all other territories which have not yet attained independence to transfer all power to the peoples of those territories.

Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories

India was the Chairman of a six-member committee appointed by the General Assembly to enumerate principles to guide members in determining whether a territory is a non-self-governing territory or not. India also cosponsored a resolution, adopted by the General Assembly, enumerating all the Portuguese overseas territories as non-self-governing and asking Portugal to submit information to the General Assembly under Article 73(e) of the UN Charter.

Capital and Technical Assistance to Developing Countries

A resolution on the accelerated flow of capital and technical assistance to the developing countries, co-sponsored by India, was passed by the Second Committee on December 9, 1960. The resolution urged that an appropriate part of all such assistance should be channelled through the United Nations and its specialised agencies.

Atomic Energy Agency

At the fourth general conference held in Vienna in September-October 1960, India was elected as one of the vice-presidents and was again designated for membership on the Board of Governors for 1960-61.

Appointments and Election to UN Bodies

India was appointed as one of the members of the 15-Nation Conciliation Commission for the Congo. J. Rameshwar Rao was India's representative on the Commission.

C. S. Venkatachar was nominated as a member of the Expert Committee for Reorganisation of the United Nations Secretariat.

C.S. Jha was re-elected as a member of the Committee on Contributions and as President of the UN Human Rights Commission.

International Law Commission

At the twelfth session of the Commission, held in Geneva in April-July 1960, India was represented by Radha Binod Pal. It discussed, *inter alia*, the following subjects: consular intercourse and immunities; state responsibility; *ad hoc* diplomacy; co-operation with other bodies; General Assembly's resolution on the study of the juridical regime of historic waters, including historic bays.

The Government of India is a member of the Asian African Legal Consultative Committee. The third session of the Committee was held at Colombo during January-February 1960. The session had before it several subjects for consideration such as diplomatic immunities and privileges, status of aliens, immunity of states in respect of commercial transactions,

extradition, etc.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL

India is represented on the following functional commissions of the UN Economic and Social Council: Commission on International Commodity Trade; Commission on Human Rights; Commission on Narcotic Drugs and Statistical Commission. The UN sub-committee on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities re-elected A. Krishnaswami of India as a rapporteur in January 1961. The Indian delegation to the UN Seminar on Protection of Human Rights in the Administration of Criminal Justice held at Wellington, New Zealand, in February 1961, was led by the Union Deputy Minister for Home Affairs. The UN Economic and Social Council elected E.S. Krishnamoorthy of India as a member of the permanent Central Opium Board in August 1960. India also participated in the conference of plenipotentiaries in New York held in January 1961 by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to adopt a single convention on narcotic drugs replacing the existing nine international conventons and protocols. She was also represented at the eighth session of the Commission on International Commodity Trade held in New York in May 1960 to consider the situation in international trade in primary commodities and the problems relating thereto.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE)

The Indian delegation led by the Union Minister of Commerce participated in the sixteenth session of the ECAFE in Bangkok in March 1960. A resolution, in the preparation and final adoption of which India played an active role, on regional economic co-operation for the development of trade and industry was adopted at the session. A Seminar on the Evaluation and Utilisation of Population Census Data in the ECAFE region was held in Bombay in June-July 1960, with the aim of helping the governments of the region to utilise the data from census, conducted in and around 1960, for economic and social planning. India also took part in a three-day session of an ECAFE working group of experts on international highways for the zone comprising Burma, East Pakistan, India and Nepal in Karachi in June 1960. The ninth session of the metal and engineering sub-committee of the ECAFE was held in Rourkela in December 1960. The seventeenth session of ECAFE was held is New Delhi in March 1961. The Union Minister of Commerce was elected Chairman of the session.

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)

India continued to be represented at various important meetings and conferences convened by the FAO during 1960-61 which included the thirty-fourth sesson of the Committee on Commodity Problems at Rome in June 1960; the thirty-fourth session of the FAO Council at Rome in October 1960; the fifth session of the FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Far East at Saigon in November 1960; the seventh session of the International

Rice Commission and the first meeting of working party on agricultural engineering aspects of rice production at Saigon in November 1960. India also participated in the following conferences: the fifth meeting of a group of experts on rice grading and standardisation in Viet Nam in February 1960; the FAO meeting on rinderpest prolems at Karachi in March 1960; the FAO international meeting on veterinary education in London in April 1960; the fifth world forestry congress in Seattle in August-September 1960: the FAO conference on horse sickness at Beirut in August 1960; and the permanent commission on food and mouth disease at Paris in May 1960. India contributed Rs. 1,41,000 to the United Nations Special Fund Desert Locust Control Project.

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

India has so far ratified 26 ILO Conventions. Apart from formal ratifications, the provisions of a large number of other Conventions have also been applied in law and practice. The Conventions ratified so far relate to such subjects as regulation of hours of work and weekly rest in industry, prohibition of night work for women and young persons, abolition of forced labour and of undergound work for women, regulation of minimum age for employment in industry and as trimmers and stockers on ships, payment of workmen's compensation, regulation of minimum wages, equal pay for equal work, protection against accidents in docks, proper marking of weight on packages transported by sea, medical examination of young persons employed on shifts, labour inspection and inspection of emigrants, protection of tribal populations, maintenance of a national employment service, prohibition of discrimination in employment etc.

Besides attending the meeting of the Governing Body and the fortyfourth session of the International Labour Conference held in June 1960 at Geneva, Indian representatives participated in several ILO committee meetings, viz. the sixth session of the industrial committee on petroleum held at Geneva in April-May 1960; the ad hoc meeting on civil aviation held at Geneva in September-October 1960; the sixth session of the permanent agricultural committee held at Geneva in October-November 1960; and the tenth session of the Asian advisory committee held at Geneva in November

1960.

Three experts in the fields of productivity and mines safety arrived during 1960, in addition to the expert on industrial engineering who continued to stay during the year. Seven Indian trainees were sent abroad for receiving training in productivity, co-operation, occupational classification, job analysis, vocational rehabilitation and employment market information, while four trainees from Iraq and Burma were received for training in vocational guidance of the disabled, workers' education, small-scale industries and social security.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

A founder-member of UNESCO, India has a permanent National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO. India has been participating in the UNESCO major project on arid lands. The Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, set up with UNESCO assistance is associated with this project. India has actively participated in a number of UNESCO projects like the Major Project on Mutual Appreciation of Eastern and Western Cultural Values and the Associated Schools Project in Education for International Understanding and Co-operation. A national seminar on educational methods was held at Udaipur in December 1960, to evaluate educational methods already tried out by participating institutions for the development of international understanding. Orient-Occident weeks were organised in six Indian universities under the aegis of the India International Centre in 1960. UNESCO and the Government of India have decided to continue the UNESCO Research Centre on the Social Implications of Industrialisation in Southern Asia for a further period of four years beginning from January 1, 1961. An international symposium on termites organised by the UNESCO was held in New Delhi in October 1960.

The Indian delegation to the eleventh general conference of UNESCO held at Paris in November 1960, was led by the Union Minister of Education. The Vice-President of India addressed the plenary session of the UNESCO conference and also inaugurated a function organised by the UNESCO to celebrate the birth centenary of Rabindranath Tagore in Paris. Smt. Indira Gandhi was elected as India's representative on the executive board of the UNESCO.

World Health Organisation (WHO)

During 1960, several Indian public health workers were appointed as members of WHO expert advisory panels on periodontal disease, organisation of medical care, biological standardization, occupational health, venereal infections and treponematoses.

The Union Health Minister was the leader of the Indian delegation to the thirteenth session of the World Health Assembly held in Geneva in May 1960. The Director-General of Health Services led the Indian delegation to the thirteenth session of the Regional Committee for the South-East Asia Region held in Indonesia in August 1960.

The fourteenth session of the World Health Assembly was held in New Delhi in February 1961. The leader of the Indian delegation, A.L. Mudaliar, was elected President of the Assembly.

During 1960, WHO budgetted a sum of \$454,443 for the implementation of programmes in India under its regular budget and \$481,660 under Technical Assistance funds. A sum of \$228,360 was also sanctioned for the implementation of the Malaria Eradication Programme in India during 1960. The Government of India's contribution to WHO during 1960 amounted to \$382,210.

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

During 1960, UNICEF allocated to India \$1,576,200 at its session held in March 1960. The assistance provided is in the form of equipment and supplies for the following projects: BCG Anti-Tuberculosis Vaccination Campaign; paediatric teaching at the Agra Medica College; trachoma control; production of freeze dried smallpox vaccine; vaccine production (whooping cough, tetanus and diplitheria); milk conservation in Calcutta and Andhra Pradesh, and production of edible peanut (groundnut floor). Total assistance from UNICEF till the end of 1960 amounted to \$29,384,257.

India contributed Rs. 16,00,000 to UNICEF in 1960, besides a grant of Rs. 5,00,000 for the maintenance of the UNICEF local office.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)

The seventeenth session of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was held in Geneva in October 1960. Among the major questions examined by the session were those of regional economic integration, expansion of world trade, import restrictions, government subsidies and the problems of basic products and expansion of exports from under-developed areas.

United Nations Technical Assistance Programme

'Up to December 1960, the programme provided India with 1,002 specialised experts and awarded fellowships and scholarships to 1,039 Indian nationals for study abroad. India contributed Rs. 35.71 lakhs to the UN Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and Rs. 5.00 lakhs towards

the living expenses of experts. At present, more than 692 Indian experts are working in 23 different countries.

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)

India is a founder-member of the Bank and holds the fifth largest share in its capital. Loans granted by the Bank up to December 31, 1960, amounted to Rs. 218 crores for the public sector and Rs. 105 crores for the private sector, totalling Rs. 323 crores. Of this amount, Rs. 20 crores were utilised before the First Plan, and Rs. 14 crores during the First Plan period. Of the balance of Rs. 289 crores, a sum of Rs. 250 crores was drawn up to December 31, 1960. The schemes for which the Bank has advanced loans include: (i) purchase of locomotives and other equipment for Indian railways, (ii) purchase of agricultural machinery required for the reclamation of weedinfested and jungle lands, (iii) irrigation and power projects of Damodar Valley Corporation, (iv) purchase of aircraft by Air India International Corporation, (v) development of the ports of Calcutta and Madras, (vi) hydro-electric project at Koyna in Maharashtra; (vii) expansion programmes of Tata Iron & Steel Company and Indian Iron and Steel Company, (viii) installation of thermal power stations at Trombay near Bombay, and (ix) assistance to the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India to enable it to advance loans to private companies. In addition to the above assistance IBRD is also helping India in arranging meetings of friendly countries to discuss India's foreign exchange requirements and devise methods of extending financial assistance.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Bank was held in Washington in September 1960. The Union Finance Minister led the Indian delegation.

International Monetary Fund (IMF)

India is a founder-member of IMF. From the inception of the Fund up to December 31, 1960, India purchased Rs. 143 crores from the Fund, out of which Rs. 82 crores was repurchased.

The Indian delegation to the fifteenth annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the Fund held in Washington was led by the Union Finance Minister. A Mission from the Fund came to India in December 1960, to hold annual consultations with the Government of India on exchange restrictions, as provided under the Articles of Agreement of the Fund.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

The International Finance Corporation had agreed during 1960 to invest Rs. 65 lakhs in Assam Sillimanite Ltd. and Rs. 10 lakhs in K.S.B. Pumps Ltd.

UN Special Fund

The Fund which started functioning from January 1, 1959, will provide sustained assistance in fields essential to the integrated technical, economic and social development of the less developed countires. India's contribution to the Fund during 1960 was \$1,750,000 (Rs. 83.33) lakhs in non-convertible rupees.

During 1960, the United Nations Special Fund allocated assistance to the extent of \$8,306,100.00 (Rs. 395.5 lakhs) for purchase of equipment and expert services for the following projects: Higher Fisheries Training Institute; All-India Scheme for the investigation of potential hydro-electric sites; Calcutta Water Supply Scheme; Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad; Central Public Health Engineering Institute, Nagpur; Central Scientific Instruments Organisation; Cavitation Research Centre, Central

Water & Power Commission Station, Khadakvasla; National Aeronautical Research Laboratory and Vocational Training Scheme for Industrial Trades.

International Development Association (IDA)

The International Development Association, the new international agency for financing economic growth in the less developed countires, came into being on September 26, 1960, as an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. It will seek to promote economic development by providing finance to the less developed countries on terms more flexible and bearing less heavily on their balance of payments than conventional loans, thereby furthering development objectives and supplementing the activities of IBRD. The International Development Association (Status, Immunities and Privileges) Act, enabling India to accept the articles of agreement, received the Presidential assent on September 8, 1960.

Other UN Specialised Agencies

Among other specialised agencies of the UN with which India is actively associated are the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO); the International Tele-communication Union (ITU); the Universal Postal Union (UPU); and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO). The thirteenth session of the International Wheat Council held at London in July 1960, elected India as a member to its executive committee. India also participated in the fourth congress of the International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage held at Madrid from May 29 to June 5, 1960. The Additional Secretary to the Government of India was elected as Chairman of the Commission and a Member of the Central Water and Power Commission, India, was re-elected Secretary-General for the next three years. India also participated in the sectional meeting of the World Power Conference held at Madrid, and the sixth Congress of the International Association for Bridge and Structural Engineering at Stockholm in June 1960.

OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Commonwealth

The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, which was held in May 1960, in London, discussed the problem of disarmament and welcomed the progress made at the Geneva Conference on the discontinuance of nuclear weapons tests. The Prime Ministers reviewed the world economic situation, re-affirmed their belief in the value of exchanges between Commonwealth countries of persons with specialised skills and experiences, and reviewed the constitutional developments in the Commonwealth, with particular reference to the future of the dependent territories.

India participated in the fifty-first conference of the Commonwealth Press Union held in London in June 1960. The conference discussed freedom of the press, particularly the state of press freedom in South Africa.

The Commonwealth Economic Consultative Council met at ministerial level in September 1960, in London, for one of their periodic discussions of economic and financial matters. India was represented at the conference by the Union Finance Minister. The Council proposed to initiate a Special Commonwealth African Assistance Plan to raise the standards of life in the less-developed Commonwealth countries in Africa.

India also attended a conference of Commonwealth Auditors-General held in London in October 1960. Among the more important subjects of common interest discussed were the audit implications of electronic processes in government accounting, the scope of audit tests in public accounts and

the audit of social and development expenditure.

A commonwealth conference on the teaching of English as a second language was held in Kampala, Uganda, in January 1961. V.K. Gokak, who represented India, was elected vice-chairman of the conference. V.S. Jha, was appointed the first director of the Commonwealth Education Liaison Unit in April 1960.

·Colombo Plan

Since the start of the Colombo Plan, India has provided training facilities under the technical co-operation scheme to 1,678 persons in various subjects. Of these 267 trainees were provided training facilities during 1959-60. These trainees came from Australia, Burma, Ceylon, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaya, Nepal, New Zealand, North Borneo, Pakistan, Philippines, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam. Of these, 172 candidates received training at the International Statistical Education Centre at Calcutta. Services of experts were provided in the fields of potato growing, tractor engineering, timber research, small saving, sugar technology, use and maintenance of HT 2 aircraft, taxation reform, ayurvedic research, road research and leather technology.

India received the services of 210 foreign experts and training facilities for 2,009 Indians in the Colombo Plan countries in the fields of medical and health education, food and agriculture, industries and trade, power and fuel engineering, transport and communications, statistics, banking, printing etc.

The total contribution to India under the economic development programme amounted to £11.4 million (Rs. 12.1 crores) from Australia, \$223.2 million (Rs. 196.28 crores) including a loan of \$33 million (Rs. 15.71 crores) from Canada, and £2.5 million (Rs. 3.23 crores) from New Zealand. India was represented by the Union Deputy Finance Minister at the twelfth session of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan held at Tokyo, Japan, in November 1960.

During 1959-60, the monetary value of India's assistance to Nepal was of the order of Rs. 1.80 crores. During the year, India also offered aid to Nepal for its Second Plan projects to the extent of Rs. 18 crores including Rs. 4 crores for construction of East Kosi (Chhatra) canal.

International Railway Congress

The Indian team to the seventh meeting of the Permanent Commission of the International Railway Congress Association held at Brussels, on June 27, 1960, was led by the Chairman of the Railway Board. The meeting discussed the problem relating to the effect of A.C. electric traction on signalling and communication circuits, with particular reference to the means of overcoming interference to provide safety and good communications.

International Telegraph Consultative Committee (CCITT)

The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT) is a permanent organ of the International Telegraph Union (ITU). Since its inception on May 17, 1865, India has been a member. The CCITT is a technical organisation which deals with problems connected with the operation, maintenance, costing, tariff, and charging of international telegraph and telephone services.

The second plenary assembly of the Committee was inaugurated in New Delhi on December 8, 1960. Attended by delegates from 36 countries, 12 recognised private operating agencies and 6 international organisations, the Assembly was in session till December 16, 1960. The leader of the Indian delegation was elected chairman of the Assembly.

CHAPTER XXXII
LAWS OF PARLIAMENT DURING 1960

	Initiating Chamber*	7	
			11 12111112 1111111128121 00 0000000000000000000000000000000000
	Date of Assent by the President	9	27-2-60 27-2-60 7-3-60 11-3-60 112-3-60 16-3-60 16-3-60 19-3-60 25-4-60 28-4-60 30-4-60 30-4-60 30-4-60 6-5-60 6-5-60 6-5-60 6-5-60 8-5-60
	When passed by the other Chamber	5	18-2-60 16-2-60 18-2-60 18-2-60 10-3-60 10-3-60 11-3-60 11-3-60 11-3-60 11-3-60 11-3-60 23-4-60 23-4-60 28-4-6
2000	When passed by the initiating Chamber	4	11-2-60 10-2-60 22-12-59 9-2-60 7-3-60 10-3-60 19-4-60 19-4-60 19-4-60 26-40 26-40 2
O THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER	When introduced	3	15-12-59 15-12-59 15-12-59 3-12-59 3-12-59 3-12-59 3-1-2-59 3-1-2-59 10-3-60 1
TOTAL TO CHART	Bill	2	The Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill, 1960 The Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Amendment Bill, 1960 The Appropriation Bill, 1960 The Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, 1960 The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1960 The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1960 The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1960 The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1960 The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1960 The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1960 The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1960 The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1960 The Appropriation (Railways) No. 3 Bill, 1960 The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1960 The Estate Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1960 The Hindu Marriages (Validation of Proceedings) Bill, 1960 The Hindu Marriages (Validation of Proceedings) Bill, 1960 The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1960
	No.	1	12 84 8 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

7	ాడా ాగ్రామ్ అందు స్వార్ట్ స్ట్రామ్ స్ట్రామ్ స్ట్రామ్ స్ట్రామ్ స్ట్రామ్ స్ట్రామ్ స్ట్రామ్ స్ట్రామ్ స్ట్రామ్ స్ట స్ట్రామ్ స్ట్రామ్ స్ట
9	23-12-60 23-
5	10-8-60 11-8-60 11-8-60 11-8-60 119-8-8-60 119-8-8-60 119-8-8-60 119-8-8-60 119-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-
4	2-8-60 9-8-60 9-8-60 9-8-60 9-8-60 11-8-60 11-8-60 13-8-60
3	21-12-59 25-11-59 19-11-59 10-3-60
2 2	The Rubber (Amendment) Bill, 1960 The Banking Companic (Amendment) Bill, 1960 The Banking Companic (Amendment) Bill, 1960 The Banking Companic (Amendment) Bill, 1960 The Delhi Land Holdings (Ceiling) Bill, 1960 The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Amendment Bill, 1960 The Fass and Registation of Books (Amendment) Bill, 1960 The Fastion Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1960 The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1960 The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Bill, 1960 The Tripura Municipal Law (Repeal) Bill, 1960 The Tripura Municipal Law (Repeal) Bill, 1960 The Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1960 The Plantations Labour (Amendment) Bill, 1960 The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1960 The Appropriation (No. 4) Bill, 1960 The Drugs (Amendment) Bill, 1960 The Contral Excises (Conversion to Metric Units) Bill, 1960 The Contral Excises (Conversion to Metric Units) Bill, 1960 The Contral Excises (Conversion to Metric Units) Bill, 1960 The Contral Excises (Conversion to Metric Units) Bill, 1960 The Standards of Weights and Measures (Amendment) Bill, 1960 The Indian Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, 1960 The Indian Museum (Amendment) Bill, 1960 The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Bill, 1960 The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1960 The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1960 The Appropriation (Railways) No. 5 Bill, 1960 The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1960 The Appropri
-	222222828283333333338282828282828

7		1000
	izzzzijijiji Sosooooooo	
9	26-12-60 26-12-60 26-12-60 28-12-60 28-12-60 28-12-60 28-12-60 28-12-60 28-12-60 28-12-60 28-12-60	
5	19-8-60 23-12-60 13-12-60 23-12-60 19-12-60 19-12-60 23-12-60 23-12-60 23-12-60	
4	*27-12-59 *23-12-60 2-3-60 8-12-60 9-12-60 9-12-60 14-12-60 20-12-60 1-12-60 20-12-60 20-12-60 20-12-60	
3	20-12-57 18-8-60 28-11-60 13-3-59 12-12-59 18-11-60 6-9-60 16-12-60 16-12-60 16-12-60 19-12-60	
	The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1960 The British Statutes (Application to India) Repeal Bill, 1960 The Repealing and Amending Bill, 1960 The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, 1960 The Children Bill, 1960 The Preventive Detention (Continuance) Bill, 1960 The Forward Contracts (Regulation) Amendment Bill, 1960 The Preference Shares (Regulation of Dividends) Bill, 1960 The Acquired Territories (Merger) Bill, 1960 The Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill, 1960 The Constitution (Ninth Amendment) Bill, 1960 The Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1960 The Industrial Finance Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1960	
-	50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 5	

*Amendments made by the Rajya Sabha on the 19th August, 1960, were considered and agreed to by the Lok Sabha on the 23rd December, 1960.

CHAPTER XXXIII

IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1960

JANUARY

- 2 A six-member delegation of educationists from the USSR arrives in New Delhi.
- 3 The 47th session of the Indian Science Congress is inaugurated in Bombay.
- The 16th session of the State Labour Ministers' Conference begins in New Delhi.
- 5 India and Japan sign an agreement for avoidance of double taxation on income.
- An eight-member Parliamentary delegation from Czechoslovakia arrives in New Delhi.
- The third cricket test match between India and Australia ends in a draw in Bombay.
- 7 Vance Brand, Managing Director of the US Development Fund, arrives in New Delhi.
- 8 The Air India International pilots' strike begins.
- 9 Construction work on the Barapani Hydro-Electric Project in Assam is inaugurated.
- 10 The foundation stone of the rail-cum-road bridge across the Brahmaputra at Pandu in Assam is laid.
- 11 A joint communique is issued on the Indo-Pakistan border talks at ministerial level.
- The blooming and slabbing mill of the Rourkela Steel Works is inaugurated, along with the second coke oven battery, the second blast furnace, three units of the by-products plant and the second generator.
 - Mohan Bagan Club of Calcutta win the Durand Football final in New Delhi.
- A new Ministry headed by D. Sanjivaiah is sworn in in Andhra Pradesh.
- 12 The L.D. Plant is commissioned at the Rourkela Steel Works.
- A brochure on the India-China border dispute is released in New Delhi.
- 15 H.M. Reddy, one of the leading film producers and directors of South India, passes away in Madras.
- 16 Oil is struck at test well no. 4 in the Lunej area.
- The 65th session of the Indian National Congress begins in Bangalore.
- The Air India International pilots' strike is called off.
- 17 B.P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, arrives in Patna on a two-week visit to India.
- Australia win the fourth cricket test match against India in Madras.
- 18 Canada's capital assistance of 25 million dollars to India under the Colombo Plan for 1959-60 is announced in Ottawa.
- The Panchayati Raj Scheme in Kerala is inaugurated.
- 19 The Maharaja of Patiala is nominated President of the All India Sports Council.
- 20 President Voroshilov of the USSR arrives in New Delhi on a state visit.

- 21 An Indo-Yugoslav Trade and Payment Agreement is signed in New Delhi.
- Mohammedan Sporting Club win the Rovers Cup Football Tournament in Bombay.
- 22 The Commonwealth Broadcasting Conference opens in New Delhi.
- 23 The 29th session of the All-India Womens' Conference meets in Madras.
- The appointment of a 15-man committee, to advise Government on the problems concerning petroleum products, is announced.
 The All India Convention of Businessmen meets in New Delhi.
- 25 An Indo-Japanese agreement for the establishment of a Prototype Production and Training Centre at Howrah is signed.
- 28 The fifth cricket test match between India and Australia ends in a draw in Calcutta.
- 29 The refractory material plant of the Bhilai Steel Works is commissioned
- 30 J.C. Kumarappa, well-known Gandhian scholar, passes away in Madras.
- 31 The Conference of State Ministers in charge of the Welfare of Backward Classes opens in New Delhi.
- A two-day conference of the State Ministers for Co-operation begins in Jaipur.

FEBRUARY

- 1 Mid-term elections in Kerala begin.
- Mohammed Usman, former Vice-Chancellor of Madras University and former member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, passes away in Madras.
 - 2 His Holiness Sri Sankaracharya of Puri passes away in Bom-
- 4 The 35th session of the Indian Historical Records Commission is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- The Nawab of Bhopal passes away in Bhopal.
- The first Asian Regional Conference of the International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering meets in New Delhi.
- 5 The 40th annual general meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India) is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 6 The Central Advisory Board of Education meets in New Delhi.
- 7 The All-India Police Sports and Athletic Meet concludes in Delhi.

 The 18th All-India Cattle and Poultry Show is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 9 The 38th annual conference of the Mechanical Engineers' Association (India) is inaugurated in Hyderabad.
- 10 The Rajasthan Cabinet is expanded by the appointment of five more Ministers.
- 11 Premier Khrushchev of the USSR arrives in New Delhi.
- 12 India and USSR sign two agreements for economic assistance and cultural exchange.
- The Asia-Pacific Forestry Commission meets in New Delhi.
- 13 The Import Advisory Council meets in New Delhi.
- The Uttar Pradesh budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature.
- Prime Minister Sukselainen of Finland arrives in New Delhi.
- 14 The Export Promotion Advisory Council meets in New Delhi.

- The Selznick film awards to Satyajit Ray are received by the Indian Ambassador in USA.
- 15 The report of the Working Group on Co-operative Farming is released.
- 17 The Railway budget for 1960-61 is presented to the Lok Sabha.
- A long-term credit of Rs. 15 crores by Poland for India's Third Plan is announced.
- 19 Heinrich Von Brentano, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, arrives in New Delhi.
- 20 The Andhra Pradesh budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature.
- The Jammu and Kashmir budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature.
- An agreement between the Government of India and a French firm is signed for the setting up of a raw film plant at Ootacamund.
- Arnold Toynbee delivers the Azad Memorial Lectures in New Delhi.
- 22 A Congress-PSP coalition Ministry with Pattom Thanu Pillai as Chief Minister is sworn in Kerala.
- The Orissa budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature.
- 24 The Services win the National Hockey Championship.
- The Madhya Pradesh budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature.
- 25 The West Bengal budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature.
- The National Athletics Meet is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 26 The Maharaja of Bhutan arrives in Calcutta on an unofficial visit. The Punjab budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature.
- 27 Shyama Charan De, a collaborator with Madan Mohan Malaviya in the founding of the Banaras Hindu University, passes away in Varanasi
- 29 The Union Government's budget for 1960-61 is presented to the Lok Sabha.
- The World Agriculture Fair concludes in New Delhi.

MARCH

- 1 A Committee, with C.P. Ramaswamy Iyer as Chairman, is appointed to enquire into the working of Hindu Religious Endowments and make recommendations for their better administration and proper management.
- The recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Cement Industry are accepted by Government.
- 3 The recommendations of the Central Wage Board for the Textile Industry are accepted by Government.
- 4 The employees of the State Bank of India in Bombay strike work.
- The Assam budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature.
 The Pakistan Commander-in-Chief, General Mohammed Musa, arrives in New Delhi.
- The Burmese leader, U Nu, arrives in New Delhi.
- The first table tennis test match against Vietnam, the Asian Champions, is won by India in Madras.
- 8 The Mysore budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legisla-
- An agreement is signed for the supply of iron ore by India to Japan.
- 9 Justice Shelat of the Bombay High Court convicts Commander Nanavati on a charge of murder.

- The report of the Jha Committee on the Automobile Industry is 10 placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.
- The Madras budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature.
- The Governor of Bombay suspends the sentence on Commander 11 Nanavati.
- Ramanathan and Shivaji Ganesan receive the Silver Eagle Awards at the second Afro-Asian Film Festival in Cairo.
- 'Tajmahal' is given the Golden Eagle Award as the best short film at the second Afro-Asian Film Festival in Cairo.
- Bombay retain the Ranji Cricket Trophy by defeating Mysore in the 13 finals.
- India win the second table tennis test match against Vietnam in Trivandrum.
- 14 An eight-member Pakistani delegation led by M. Hafizur Rehman, Pakistan Minister for Commerce, arrives in New Delhi for trade talks with the Government of India.
- The Supreme Court gives its opinion on the Presidential Reference about the transfer of Berubari to Pakistan.
- The two-day meeting on the implementation of the India-West 15 Pakistan Border Agreement concludes in Lahore.
- A two-member World Bank team arrives in New Delhi for a threeweek tour of railway centres in India.
- The Mysore Government announce free secondary education to the children of persons with an annual income of less than Rs. 1,200/-.
- The Bombay Legislative Assembly unanimously approves the Bombay 18 Reorganisation Bill.
- The Kerala budget for 1960-61 is presented to the State Legislature.
- The Swatantra Party Convention opens in Patna. 19
- The 14th meeting of the National Development Council is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- India lose the third table tennis test match against Vietnam in 20 Bombay.
- An India-UAR agreement for the import of rice is signed in New 21
- The Government of India ban the continuation of the State Bank of India employees' strike and refer the dispute to a National Tribunal.
- A two-year Indo-Pakistan Trade Pact is signed in New-Delhi.
- The Kalinga Prize is awarded to the French biologist Jean Rostand. 22
- The foundation-stone of the Birla-Kaiser Aluminium Project at 23 Pipiri near Rihand Dam is laid.
- The 21-day old strike of the State Bank of India employees is called off. 24
- The first power unit of the Kundah Project is commissioned. 25
- An agreement is signed by the Government of India with a Japanese firm for the establishment of a watch factory in Bangalore.
- The Working Committee of the Ganatantra Parishad decides to continue the coalition Government in Orissa.
- The second meeting of the Transport Development Council begins in 26 New Delhi.
- The eighth session of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists begins in Patna.
- Michael Hoffman, leader of the six-member mission of the International Bank, arrives in New Delhi.
- The 33rd annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of of Commerce and Industries begins in New Delhi.

- A communique is issued in Rawalpindi at the end of the 4-day talks between the Finance Ministers of India and Pakistan.
- 29 President Nasser of UAR arrives in New Delhi on a goodwill visit to India.
- The USSR Minister of Mineral Resources, P. Y. Antropov, arrives in New Delhi.
- The first National Advertising Convention is held in New Delhi.
- 29 The first meeting of the Border Roads Development Board is held in New Delhi.
- 30 A full bench of the Bombay High Court holds the Governor's decree with reference to Commander Nanavati valid.

APRIL

- 1 The Andhra Pradesh and Madras (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1959, comes into force.
- 2 The All-India Bar Association is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 3 The 20th annual conference of the All-India Manufacturers' Association is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- India win the rubber and the fourth table tennis test match against Vietnam in New Delhi.
- 4 The Tariff Commission's report is released.
- India beat Ceylon in the East Zone Davis Cup lawn tennis second round tie.
- 7 The 27th annual session of the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 8 The report of the Small-Scale Industries Productivity Team is released.
- 9 The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is reconstituted.
- An Afro-Asian Convention is held in New Delhi.
- Swami Sitaram, Sarvodaya Leader of Andhra Pradesh, passes away in Vinayashram near Guntur.
- 10 Prime Minister Nehru and President Nasser issue a joint communique.
- Vietnam win the fifth and final table tennis test match against India in Patna.
- 11 The Chinese reply to India's note of February 12 is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.
- 12 The International Court of Justice delivers judgment in the case between India and Portugal.
- India beat Thailand in the East Zone Davis Cup lawn tennis semifinal in Bangkok.
- 14 The Union Government request the State Governments to delete references to caste in registers and forms.
- India defeat Indonesia in the Olympic soccer qualifying round ties in Calcutta.
- Indo-Pakistan talks for through railway traffic open in New Delhi.
- The All-India Law Conference is inagurated in Patna.
 The Southern Zonal Council meets in New Delhi.
- 17 A Price Policy Committee is appointed by the National Development Council.
- A military mission from Indonesia arrives in Madras from Jakarta.
- The International Sarvodaya Centre is inaugurated near Bangalore.
 The 21st annual general meeting of the Tuberculosis Association of India begins in New Delhi.
- 19 The Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai, arrives in Delhi.
- 20 The Air India International's Boeing 707 jet service to London is inaugurated.

- Pannalal Ghosh, well-known flutist, passes away in New Delhi.
- 21 A draft order under the Newspaper (Price and Page) Act is notified.
- 24 The All-India Backward Classes Federation meets in New Delhi.
- L.B. Bhopatkar, a former President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, passes away in Poona.
- 25 A joint communique is issued at the end of six day's talks between the Indian and the Chinese Premiers.
- The report of the Government trade delegation to Western Europe is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.
- Steel production starts at Durgapur.
- The eleventh annual session of the Indian National Trade Union Congress concludes in New Delhi.
- 27 The National Defence College is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- Pro-Vidarbha agitation starts in Nagpur.
- 28 The Indo-Pakistan Information Consultative Committee issues a communique after a two-day meeting in New Delhi.
- 29 The President's directive on the official language is laid on the table of the Lok Sabha.
- Balkrishna Sharma 'Naveen', eminent Hindi Poet and Member of the Rajya Sabha, passes away in New Delhi.
- 30 The 13th meeting of the All-India Council for Technical Education begins in New Delhi.
- India beat Indonesia in Olympic soccer in Jakarta and qualify for the Rome Olympics.

MAY

- 1 The new States of Maharashtra and Gujarat come into being.
- Prime Minister Nehru leaves Delhi to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London.
- 2 The pro-Vidarbha agitation in Nagpur takes a violent turn.
- The Polish Minister for Foreign Trade arrives in New Delhi.
 S.K. Patil signs an agreement with President Eisenhower in Washington
- for the supply of US foodgrains to India.

 9 The Mica Export Promotion Council meets in Calcutta.
- The first unit of the steel rolling mills is commissioned at Durgapur.
- The Indian Everest Expedition reaches the South Col.
- 12 The National Council of the Communist Party of India concludes its session at Calcutta.
- 14 The Union Government take over the Mazagon Docks in Bombay.
- Oil is struck at Ankleshwar, about 100 miles from Cambay.
- 16 The Board of Directors for the Film Finance Corporation is appointed
- 17 A joint Indo-British-Nepalese team reaches the summit of Annapurna II.
- 20 The Intermediate Ports Development Committee submits its report.
- Prime Minister Nehru of India and President Nasser of UAR issue a joint communique in Cairo.
- 24 Ida S. Scudder, the founder of the Vellore Hospital and Medical College, passes away in Kodaikanal.
- 27 India signs an agreement with West Germany in Bonn for a 30 million dollar credit.
- The Indian Everest Expedition abandons its attempt to scale the peak of Everest.

29 The 4th annual convention of the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen begins in Mysore.

- The All-India Hindu Mahasabha meets in Shimoga.

JUNE

- 1 D.N. Majumdar, well-known Anthropologist, passes away in Luck-now.
- 5 The Dravida Kazhagam and the 'We Tamils' movement in Madraslaunch a map-burning campaign.
- The report of the V.L. Mehta Committee on Co-operative Credit is published.
- 6 A committee of the University Grants Commission reports on student indiscipline.
- A team of Indian officials leaves New Delhi for Peking for talks on the border issue.
- 8 A trade delegation from Hungary arrives in New Delhi.
 9 A National Nutrition Advisory Committee is appointed.
- 10 The Conference of the State Ministers of Community Development meets in Srinagar.
- 12 The Akali Morcha starts in Delhi.
- 14 The Conference of the State Ministers of Co-operation meets in Srinagar.
- 15 The Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities meet in Poona.
- 16 An Indo-Russian agreement is signed in New Delhi for collaboration in oil and gas exploration.
- The International Telex Service between India and the UK is inaugurated.
- 19 The second Akali Morcha starts in Delhi.
- 20 President Rajendra Prasad leaves New Delhi on an official visit to the USSR.
- S. Radhakrishnan is sworn in as the acting President.
- 21 The Dandakaranya Development Authority is reconstituted.
- India is elected to the International Atomic Energy Agency Board for 1960-61.
- 25 A communique is issued in Bonn on the conclusion of talks between the Indian Finance Minister and the West German Economics Minister.
- 27 A shipping agreement between India and Poland is signed in New Delhi.
- The Union Government approve the Beas Dam Plan estimated to cost Rs. 75 crores.
- 28 India and Japan enter into a contract for the setting up of a rayon mill in India.
- An agreement for financial assistance to the Indian Institute of Technology at Kanpur is signed with the US Technical Co-operation
- 30 The second furnace of the Durgapur Steel Works is commissioned.

JULY

- 1 V.V. Giri and B. Ramakrishna Rao are sworn in as Governors of Kerala and Uttar Pradesh respectively.
- The Heavy Electricals Project near Bhopal goes into production.
 The Board of Directors of the National Research Development Council
- is reconstituted.

 The Indo-Pakistan talks on water resources conclude in New Delhi.

- 4 A twenty-four hour curfew is imposed in Gauhati following disturbances in the wake of police firing on a violent crowd earlier in the day.
- The Governments of Madras and Kerala reach agreement on the sharing of the Parambikulam waters.
- 5 The Planning Commission release a review of the first decade of planning.
- President Rajendra Prasad returns to New Delhi after his official visit to USSR.
- 6 The draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan is released.
- 8 The President promulgates the Essential Services Maintenance Ordinance, 1960.
- The Government of India issue orders banning strikes in the essential services.
- 10 The Canada-India Reactor at Trombay attains criticality.
- 11 The strike of the Central Government employees begins.
- 12 Police fire on a violent crowd of strikers at Dohad.
- 15 An agreement is signed in New Delhi for the import of petroleum products from Russia.
- 16 The Central Government employees' strike is called off.
- Milkha Singh wins the 440 yards race in the British National Athletic Championships.
- 21 The Government of India withdraw recognition to unions or associations of Central Government staff which participated in the Central Government employees strike.
- 24 A delegation of the Naga People's Convention arrives in New Delhi.
- The Bhakra Enquiry Committee's report is released.
- 27 H.R. Moharay, well-known journalist, passes away in Bangalore.
- 29 The World Bank announces a loan of 70 million dollars for the Indian Railways.
- Police open fire on a crowd of violent demonstrators at Dalmianagar.
- The Conference of the State Ministers of Social Welfare meets in New Delhi.
- 30 Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, veteran Congressman of Karnataka, passes away in Belgaum.

AUGUST

- 1 'The Government of India announce their decision to establish the new State of Nagaland.
- 2 The Union Government accept all the major recommendations of the Second Pay Commission.
- 3 Austria agrees to grant a 14 million dollar credit to India.
- 4 The US Development Loan Fund approves a loan of 50 million dollars for the Indian Railways.
- 8 The Government of India's decision to impose a permanent ban on strikes by Government employees is announced.
- 9 The Nepalese Prime Minister, B. P. Koirala, arrives in New Delhi.
- The Reserve Bank of India's decision to take the Palai Central Bank into liquidation is announced.
- 11 The Prime Minister announces that English will continue as an additional or associate official language for All-India purposes.
- 12 Iona Pinto of Bombay is placed second in the International Beauty Contest in Los Angeles.

- 14 A.K. Roy is sworn in as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.
- 16 An agreement is signed in New Delhi for a credit of £10 million from the UK.
- The Indian and Chinese official teams begin the second round of
- talks on the border issue in New Delhi.

 L.N. Mishra is appointed Deputy Minister of Labour, Employment and Planning.
- The appointment of Rajeshwar Dayal as the UN Secretary-General's Representative in the Congo is announced.
- The reconstitution of the Life Insurance Corporation Board is 23 announced.
- 26 India lose to Hungary in Olympic Soccer.
- An agreement is signed in New Delhi with a Japanese firm for technical collaboration in the manufacture of cameras.
- The Conference of State Ministers of Agriculture begins in New Delhi.
- India defeat Denmark in Olympic hockey.
- 30 India defeat Holland in Olympic hockey.
- The Government of India's decision to set up a 400-bed hospital in the Congo is announced.
- Kerala agrees to join the Common Reserve Police Force for the Southern Zone.
- A treaty is signed in Kathmandu for a Rs. 1.47 crore aid by India to Nepal.

SEPTEMBER

- 2 India beat New Zealand in Olympic hockey.
- Congress Women's Convention begins in Trivan-4 The All-India
- 5 The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court holds that the Governor of Bombay had no power to suspend the life sentence on Commander Nanavati when the matter was subjudice before the Supreme
- India beat Australia in Olympic hockey.
- 8 Feroze Gandhi, a prominent Member of the Lok Sabha, passes away in New Delhi.
- India beat Britain in Olympic hockey.
- India lose to Pakistan in the Olympic hockey final.
- An India-Nepal Trade and Transit Treaty is signed in Kathmandu.
- The National Development Council meets in New Delhi.
- M. Visveswaraya centenary celebrations are inaugurated in Bangalore.
- The National Tuberculosis Institute of India is inaugurated in Bangalore.
- Prime Minister Nehru of India, President Ayub Khan of Pakistan and Mr. Iliff, Vice-President of the World Bank, sign the Indus Waters Treaty in Karachi.
- An Indo-Czech Air agreement is signed in Prague.
- 20 The Polish Prime Minister, Mr. Cyrankiewicz, arrives in New Delhi.
- The Reserve Bank of India announce monetary measures to hold the price line.
- A communique is issued at the conclusion of Prime Minister Nehru's 23 visit to Pakistan.
- President Sekou. Toure of the Republic of Guinea arrives in New Delhi.

- 24 The Prime Minister leaves New Delhi for New York to participate in the current session of the UN General Assembly.
- The eighth session of the Indian Labour Conference opens in New Delhi.
- Mohan Bagan win the IFA Football Shield in Calcutta.
- 26 Inter-State talks on the Krishna and Godavari Waters begin in New Delhi.
- The Central Committee of Employment meets in New Delhi.
- 28 The 'Punjab Official Languages Ordinance, 1960', is promulgated by the State Governor.

OCTOBER

- 1 The Metric System of Weights comes into force in some notified areas, industries and trades.
- The Import policy for the period October 1960 to March 1961 is announced.
- 2 The Panchayati Raj Scheme is inaugurated in seventy-five community development blocks in Madras.
- 3 Prime Minister Nehru addresses the UN General Assembly.
- The South Asian Regional Seminar on Libraries begins in New Delhi.
- H.J. Bhabha is appointed to the Scientific Advisory Committee of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.
 - 5 India and Tunisia sign a five-year trade agreement in Tunis.
- 8 The 22nd annual session of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference meets at Baramulla
- C.V. Raman announces new discoveries about human vision and colour.
- 11 The All-India Small-scale Industries Board concludes its session in Chandigarh.
- 13 A trade delegation from the USSR arrives in New Delhi.
- The second coke oven battery of the Durgapur Steel Works is lighted.
- Calcutta win the All-India Inter-University Soccer Championship in Nagpur.
- 14 The Planning Commission constitute a Committee on Income Distribution headed by P.C. Mahalanobis.
- An Indo-Polish trade pact is signed in Warsaw.
- 15 The open hearth furnace no. 4 of the Bhilai Steel Works is commissioned.
- 16 The first volume of the Hindi Encyclopaedia is released by the Nagari Pracharini Sabha.
- 17 The Indian rupee ceases to be legal tender in Kathmandu.
- Two new loans of 25 million dollars each, as US Development Loan Fund's aid for India, are announced.
- 21 Instruments of Ratification of the Indo-Swiss agreement on transfer credits are exchanged in New Delhi.
- The personnel of the committee to advise the Government of India on the manufacture of a low-cost car is announced.
- 22 An administrator for the liberated colonies of Dadra and Nagar Haveli is appointed.
- 24 The Conference of State Ministers in charge of the Welfare of Backward Classes is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- The Assam Assembly passes the Official Language Bill.
- The Newspaper (Price and Page) Order is issued.
- 25 The golden jubilee celebrations of the Mythic Society in Bangalore commence.

25 An Indo-Yugoslav Trade Treaty is signed in Belgrade.

The Bharat Electronics, Ltd., sign an agreement with the Nippon Electric Company of Japan for the manufacture of medium-wave radio transmitters.

The fifth All-India Educational and Vocational Guidance Conference

begins in Hyderabad.

- 27 The Rail and Structural Mill of the Bhilai Steel Plant is inaugurated.
- 28 The Central Council of Health meets in Jaipur.
- 30 J.B. Kripalani's resignation from the Praja Socialist Party is accepted.
- M.A. Chidambaram is elected President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India.

NOVEMBER

- 1 The All-India Adult Education Conference meets at Aliaba near Jamnagar.
- 2 Dr. Heuss, former President of the Federal Republic of Germany, arrives in New Delhi.
- The Dental Council of India meets in Patna.
- 3 The first multi-purpose food factory is commissioned in Coimbatore.
- A Japanese steel delegation arrives in New Delhi.
- 4 The Conference of the State Ministers of Education begins in New Delhi.
- Mysore win the All-India Women's National Hockey Championship in Trivandrum.
- 6 The Heavy Electricals Plant at Bhopal is formally inaugurated.
- A National Co-operative Farming Advisory Board is constituted.
- 7 The Indian and Chinese official teams meet in Rangoon for the third and final round of talks on the Sino-Indian border issue.
- 8 The first Seminar for Journalists in Asia organised by the International Press Institute, Zurich, begins in New Delhi.
- The annual Conference of the Governors of States begins in New Delhi.
- 9 Air Marshal S. Mukherji, India's Chief of Air Staff, passes away in Tokyo.
- A study team on co-operative training and education is appointed.
- 11 The Reserve Bank of India relaxes credit curbs.
- The Burmese Premier, U Nu, and Mrs. Nu arrive in New Delhi.
- 12 The Central Flood Control Board meets in New Delhi.
- Vishnu Sahai is sworn in as the Governor of Assam during the absence on leave of Gen. Srinagesh.
- 13 Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko of Japan arrive in
- The Indian delegation to the UNESCO Conference leaves New Delhi.
- India win the second women's hockey test match against Ceylon in New Delhi.
- 14 A White Paper (No. 4) on the correspondence between the Governments of India and China is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.
- The International Seminar on Co-operative Leadership is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- The first unit of the left-bank power house at Bhakra is commissioned.

- 15 An agreement for a West German credit of 125 million marks to India is signed in Bonn.
- 16 The Punjab Vidhan Sabha passes the Official Languages Bill.
- 17 The Agricultural University at Rudrapur is inaugurated.
- 18 Smt. Indira Gandhi is elected to the Executive Board of the UNESCO in Paris.
- 19 The Gandhi Sagar Dam and Power House of the Chambal Project are inaugurated.
- The foundation stone of the National Tagore Memorial Theatre is laid in Madras.
- 20 The Congress Party in Orissa decides to dissolve the Congress-Ganatantra Parishad coalition in the State.
- The first All-India Handloom Convention is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 21 The Central Board of Irrigation and Power meets in New Delhi.
- 23 The Finance Ministers of India and Pakistan begin their third round of talks in New Delhi.
- 26 The Maharajkumar of Sikkim confers with the Prime Minister in New Delhi.
- India's first trunk dialling system between Lucknow and Kanpur is inaugurated.
- 27 Navaratna Rama Rao, linguist, scholar and a retired administrator of Mysore, passes away in Bangalore.
- The Indo-Pakistan Joint Information Consultative Committee endsits two-day deliberations in Rawalpindi.
- 29 Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko of Japan arrive in New Delhi on an eight-day state visit.
- 30 The Indian delegation to the UN General Assembly leaves for New-York.

DECEMBER

- 1 C.B. Gupta is elected leader of the Congress Legislature Party in Uttar Pradesh.
- Air Marshal A.M. Engineer takes over command of the Indian Air Force.
- 3 The appointment of Lt. Gen. P.N. Thapar as Chief of Army Staff in succession to Gen. Thimayya on the latter's retirement is announced.
- 4 Sudhir Thackersey wins three titles in the 23rd National Table-Tennis Championships in Hyderabad.
- The Andhra Police win the Rovers Cup football final in Bombay.
- Services retain the National Basketball Championship in Jaipur.
- 5 Prime Minister Nehru makes a statement in the Lok Sabha on the transfer of Berubari to Pakistan.
- The Government of India and USA sign agreements covering loans to India totalling Rs. 54.3 crores by the US Development Loan Fund.
- The Democratic National Conference decides to merge with the National Conference in Kashmir.
- The Kerala High Court orders the winding up of the Palai Central Bank.

- 7 A new Ministry for Uttar Pradesh headed by C.B. Gupta is sworn in in Lucknow.
- The first cricket test match between India and Pakistan ends in a draw in Bombay.
- 8 The second plenary assembly of the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 9 The Conference of State Ministers of Community Development meets in New Delhi.
- 10 The former Union Minister for Law, C.C. Biswas passes away in Calcutta.
- 11 The Government of India's decision to postpone the enforcement of the Newspaper (Price and Page) Order, 1960, is announced.
- Nandu Natekar wins the singles championship of the 25th National Ball Badminton Championships in Trivandrum.
- 112 The Prime Minister makes a statement in the Lok Sabha on the Congo situation.
- A joint communique released in New Delhi discloses that the official teams of India and China have concluded their talks on data about the border dispute.
- 13 Russia beat India in the first volleyball test match in New Delhi.
- 13 Japan secure the Asian Championship in the fifth Asian Table Tennis Championships in Bombay.
- A report on Dadra and Nagar Haveli is placed on the table of the Lok Sabha.
- A UNESCO Seminar on Town Administration is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- The ninth session of the ECAFE Sub-Committee on Metals and Engineering is inaugurated at Rourkela.
- 18 The National Museum is inaugurated in New Delhi.
- 19 The Associated Chamber of Commerce meets in Calcutta.
- The Lok Sabha adopts the Constitution Amendement Bill and the Merger of Acquired Territories Bill to give effect to the Nehru-Noon Agreement.
- 21 The Panchayati Raj Scheme in Mysore is inaugurated in Bangalore.
- The second cricket test match between India and Pakistan ends in a draw in Kanpur.
- The Rajya Sabha passes the Constitution Amendment Bill and the Merger of Acquired Territories Bill to give effect to the Nehru-Noon agreement.
- An agreement is signed in New Delhi for a credit of Rs. 6.67 crores from the UK to India.
- Satyajit Ray's 'The World of Apu' is named the best foreign film by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures in New York.
- 24 Mysore retain the Womens' title in the National Ball Badminton Championships in Hyderabad.
- 27 The third All-India Scout and Guide Jamboree is inaugurated in Bangalore.
- The 26th annual session of the Indian Academy of Sciences meets in Madras.
- 28 The fifth Conference of the State Ministers of Housing begins in Udaipur.

- The All-India Educational Conference meets in Kanpur.
- 29 The Iron and Steel Advisory Council meets in New Delhi.
- The Central Board of Forestry meets in Bhubaneswar.
- Sripada Krishnamurthi Sastry, Poet Laureate of Andhra Pradesh, passes away at Rajahmundry.
- The 30th annual session of the All-India Women's Conference concludes in Surat.
- 30 The British Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, Duncan Sandys, arrives in New Delhi.
- The third blast furnace of the Bhilai Steel Plant is inaugurated.
- The ninth annual Confrence of the Bharatiya Jan Sangh begins in Lucknow.
- 31 The silver jubilee session of the National Institute of Sciences begins in New Delhi.
- Presiding officers of legislatures meet in a conference in Bangalore.
- The All-India Seminar on Co-operative Farming concludes at Rajendranagar near Hyderabad.
- The Inter-University Athletics meet concludes in Lucknow.
- The National General Council of the Praja Socialist Party meets-

Indispensable when advertising in PUNJAB

COMPANY TO THE TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

- # THE TRIBUNE is read daily in practically every home in urban Punjab.
- There is no substitute for THE TRIBUNE which is self-sufficient in its area for all advertising.
- quickest 器 It provides the easiest, the interest of cheapest way to ensure consumers and the co-operation of distributors.

TRIBUNE

ESTABLISHED 1881

AMBALA

NEW DELHI

Bombay Life Buildings Connaught Circus Phone: 40045

CALCUTTA

5, Mission Row Phone: 23-4244 47-4499

BOMBAY

Mustafa Building (4th Floor) Sir P. Mehta Road, Fort Phone: 253349

LONDON

Salisbury Square House Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C. 4 Phone: Fleet 8330

MADRAS

Purushottam Buildings Mount Road, Madras-2 Phone: 84191

<u>^</u>

UP-TO-DATE WITH INDIA'S PROGRESS AND DEVELOPMENT

ACARTA ACARTA ACARTA ACARTA ACARTA ACARTA ACARTA ACARTA

MARCH OF INDIA

An English monthly which aims at presenting and interpreting India's thought and culture and the current social and economic development to the people of India and to the outside world. Richly illustrated.

Price per copy Re. 1.00 Annual subscription Rs. 10.00

INDIAN INFORMATION

An English fortnightly providing a condensed record of the activities and official announcements of the Government of India.

Price per copy 50 nP. Annual subscription Rs. 10.00

YOJANA

Fortnightly in English serving as an intelligent Man's guide to India's Five Year Plans with a critical appraisal of the progress being made in all spheres in all parts of the country.

Price per copy 25 nP.o Annual subscription Rs. 5:00.

• TRAVELLER IN INDIA

An English monthly projecting fascinating glimpses of this wonderful land.

Price per copy 50 nP. Annual subscription Rs. 6.00

KURUKSHETRA

An English monthly that tells the story of the Community Development Programme in the country. Illustrated with photographs and sketches.

Price per copy 35 nP. Annual subscription Rs. 4.00

METRIC MEASURES

An English bimonthly dealing with different aspects of Indian weights and measures reform and the science of metrology—of interest alike to laymen and specialists.

Price per copy 40 nP. Annual subscription Rs. 2.00

PANCHAYATI RAJ

An English monthly covering the revolutionary changes overtaking the country-side in the wake of Panchayati Raj.

Price per copy 15 nP. Annual subscription Rs. 1 · 25 nP.

BHAGIRATH

A popular, illustrated English monthly describing the mighty adventure of harnessing India's rivers for irrigation and power.

Price per copy 25 nP. Annual subscription Rs. 3.00

Send your subscription order today.

THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

Old Secretariat, Delhi-6.

CHAPTER XXXIV

GENERAL INFORMATION

WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE

(November 15, 1960)

- 1. President
- 2. Vice-President
- 3. Prime Minister
- 4. Governors and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, within their respective
- 5. Ex-Presidents and ex-Governors-General
- 6. Lieutenant-Governors within their respective charges
- 7. Chief Justice of India Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- 8. Cabinet Ministers of the Union
- 9. Holders of Bharat Ratna Decorations
- 10. Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary accredited to India High Commissioners of Commonwealth Governments in India
- 11. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above within their States
- 12. Governors and Sadar-i-Riyasat, Jammu and Kashmir, outside their respective charges
- 13. Lieutenant-Governors outside their respective charges
- 14. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 17 guns and above outside their States
- 15. Chief Ministers of States
- 16. Ministers of State of the Union
 - Members of the Planning Commission
- 17. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 15 guns or 13 guns
- 18. Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary accredited to India
- 19. Judges of the Supreme Court
- 20. Secretary General in the Ministry of External Affairs

 - Visiting Class I Ambassadors of India*
 Foreign Ambassadors visiting India
 Visiting Class I High Commissioners of India and High Commissioners of other Commonwealth countries visiting India*
- 21. Charge d' Affaires and acting High Commissioners a pied and ad interim
- 22. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of full General or equivalent rank
- 23. Chief Justices of High Courts Chairmen of Legislative Councils in States
 - Speakers of Legislative Assemblies in States
- 24. Cabinet Ministers in States
 - Deputy Ministers of the Union
 - Attorney-General

 - Comptroller and Auditor-General Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 - Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- 25. Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank
- 26. Rulers of Indian States with a salute of 11 guns or 9 guns
- 27. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission
 - Chief Election Commissioner Ministers of State in States
- 28. Puisne Judges of High Courts
- 29. Deputy Ministers in States
 Deputy Chairmen and Deputy Speakers of State Legislatures Chief Commissioners of Union Territories within their respective charges
- *Whether a Visiting Class I Ambassador or Class I High Commissioner of India should be placed in Article 20 or Article 31 will be decided by the Ministry of External Affairs having regard to the seniority of the particular person.

30. Members of Parliament

31. Officers of the rank of full General or equivalent rank

Secretary to the President

Secretaries to the Government of India and Principal

Private Secretary to the Prime Minister
Visiting Class I and Class II Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India*

Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Officiating Chiefs of Staff holding the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank

Visiting Ministers Plenipotentiary of India and Foreign Ministers Plenipotentiary visiting India

Chairman of the Railway Board Financial Commissioner for Railways

Solicitor-General

Political Officer in Sikkim

Members of the Railway Board

32. Ministers of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions other than Ministers Plenipotentiary Officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank

33. Additional Secretaries to the Government of India

Chairman, Tariff Commission Chairman, Central Water and Power Commission

Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research

Financial Adviser, Ministry of Finance (Defence)

P.S.Os † of the Armed Forces of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank Visiting Class III Ambassadors of India and visiting Class III High Commissioners of India.

34. Chairman of the Public Service Commission of a State

Chief Secretaries to State Governments

Financial Commissioners

Members of the Union Public Service Commission Flag Officer Commanding, Indian Fleet

Members of a Board of Revenue

35. Director General, Health Services Director General, Posts and Telegraphs

Director, Intelligence Bureau General Managers of Railways

Establishment Officer to the Government of India

Joint Secretaries to the Government of India (including Joint Secretary to the Cabinet)
Visiting Class IV Ambassadors and High Commissioners of India

Officers of the rank of Major-General or equivalent rank

Surveyor-General

Members of the Tariff Commission Inspectors-General of Police in States

Commissioners of Divisions

Director-General of Civil Aviation
Director-General of Supplies and Disposals
Director-General of Ordnance Factories

Indian Navy Commodores-in-Charge, Naval & Ports or Areas Commanders of Indian Air Force Commands of the rank of Air Commodore P.S.Os† of Naval and Air Headquarters of the ranks of Commodore and Air

Commodore Chief Commissioners of Union Territories outside their respective charges

Director-General, All India Radio Military Secretary to the President

Counsellors of Foreign and Commonwealth Missions in India

Deputy Comptroller and Auditor-General

REPUBLIC DAY AWARDS

BHARAT RATNA

The award is made for exceptional work for the advancement of art, literature and science and in recognition of public service of the highest order.

Whether a Visiting Class I Ambassador or Class I High Commissioner of India should be placed in Article 20 or Article 31 will be decided by the Ministry of External Affairs having regard to the seniority of the particular person.

† Should a P.S.O. hold the rank of Lieutenant-General, his seniority in the Table of Precedence will continue to remain the same as laid down for officers of the rank of Lieutenant-General or equivalent rank in Article 32 of the Table.

The decoration is in the form of a peepal leaf, 2 5/16 inches long, 1 7/8 inches wide and 1/8th of an inch thick. It is of toned bronze. On its obverse is embossed a replica of the Sun, 5/8 of an inch in diameter, below which the words "Bharat Ratna" are embossed in Hindi. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto, also in Hindi. The Emblem, the Sun and the rim are of platinum. The inscriptions are in burnished bronze. Recipients of the Award in 1961:

Bidhan Chandra Roy Purushottam Das Tandon

PADMA VIBHUSHAN

The award is made for exceptional and distinguished service in any field, including

service rendered by Government servants.

The decoration is circular in design, with a geometrical pattern super-imposed on the circle. The diameter of the circular portion is 1 3/4 inches and the thickness 1/4th of an inch. On the obverse, there is a lotus flower embossed on the circular space. The word "Padma" is embossed in Hindi above and the word "Vibhushan" below the lotus flower. On the reverse are the State Emblem and the motto in Hindi. It is of toned bronze. The inscription "Padma Vibhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in white gold.

No award was made in 1961.

PADMA BHUSHAN

The award is made for distinguished service of a high order in any field, including

service rendered by Government servants.

It has the same design as the "Padma Vibhushan"; on its obverse the word "Padma" appears above and the word "Bhushan" below the lotus flower. This inscription "Padma Bhushan" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in standard gold.

Recipients of the Award in 1961:

Ardeshir Ruttonji Wadia, Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. Bhagwan Sahay, Chief Commissioner, Delhi.

Govind Das, Hindi Writer, Jabalpur.

Krishnaswamy Venkataraman, Director, National Laboratory, Poona. Lakshminarayan Aiyar Venkatakrishna Iyer, Special Chief Engineer, Andhra

Niranjan Das Gulhati, Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Irrigation and Power, New Delhi.

Rai Krishnadas, Kala Bhavan, Banaras Hindu University. Rustomji Bomonji Billimoria, Tuberculosis Expert, Bel-Air Sanatorium, Poona. Sumitra Nandan Pant, Poet, Allahabad. Svetoslav Roerich, Tataguni Estate, Bangalore.

Tridib Nath Banerjee, Physician, Patna.

Verrier Elwin, Honorary Adviser (Tribal) NEFA Administration. Vindhyeshwari Prasad Varma, Speaker, Bihar Legislative Assembly.

PADMA SHRI

The award is made for distinguished service in any field, including service rendered

by Government servants.

The name of the decoration is embossed in Hindi with the word "Padma" above and the word "Shri" below the lotus flower on the obverse. The inscription "Padma Shri" on the obverse, the geometrical pattern on either side and the border around the periphery are in burnished bronze. All embossing on either side of the decoration is in stainless

Recipients of the Award in 1961:

Agaram Krishnamachar, Chief Engineer, Chambal Hydel and Irrigation Project, Madhya Pradesh.

Amal Kumar Shah, Principal, Calcutta Blind School, Calcutta.

Bhagwat Sinha Mehta, Chief Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan.

Bismillah Khan, Musician, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

Brahm Prakash, Head of the Metallurgical Division, Atomic Energy Establishment,

Shrimati Evangeline Lazarus, Educationist, Madras.

Shrimati Hilda Mary Lazarus, Waltair, Visakhapatnam, South India.

Gyan Singh, Principal, Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling. Shrimati Harparkash Kaur, Social and Educational Worker, Ludhiana, Punjab-Jin Vijayji, Director, Oriental Research Institute, Jodhpur. Shrimati Kamalabai Hospet, Social Worker, Nagpur.

Kartar Singh Dewana, Agriculturist, Punjab.

Kattingeri Krishna Hebbar, Artist, Bombay. Mambillikalathil Govind Kumar Menon, Dean of the Physics Faculty, Tata Institute

of Fundamental Research, Bombay.

Man Mohan Suri, Mechanical Engineering Officer, Indian Railways.
Shrimati Mithuben Petit, Social Worker, Surat.
Martand Ramachandra Jamdar, Headmaster, Muka-Badhir Vidyalaya, Poona.
Neyyadupakkam Duraiswami Sundaravadivelu, Educationist, Madras.

Parsuram Misra, Educationist and Scientist, Sambalpur, Orissa.

Premendra Mitra, Poet, Calcutta.

Raghunath Krishna Phadke, Sculptor, Dhar, Madhya Pradesh.

Soman Narboo, Superintending Engineer, Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir. Veerangowda V. Patil, Social Worker, Mysore.

Vinayak Krishna Gokak, Director, Central Institute of English, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

Vishnukant Jha, Sanskrit Scholar and Astrologer, Bihar. Vithalrao Eknathrao Vikhe Patil, Agriculturist, Ahmednagar.

GALLANTRY AWARDS PARAM VIR CHAKRA

The highest decoration for valour is the Param Vir Chakra, which is awarded for most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour or self-sacrifice in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

This decoration is made of bronze and is circular in shape. It has, on the obverse, four replicas of "Indra's Vajra" embossed round the State emblem in the centre. On the reverse, the words "Param Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and in English, with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a plain purple-coloured riband, an inch

and a quarter in width.

No award was made in 1961.

MAHA VIR CHAKRA

The Maha Vir Chakra is the second highest decoration and is awarded for acts of conspicuous gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the

It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed star with a domed centre-piece bearing the gilded State emblem in the centre. The words "Maha Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and in English, on the reverse with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The decoration is worn on the left breast with a half-white and half-orange riband,

an inch and a quarter in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

No award was made in 1961.

VIR CHAKRA

The Vir Chakra is third in the order of awards given for acts of gallantry in the pre-

sence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea or in the air.

The decoration is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse is a five-pointed star which has an Ashoka Chakra in the centre. Within this Chakra is a domed centre-piece bearing the gilded State emblem. On the reverse, the words "Vir Chakra" are embossed, both in Hindi and in English, with two lotus flowers in the middle.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a half-blue and half-orange riband, an

inch and a quarter in width, the orange being nearer the left shoulder.

No award was made in 1961.

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS I

This medal is awarded for the most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-emi-

nent act of valour or self-sacrifice on land, at sea or in the air.

The Chakra is made of gilt gold and is circular in shape. Embossed on the obverse ounded by a lotus wreath. Along the edge is a pattern On the reverse, the words "Ashoka Chakra" are emis a replica of Ashoka's Chakra surrounded by a lotus wreath. of lotus leaves, flowers and buds.

bossed, in both Hindi and in English, with lotus flowers in the intervening space.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width, and divided into two equal segments by an orange vertical line.

No award was made in 1961.

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS II

This decoration is awarded for conspicuous gallantry. It is made of standard silver and is circular in shape. The obverse and the reverse are exactly the same as in the Ashoka Chakra, Class I.

The Chakra is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width and divided into three equal segments by the two orange vertical lines. Recipients of the Award in 1961:

1. Naik Mukhtiar Singh

Sqn.Ldr. Reginald Azariah Rufus
 Subedar Sohan Singh (posthumous)

4. Havildar Lal Singh

Rifleman Madho Singh Negi (posthumous)

6. Major Gramam Kasturirangam Krishna Iyengar

Havildar Uzirsing Gurung
 Lt.-Col, Jamshed Burjorji Dorabji

9. 2/Lt. Raj Mohan Sharma 10. Subedar Sat Lal Pun

11. Rifleman Jut Bahadur Thapa

12. Captain Sampuran Singh Grewal

13. Pfudilhu Angami

14. Jemadar Bhagat Bahadur Gurung

15. Major Parayil Bhaskaran

16. Sq. Ldr. Ayappan Sudhakaran (posthumous)

17. Chuhar Singh

18. Rifleman Hans Raj (posthumous)

ASHOKA CHAKRA—CLASS III

This decoration is awarded for an act of gallantry. It is exactly like the other two Ashoka Chakras, except that it is made of bronze.

The Charka is worn on the left breast with a green-coloured silk riband, an inch and a quarter in width, divided into four equal segments by three orange vertical lines.

Recipients of the Award in 1961:

Rifleman Tek Bahadur Thapa
 Havildar Bil Bahadur Thapa

Havildar Mering Ao
 Rifleman Rudra Bahadur Thapa (posthumous)
 Mehtab Singh
 Captain Rangaswami Narasimhan

7. Warrant Officer George Alfred Paddington 8. Lt.-Col. Jamshed Dadabhoy Nadirshaw

9. Lance Naik Renugopal 10. Havildar Daulat Ram

11. Desmond Switzer

12. Jemadar Nkonsao Lotha

13. Jemadar Dhanbahadur Gurung

14. Grenadier Sardari Lal

15. Shri Sono Loveraj

16. Lance Havildar Bombahadur Thapa

17. Naik Lal Bahadur Thapa

18. Jemadar Purna Bahadur Gurung

19. 2/Lt. Samar Singh Chandel

20. Jemadar Pirthi Singh

21. Lascar Neelkantha Bhaskara Panikar

AWARDS TO SCHOLARS

Certificates of Honour and a monetary grant of Rs. 1,500 per annum to eminent Sanskrit, Persian and Arabic Scholars have been constituted since 1958.

Recipients of the Awards in 1960:

Shripad Krishna Belvalkar Nurani Subrahmanya Upadhyaya Anantakrishna Sastri Kalipada Tarkacharya Kasi Krishnacharya 4

Arabic:

Mustafa Hasan Alavi

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES OF INDÍA

		(As on A)	(As on April 1, 1961)	
Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
		EMBASSIES		
Afghanistan	J.N. Dhamija	Ambassador	Kabul.	
Argentina	Tara Singh Bal*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Lavalle-462 (5th	
Austria Belgium	A.S. Lall M.A. Rauf	Ambassador Ambassador	Embassy of India, Vienna, 1. Embassy of India, 785, Avenue I onice Square du Rois Brussels	Concurrently Minister to Luxembure.
Bolivia	Madan Sinhaji	Ambassador	comes, adume on bots, process	Ambassador resident in Santiago.
Brazil	M.K. Kirpalani	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Rua Barao de Flamengo 22. Aptos 801 & 802.	Concurrently Minister to Venezuela.
Bulgaria	J. N. Khosla*	Ambassador	Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil.	Ambassador resident in Relorade
Burma	R.S. Mani	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Oriental Buildings, 545-547. Merchant Street, P.O.	
Cambodia	R.R. Sinha	Ambassador	Box No. 751, Rangoon. Embassy of India, Cambodia,	
Chile	Madan Sinhaji	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Santiago.	Concurrently Ambassador to Bolivia and Columbia.
China	G. Parthasarathy	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 32, Tung Chiao	dor
Columbia Congo	Madan Sinhaji M.A. Rahman	Ambassador Charge d'	Embassy of India, Leopoldville.	or resident
*Cuba	M.C. Chagla	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Washington.
Czechoslovakia	B.K. Acharya	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Valdsteijnska-6,	Ambassador
Denmark	Kewal Singh	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Stockholm.
Ethiopia	R.G. Rajwade	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Post Box No. 528, Addis Ababa.	

*Designate

Country	Mana	Desire.	133	Domarke
	Name	Designation	Address	Kemarks
Finland	V.M.M. Nair	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in
France	Ali Yavar Jung	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred	Stockholm,
Germany	P.A. Menon	Ambassador	Dehodeneg, Faris. Embassy of India, 262, Koblenzer-	
Greece Guinea Hungary	J.N. Khosla* Khub Chand K.P.S. Menon	Ambassador Ambassador Ambassador	Embassy of India, 14, Buzavirag Utca	Ambassador resident in Belgrade. Ambassador resident in Accra. Ambassador resident in Moscow.
Indonesia	J.N. Khosla	Ambassador	Embassy of India, P.B. No. 118-44,	
Iran	M.R.A. Baig*	Ambassador	Kebon Serin, Djakaria. Embassy of India, Avenue Shah	
Iraq	I.S. Chopra	Ambassador	Kaza, Lenelan. Embassy of India, 22/12 Al Tabari	Concurrently Ambassador to
Ireland	Vijayalakshmi Pandit	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 60 Fitzwilliam	Ambassador resident in London.
Italy	S.N. Haksar	Ambassador	Square, Dubim, Embassy of India, via Francisco	Concurrently Minister to
Japan	Lalji Mehrotra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Naigai Building, 5th floor, No. 18, 2—Chome.	Albania,
Jordan Laos	I.S. Chopra P. Ratnam	Ambassador Ambassador	nouchi Chiyoda-l 1889 of India in	Ambassador resident in Baghdad.
Liberia Libya Malagasy	Khub Chand M.A. Husain J. A. Shah	Ambassador Ambassador Charge d' Affaires	Embassy of India, Libya. 14, Rue Percamborne, P. O. Box	Ambassador resident in Accra. Ambassador resident in Cairo.
Mexico	M.C. Chagla	Ambassador	No. 1108, Tananarive. Embassy of India, Monte Libano,	Ambassador resident in
Mongolia (Ulan Bator) Morocco	G. Parthasarathy R. Goburdhan	Ambassador Ambassador	Avenue Juarez Ivo. 97, D.F. Mexico City. Embassy, of India, 10, Place Moh-	Washington. Ambassador resident in Peking. Concurrently Ambassador to
Nepal	H. Dayal	Ambassador	ammed V. Kabat, Morocco. Embassy of India, Kathmandu,	Lunisia,

		Designation	Addross	Remarks
Country.	Name	Designation		
Netherlands	R.K. Tandon	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Buitrnrustwag 2 The Hague.	
Norway	V.M. M. Nair	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 1, Colbjrnsens Gate, Oslo.	
Philippines	S.N. Maitra	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 1856, Nabraska Malate, Manila.	
Poland	L.R.S. Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 3 Aleje Roz, Warsaw.	
Rumania	B.K. Acharya-	Ambassador	Allea Alexandru, No. 41, Bucharest Ambassador resident in Frague.	Ambassador resident in Frague.
Saudi Arabia	M.N. Masud	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Jedda.	
Spain	Vijayalakshmi Pandit	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Alfonso XII, 46 Ambassador resident in London. (1st floor), Madrid.	Ambassador resident in London.
Sudan	S.S. Ansari	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Ismail Pasha Avenue, P.O. Box 707, Khartoum.	
Sweden	Kewal Singh	Ambassador	Embassy of India, V. Tradgards-gatan 15(Ground floor), Stockholm.	Concurrently Ambassador to Denmark and Finland.
Switzerland	M.K. Vellodi	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 20, Kalcheggweg Berne.	Concurrently Minister to the Vatican.
Thailand	Niranjan Singh Gill	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 139, Pan Road, Bangkok.	
Tunisia	R. Goburdhan	Ambassador		Ambassador resident in Kabat.
Turkey	J.K. Atal	Ambassador	Embassy of India, No. 44, Kizilir-mark Sokok, Kocatepe, Ankara.	
United Arab Republic	M.A. Husain	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 5, Sharia Maahad El Swissri, Post Box 718, Zamalak, Cairo.	Concurrently Minister to the Republic of Lebanon and Ambassador to Libya.
*United States of America M.C. Chagla	M.C. Chagla	Ambassador	Embassy of India, 2107, Massa- chussetts Avenue, N.W., Washington	Concurrently Ambassador to Mexico and Cuba.
U.S.S.R.	S. Dutt*	Ambassador .	Embassy of India, No. 6 & 8, Ulitisa Obukha, Moscow.	Ambassador Poland.
Yugoslavia	J. N. Khosla*	Ambassador	Embassy of India, Proleterskeh, Brigade, 9, Belgrade.	Concurrently Ambassador to Greece and Minister to Bulgaria.
	-			

Designate,

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
		HIGH COMMISSIONS	MISSIONS	
Australia	S. Sen	High Commissioner	Civic Centre, Canberra.	Concurrently High Commi-
Canada	B.N. Chakravarty	High Commissioner	200, MacLaren Street, Ottawa 4,	ssioner to thew Zeataine.
Ceylon	B.K. Kapur	High Commissioner	Nadaraja Building, Kollupitiya Sta-	
Ghana	Khub Chand	High Commissioner	P.O. Box-3040, Accra.	_
Malaya	Y.K. Puri	High Commissioner	P.O. Box 59, 4, Gin Lek Road,	Guinea and Liberia.
New Zealand	S. Sen	High Commissioner	Ag, Willis Street, Wellington.	High Commissioner resident in
Nigeria	P.N. Haksar	High Commissioner	Private Mail Bag 2322, Lagos.	Camberra.
Pakistan	Vacant	High Commissioner	3, Bonus Road, Karachi.	
United Kingdom	Vijayalákshmi Pandit	Aligh Commissioner	India House, Aldwych, London W.C.2	Concurrently Ambassador to Ireland and Spain.
		LEGATIONS	IONS	
Albania	S.N. Haksar	Minister		Minister resident in Rome.
Lebanon	M.A. Husain	Minister	Sabamarani Bldgs., Rue Kantri, Beirut, Minister resident in Cairo. Lebanon.	Minister resident in Cairo.
Luxemburg	M.A. Rauf	Minister		Minister resident in Brussels.
Vatican	. M.K. Vellodi	Minister		Minister resident in Berne.
Venezuela	M.K. Kirpalani	Minister		Minister resident in Rio-de- Janeiro.
		SPECIAL MISSION	NOISSID	
United Nations	C.S. Jha	Permanent Representa-		
		tive for India to the United Nations (with	United Nations, New India House, 3 East 64 Street, New York.	
		rank of Ambassador).		

Country	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
	,	COMMI	COMMISSIONS	
Aden	Jagat Singh	Commissioner	Office of the Commissioner for the	
British West Indies (in- cluding British Guia-	N.V. Rajkumar	Commissioner	78, Marine Square, Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.	Concurrently Consul General, Surinam.
na). Central African Federa-	Vacant	Commissioner	India House, 90-A, Victoria Street,	Commissioner resident in
tion (British) East Africa (British)	I.J. Bahadur Singh	Commissioner (personal rank of (Minister)	India House, Duke Street, P.B. No. 30074, Nairobi (Kenya)	Control African Federation and Control General to Ruanda
Fijii	J.K. Ganju*	Commissioner	Nina Street, G.P.O. Box 405, Suva (Fiji).	•
Hong Kong	F.M. De Mello Kamath Commissioner	Commissioner	Tower Court, 11th Floor, (Near Sunning House), Hysan Avenue, Hong Kong.	
Mauritius	M. K. Kidwai	Commissioner	Frere Felix de Valois Street, Port	
Singapore	Y.K. Puri	Commissioner	India House, 31, Grange Road,	Commissioner resident in Kuala
Uganda	I.J. Bahadur Singh	Commissioner	Singapore. Office of the Commissioner for India, P.O. Box 3265, Kampala (Uganda).	Commissioner resident in Nairobi.
		CONSULAT	CONSULATES GENERAL	
Berlin	Mahboob Ahmed	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Joachimstaler Strasse, 28 (1st floor) Berlin 15	
Copenhagen	Victor B. Strand	* Honorary Consul General	Consulate General of India, C/o Embassy of India, V. Tradgardsgatan 15, Stockholm.	
Damascus	A.H. Safrani	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 27, Chare al-Jala, Damascus.	

				O CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O
Country/City	Name	Designation	Address	Remarks
Geneva	A.S. Mehta	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 2, Place des Eaux-Vives, Geneva.	
Hamburg	R.D. Sathe	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 14, Bur-chardstrasse, Hamburg.	
Hanoi	S. Krishnamurthy	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 58, Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi.	
Helsinki	Jubo Savio	Honorary Consul General	Consulate General of India, C/o Embassy of India, V. Tradgardsgatan 15, Stockholm.	
Lhasa	P.N. Kaul	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Lhasa, P.O. Gyantse, Tibet,	
Muscat	Vacant	Consul General	Consulate General of India, Muscat.	
New York	S.K. Roy	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 3 East 64 Street, New York.	
Ruanda Urundi	I.J. Bahadur Singh	Consul General		Consul General resident in Nairobi
Saigon	M.S. Sait	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 213 Rue Catinat, Saigon.	,c
San Francisco	A.G. Meneses	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 417 Monteomery Street, San Francisco	
Shanghai	S. Krishnaswamy	Consul General	Consulate General of India, 810, Yenanly Central Shangai 9	\
Surinam	N.V. Rajkumar	Consul General		Consul General resident in Trinidad.
		SNOO	CONSULATES	
Athens	L. E. Vafiadis	Honorary Consul	Consulate of India, Athens.	
Basra Kobe	Puran Singh Narinder Nath*	Honorary Consul Consul	Consulate of India, Basra. No. 1/2 Yamamoto-dori, 9, Chome, Ikutu-Ku, Kobe.	
			The second secon	

Remarks												
Address	Consulate of India, Khorramshahr. Consulate of India, D.J. Tijokroaminoto 19, Medan, Indonesia.	Consulate of India, Mandalay. Consulate of India, Munich.	Djalan Raja Gubeng, 32 Sourabaya. Consulate of India, Stuttgart.	VICE-CONSULATES	Vice-Consulate of India, 43, Rue des Tannurs, Antwerp.	Vice-Consulate of India, Jalalabad.	Vice-Consulate of India, Kandahar.	Vice-Consulate of India, Zahidan, (East Iran), Via Teheran.	AGENCIES	Indian Trade Agency, Gyantse, via Siliguri.	Indian Trade Agency, Gartok (West Tibet).	Indian Trade Agency, Yatung (Tibet).
Designation	Consul	Vice-Consul Honorary Consul	Consul	VICE-COI	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consul	Vice-Consul	• Vice-Consul	AGEN	Trade Agent	Trade Agent	Trade Agent
Name	D. Sareen S.L. Kaul Kilam	S. Banerjee P.H.V. Mitterwallner	Sampuran Singh R. Kissal		H.S. Gopal Rao	H.L. Kashyap	S. Prakash	V.P. Singh		K. L. S. Pandit	A.K. Bakshi	L.S. Jangpangi
Country/City	Khorramshahr Medan	Mandalay Munich	Sourabaya Stuttgart		Antwerp	Jalalabad	Kandahar	Zahidan		Gyantse "	Gartok	Yatung

FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA (As on April 1, 1961)

Country	Name	Designation	Address
	EMBAS	SSIES	
Afghanistan	H.E. Sardar Ala General Mohamad Omer	Ambassador	24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
Argentina	H.E. Dr. Ricardo Mosquera Eastman	Ambassador	657, Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
Austria	H.E. Dr. Arno Halusa	Ambassador	37/48, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Belgium	H.E. Mr. Francis Leo Goffart	Ambassador	225, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
Brazil	H.E. Dr. Jose Cochrane De Alencar	Ambassador	8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
Burma	HE. Maha Thiri Thu- dhamma Daw Khin KYI	Ambassador	109/48, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
·Cambodia	H.E. Mr. Var Kamel	Ambassador	25, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Chile	H.E. Mr. Miguel Serrano Fernandez	Ambassador	23, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
China	H.E. Mr. Pan Tzu-Li	Ambassador	Jind House, Lytton Road, New Delhi.
Colombia	H.E. Dr. Miguel Lopez Pumarejo	Ambassador	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
Cuba	H.E. Mr. Eugenio Soler Alonso	Ambassador	40, Ratendon Road, New Delhi.
Czechoslovakia	H.E. Dr. Ladislav Simo-	Ambassador	45, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi.
Denmark	H. E. Mr. Arne Bogh Andersen	Ambassador	9-A, Nizamuddin West, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
Ethiopia	H. E. Mr. Getahoun Tesemma	Ambassador	92, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
Finland "	H.E. Mr. Veli Helenius*	Ambassador	43-A, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
France	H.E. Mr. Jean Paul Garnier	Ambassador	2, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
Germany (Federal	Vacant	Ambassador	6, Block 50 G, Shanti Path,
Republic of)			Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Greece	H.E. Mr. Nicolas Hadji Vassiliou	Ambassador	Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi.
Hungary	H.E. Dr. Laszlo Reczei	Ambassador	10, Pusa Road, Block No. 11,
Indonesia	H.E. Mr. Raden Moekarto	Ambassador	N.E.A., New Delhi. 50-A, Chanakyapuri,
Tran		Ambassador	New Delhi. 1, Hailey Lane,
Iraq	Kazemi H.E. Mr. Nuri Jamil	Ambassador	New Delhi. 21, Prithviraj Road,
Italy	H.E. Dr. Justo Giusti Del Giardino	Ambassador	New Delhi. 7, Jor Bagh,
.Japan	H.E. Dr. Shiroshi Nasu	Ambassador	New Delhi. Plot Nos. 4 and 5, Block 50 G, Chanakyapuri,
Laos	Mr. Say Vongsouthi	Charge d' Affaires	New Delhi. 4, S.W. Extension, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi
Mexico	Dr. Salvador Pardo Bolland	Charge d' Affaires	New Delhi. Room Nos. 75, 76, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Mongolia (People's Republic of)	H.E. Mr. Mangalyn Dugersuren	Ambassador	21, Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Morocco	H.E. Dr. Ahmed Benabud	Ambassador	208, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
Nepal	H.E. Mr. Nara Pratap	Ambassador	Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
Netherlands	H.E. Jhr. Mr. Gerard Beelaerts Van Blockland	Ambassador	4, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
Norway		Ambassador	Kautilya Marg, Chana- kyapuri, New Delhi.
Philippines	H.E. Mr. Manuel A. Alzate	Ambassador	3rd Floor, Thapar House, Janpath, New Delhi.
Poland	H.E. Dr. Juliusz Katz- Suchy	Ambassador	22, Golf Links Area, New Delhi.
Rumania	H.E. Mr. Nicolae Cioroiu	Ambassador	48, Golf Links Area, New Delhi.
Saudi Arabia	H.E. Mr. Shaikh Yusuf Alfozan	Ambassador	6, Tilak Marg, New Delhi.
Spain	H.E. Count De Artaza	Ambassador	12A, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
Sudan	H.E. Sayed Abdel Karim Mirghani	Ambassador	147, Sunder Nagar, New Delhi
Sweden	H.E. Mr. Klas Book	Ambassador	Nyaya Marg, Chana- kyapuri New Delhi.
Switzerland	H.E. Dr. Jacques Albert Cuttat	Ambassador	Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place,
Thailand	H.E. Mr. Sukich Nimmanheminda	Ambassador	New Delhi. Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Turkey		Ambassador	27, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
UAR	H. Kent H.E. Mr. Ahmad Hassan	Ambassador	26, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
USA		Ambassador	Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
USSR	Galbraith H.E. Ivan Alexandro-	Ambassador	Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Yugoslavia	vich Benediktov H.E. Mr. Dusan Kveder	Ambassador	13, Sundernagar, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
	нсн с	MMISSIONS	, ,
Australia	H.E. Mr. Walter Russell		Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Canada		High Commis-	
Ceylon	Ronning H.E. Sir Richard	sioner High Commis-	224, Jor Bagh,
Ghana	Aluwihare H.E. Nana Kwabena	sioner High Commis-	New Delhi. 2, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Malaya	Kena II H.E. Dato S. Chelvasingam	High Commis- sioner	15, Jor Bagh, New Delhi.
New Zealand	MacIntyre H.E. Sir Guy Powles	High Commis-	39, Golf Links, New Delhi.
Pakistan	H.E. Mr. A. K. Brohi	sioner High Commis-	Sher Shah Road, Nev
	H.E. Sir Paul Gore-	sioner	Delhi. 8, Shanti Path,
United Kingdom	Booth	sioner	Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

^{*}Designate.

LEGATIONS

Country	Name	Designation	Address
Albania	H.E. Mr. Ulvi Lulo	Envoy Extra- ordinary and Minister Pleni- potentiary	Stationed in Baghdad.
Bulgaria	H.E. Mr. Lubomir Popov	Envoy Extra- ordinary and Minister Pleni- potentiary	198, Golf Links Area New Delhi.
Holy See	H.E. The Most Rev. James R. Knox	Apostolic Internuncio	Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
Lebanon	Mr. Jean Hadji Thomas	Charge d' Affaires	Suite 23/48, Panch Sheel Marg, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.

CONSULATES GENERAL

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Afghanistan	Bombay	Mr. Jalal-ud-Din	Consul	115, Walkeshwar
Belgium	Bombay	Tarzi Mr. Albert Alsteens	General Consul General	Road, Bombay-6. 'Morena', 11, Carmichael Road, Cumbala Hill,
	Calcutta	Mr. Leon Olivier	Consul General	Bombay-26. 6, Camac Street, Calcutta-16.
Bolivia	Calcutta	Mr. J. K. Gora	In-charge of Consulate General*	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place,
Burma	Calcutta	U Maung Maung Toe	Consul	Calcutta-1. 12, Dalhousie Sq.
China	Bombay	Mr. Chang Chi-ping	General Consul General	East, Calcutta-1. 10, Bomanji Petit Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Lu Hsi	Consul General	237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-20.
Costa Rica	Bombay	Mr. Ibrahim Abdulla Makani	Consul General*	Maneckia Chambers, 1st Marine Street, Bombay-2.
0.11	Madras	Mr. Roy E. Chambels	In-charge of Consulate General	334, Thambu Chetty Street, Madras.
Czechoslovakia	Bombay	Mr. Frantisek Matal	In-charge of Consulate General	5, 'Marcopia', Pedder Road, Cumbala Hill, Bombay-26.
Denmark	Bombay	Mr. E.B. Mogensen	Consul General*	Eros Cinema Building, I-B, Jamshedji Tata Road, Bombay-1,
Dominican Republic	Bombay	Haji Hasham Ismail	Consul General*	'Mistry Court', 208, Dinshaw Wachha Road,
*Honorary	Bombay	Mr. Henri Du-	Consul General	Bombay-1. Vulcan Insurance Building, 5th floor, Veer Nariman Road, Churchgate, Bombay-1.

^{*}Honorary.

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
1000	Calcutta	Mr. Adrien Massonaud	Consul General	26, Park Mansions, Park Street, Calcutta- 16.
Germany	Bombay	Dr. Hellmuth Dietmar	Consul General	'Dugal House'', 5th floor, Road No. 3, Backbay Reclama-
	Calcutta	Mr. Hans Taube	In-charge of Consulate General	tion, Bombay-1.
Greece	Bombay	Mr. Gerassimos Loucatos	Consul General*	Mercantile Chambers Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. J. K. Gora	Consul General*	Wellesley House 7, Wellesley Place Calcutta-1.
Iran	Bombay	Mr. Fereydoun Movassaghi	Consul General	'Pradip', 117 Queen's Road, Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Manoutchehr Behnam	Consul General	No. 1, Gurusaday Dutt Road, Bally gunj, Calcutta-19.
Iraq	Bombay	Mr. Ali Jamil Saib	Consul General	203, Walkeshwa Road, Malabar Hill Bombay-6.
Italy	Calcutta	Dr. Rodolfo Goglia	Consul General	3, Raja Santosl Road, Alipore Calcutta-27.
Japan	Bombay	Mr. Toshio Yoshioka	Consul General	Kashmir House 19, Nepean Road Malabar Hill, Bombay-6.
	Calcutta	Mr. Tetsuo Ban	Consul General	12, Pretoria Stree Calcutta-16.
Monaco	New Delhi	Mr. R. Chattaram	Consul General*	14-15 F, Connaugh Place, New Delh
Nepal	Calcutta	Mr. Jitendra Bahadur Shah	Consul General	19, 'Woodlands Sterndale Road, Alipore, Calcutta-2'
Netherlands	Bombay	Mr. Jacob van der Gaag	Consul General	298, Bazargat Street, P.O. Bo No. 260, Bombay-1.
Norway	Bombay	Mr. Lars Onsager	In-charge of Consulate General	Imperial Chamber Wilson Road Ballard Estate Post Box No. 294 Bombay-1.
	Calcutta	Mr. Sverre Gylseth	General *	P.B. 2211, 14 Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta-1.
Panama	Bombay	Mr. Aloisio da Cruz	In-charge of Consulate General	Building, 252, Carnac Road Bombay-2.
Peru	Calcutta	Vacant	Consul General	6/6 Alipore Park Road, Calcutta.
Philippines	Bombay	Mr. K. M. Modi	Consul General	Polson Building, 65-B, Dockyard Road, Bombay-10
Spain	Bombay	Mr. Jose Paniego Ecay	Consul General	'Oceana', 153, Marine Driv Bombay.

^{*}Honorary.

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Sudan	Bombay	Mr. Kamal Merghani Hamza	Consul General	'Mistry Court', 208, Dinshaw Wachha Road Bombay-1.
Sweden	Bombay	Mr. Sven Gosta Gothberg	Consul General*	Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate.
Switzerland	Bombay	Mr. Francois P. Chatelain	Consul General*	Bombay-1. Maneckjee Wadia Building, 127, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay-1.
Thailand	Calcutta	Mr. Khun Phaka- yawathi	Consul General	1, Moore Avenue, Tollygunge, Calcutta-40.
Turkey	Bombay	Mr. Rahim Karim Mistry	Consul General*	'Mistry Court', 208, Dinshaw Wach- ha Road, Backbay Reclamation,
	Calcutta	Mr. S. Fazal Ellahi	Consul General*	Bombay-1. 4, Kanai Seal Street Calcutta-1.
	Madras	Mr. M. Mustafa Hussain, J.P.	Consul General*	"Nowshad" 115, Lloyds Road, Cathedral P.O. Madras-6.
UAR	Bombay	Mr. Abdel Moneim el Naggar	Consul General	5, Mistry Court, 208, Dinshaw Wacha Road,
	Calcutta	Mr. Abdalla Abdelhay Mostafa	In-charge of Consulate General	Bombay-1. 8/6, Alipore Park Road, Calcutta-27.
USA	Bombay	Mr. Robert M. Carr	Consul General	'Lincoln House', 78, Bhulabhai Desai, Road, Bombay-26
	Calcutta Madras	Mr. Gordon H. Mattison Mr. Thomas W.	Consul General Consul	5/1, Harrington Street, Calcutta-16. 150-B, Mount Road,
USSR	Bombay	Simons Mr. Mikhail Sergeevich Vetrov	General Consul General	Madras-2. 'Palm Beach', 42, Nepean Sea Road,
Uruguay	Calcutta New Delhi	Mr. Mikhail F. Tcherkasov Mr. Orlando Ped-	Consul General In-charge of	Bombay-6. 31, Theatre Road, Calcutta-16. 27-A, Prithviraj
Yugoslavia	Bombay	ragosa Madel Mr. Rafo Ivance- vic	Consulate General Consul General	Road, New Delhi. First Floor, Vaswani Mansions, 120, Dinshaw Wach- ha Road, Bombay-1.
		CONSULATES		
Austria	Bombay	Mr. Murarji Jadavji Vaidya	Consul*	United Bank of India Building, 2nd floor, P. M. Road, Fort,
MARK WORKS	Calcutta	L. R. Patel	Consul*	Bombay. 16, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1.
A COLUMN TO	Madras	A.N. Sattanathan	Consul*	Spencers' Building, Mount Road,
Belgium	Madras	Mr. Marcel Nevens	Consul*	Madras-2. I-E, Spurtank Road, Chetput, Madras-31.
Bolivia	Bombay	Vacant	Consul	——————————————————————————————————————

^{*}Honorary.

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Brazil	Calcutta	Mr. Jose Raul Antonio Viegas	In-charge of Consulate	8/6, Alipore Park Road, (Ground Floor) Calcutta-27.
Colombia Denmark	Calcutta Calcutta	Vacant Mr. Nils Goran	Consul*	18-G, Park Street,
	Madras	Erikson Mr. Finn Korner	Consul*	Calcutta. Mercantile Bank Buildings, First Line
Dominican Republic	Calcutta	° Mr. R. N. Roy	Consul*	Beach Road, Madras. 104, Sovabazar Street, Calcutta-5.
Ecuador	Calcutta	Mr. Kalyan Sen	Consul*	10/1, Elgin Road, Calcutta-20.
El Salvador	Calcutta	Mr. Karanjaksha Bonerjee	Consul*	12, P. K. Tagore Street, Calcutta-6.
Finland	Bombay	Mr. Cochrane Highet Campbell	Consul*	Chartered Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road,
	Calcutta	Mr. Alister Ian Murison	Consul*	Bombay-1. C/o M/s. James Fin- lay & Co. Ltd., Post Box 209, 2, Netaji Subhas
France	Madras	Mr. Roger London	Consul	Road, Calcutta. 7, Cenotaph Road, Teynampet,
Germany	Madras	Mr. Gerhard Fisher	Consul	Madras-18. Bombay Mutual Building 378, Netaji Bose Road, P.O.
Haiti	Bombay	Mr. Ranbir Singh	Consul	Box 102, Madras-1. Vellard View, Peddar Road, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Murari Churn Law	Consul*	2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta-6.
Indonesia	Bombay	Mr. Imam Sutarjo	Consul*	Lincoln Annexe, 17, Altamount Road Cumballa Hill, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Tjipto Budjono	Consul	13/1, Old Court House Street, Calcutta-1.
Israel	Bombay	Mr. Michael Th. Michael	Consul	Kailas', 50, Peddar, Road, Bombay-26.
Italy	Bombay	Dr. Vittorio Lavison	Consul	Post Box No. 1521, 'Vaswani Mansion' Dinsha Wachha Road Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-1
Japan	Madras	Mr. Thodur Ma- dapusi Rangachari	Consul*	2/6, Second Line Beach, Madras-1.
Liberia	Calcutta	Mr. Pronit Kumar Bonerjee	In-charge of Consulate	7-2, Jamir Lane Calcutta-19.
Monaco	Bombay	Vacant	Consul*	5 0 7 Note:
Netherlands	Calcutta	Mr. Ph. H. Rogaar	Consul*	5 & 7, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
	Madras	Mr. Arnold Sinclair Rose	Consul*	C/o Wilson & Co (Private) Ltd., Post Box No. 2
				North Railway Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras.

^{*}Honorary.

Country	Station	Name	Designation	Address
Nicaragua	Bombay	Mr. J. K. Rege	In-charge of Consulate	Alice Buildings, Dr. Dadabhai Nao- roji Road, Bombay-1,
	Calcutta	Mr. Krishna Chandra Dey	In-charge of Consulate	6/I, Bright St., Ballygunge,
Norway	Madras	Mr. Benjamin Dodd	Consul	C/o Gordon Wood- roffe & Company (Madras) Private
	V-			Limited, 1/21, North Beech Road, Post Box No. 42, Madras-1.
Panama	Madras	Vacant	Consul*	C/o Air India International House, Agurchand Mansion, Mount Road, Madras.
Poland	Bombay	Mr. Zdzislaw Bobrowicz	Consul*	40/A Peddar Road, Bombay-26.
	Calcutta	Mr. Wiktor Mikiszko	Consul	28, Stephen Court, 18/A Park Street, Calcutta.
Sweden	Calcutta	Mr. Henry Wilhelm Sebastian Tham	Consul*	7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
	Madras	Mr. Kamaljit Singh	In-charge of Consulate	38C, Mount Road, Madras-6.
Switzerland	Calcutta	Mr. Ernest Joseph Breuleux	Consul	16, Old Court House, Street, (Top Floor), Calcutta-1.
		VICE-CONSULATES	S	
Burma	Madras	U Aung Thet	Vice-Consul	No. 6, Rutland Gate, (1st Street), Nungambakkam, Madras-6.
Luxemburg	Bombay	Mr. R. C. L. Van Damme	Vice- Consul	Taj Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay-1.
Norway	Cochin	Mr. Bjarne Harsen	In-charge of Vice- Consulate*	Indo- Norwegian Project, Post Box, No. 137, Norway House, Cochin.
Spain	Calcutta	Mr. P. N. Ray Chowdhury	Vice- Consul*	10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta. Lawdale, 5, Nimmo
	Madras	Mr. Gilbert Augus- tine Pais		Lawdale, 5, Nimmo Road, San Thome, Mylapore, Madras-4
		AGENCIES		
France	Cochin	Vacant	Consular Agent*	C/o Messrs. Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd., Cochin-1.
Switzerland	Cochin	Robert Nievergelt.	Consular Agent*	C/o P.O. Box No. 3,
	Madras	Mr. Reginald D. Walter	Consular Agent*	C/o Messrs Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd., P. O. Box No. 66. Madras-1.

^{*}Honarary.

APPENDICES

CENSUS OF INDIA, 1961*

Total Population

The provisional population of India, excluding the populations of Manipur, North-East Frontier Tract, Nagaland and Sikkim, in pockets of which the census or the collection of totals is still continuing, on March 1, 1961, was 43,64,24,429. There were 22,49,57,948 males and 21,14,66,481 females. It would not be off the mark to put the population of the whole of India at the round figure of 43.8 crores, including the probable population of the territories mentioned above. The increase in the last ten years for the territory and population so far compiled has been 21.49 per cent, 21.97 for males and 21.20 for females. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madras, Mysore, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have registered an increase below the average of 21.49, while Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal have registered increases above the average, Assam showing the highest decennial increase of 34.30 and West Bengal the next highest of 32.94. Geographically, States on the north-east and on the north-west have shown high increases.

Density of Population

The crude density of persons per square mile in 1961 for the country as a whole works out at 384.

Sex Ratio

The number of females per thousand males in 1961 is 940. The sex ratio has shown a trend towards slow decline since 1901. Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan have shown fluctuations between 1901 and 1961. Assam and Bihar have shown a stationary ratio in 1951 and 1961. Gujarat has shown a slight deterioration, while Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh have shown an appreciable downward trend. Punjab and West Bengal have slightly improved their sex ratio over 1951.

^{*}Appendix to Chapter I.

PROVISIONAL POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION IN INDIA AND THE COMPONENT STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES*

(1961 CENSUS)

Density per sq. mile	384 †	339	691	Z 286	1,125	189	332	318	787	152	650	1,031	20	4,614	2,192	283	
Urban	7,78,39,900	62,61,130	39,15,300	52,80,450	25,35,574	46,29,2/6	1,10,28,852	51,87,105	40,79,100	32,33,215	94,76,118	80,56,585	14,099	23,44,051		1,02,820	AND REAL PROPERTY OF STREET, S
Rural	35,85,84,529	2,97,16,869	4,25,41,742	1,53,40,833	1,43,39,625	2,11,65,099	2,84,75,442	1,83,59,976	1,04,34,367	1,69,12,958	6,42,76,796	2,68,72,049	49,339	3,00,007	24,108	10,38,672	
Females	21,14,66,481	1,78,02,650	2,31,28,864	16,80,683	85,29,302	1,57,95,849	1,90,85,235	1,15,25,833	94 31 241	95,88,035	3,50,88,451	1,63,26,549	24,179	11,63,350	12,181	5,50,278	
Males	22,49,57,948	1,81,75,349	2,33,28,178	1,06,36,470	83,45,897	1,65,98,526	2,04,19,059	1,20,21,248	1 08 66 910	1,05,58,138	3,86,64,463	1,86,11,085	39,259	14,80,708	11,927	5,91,214	
Persons	43,64,24,429	3,59,77,999	4,64,57,042	2,06,21,283	1,68,75,199	3,23,94,375	3,95,04,294	2,35,47,081	7,73,63,643	2,01,46,173	7,37,52,914	3,49,67,634	63,438	26,44,058	24,108	11,41,492	
State/Union Territory	INDIA	Andhra Pradesh	Bihar	Gujarat	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Mysore	Orissa	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh	West Bengal	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Delhi Himachal Pradesh	Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	Tripura	

NOTE—As on March 1, 1961. Manipur, NHTA (Nagaland) and NEFT are not included in the table as enumeration has not yet been completed in these areas.

*Appendix to Chapter I.

†Not inclusive of Jammu and Kashmir,

CITIES WITH A POPULATION OF A LAKH AND OVER (1961 CENSUS—PROVISIONAL)*

										Population (1961)
NDHRA PRADE	SH	•								
1. Hyderabad										12,52,337
2. Vijayawada			0.							2,33,634
3. Guntur										1,87,068
4. Visakhapatna	m									1,81,683
5. Warangal										1,56,163
6. Rajahmundry										1,30,030
7. Kakinada								• •		1,22,655
8. Eluru										1,06,79
9. Nellore										1,01,39
10. Bandar (Mass	ulipat	nam)	• • •							1,00,849
11. Kurnool		••	•••	•••	•••					1,00,01
SSAM	1									1.00.50
1. Gauhati				••						1,00,70
IHAR										
1. Patna										3,62,81
2. Jamshedpur										.3,32,134
3. Gaya										1,50,884
4. Bhagalpur										1,43,99
5. Ranchi										1,39,43
6. Muzaffarpur										1,08,75
7. Darbhanga	••				••			••	•	1,03,100
UJARAT										11 10 05
1. Ahmedabad										11,49,85
2. Baroda							H . • •			2,95,30
3. Surat										2,88,16
4. Rajkot										1,94,51 1,77,48
5. Bhavnagar									• •	1,47,42
6. Jamnagar						••				1,77,72
AMMU AND KA	SHA	IIR								
1. Srinagar										2,84,75
2. Jammu										1,08,56
				G				,	•	
IADHYA PRADI	ESH									3,95,03
1. Indore										3,67,21
2. Jabalpur				••	•	•				3,00,51
3. Gwalior			**						.;	2,25.46
4. Bhopal	• •	••								1,44,99
5. Ujjain	••									1,39,98
 Raipur Durg (includ) 	ing P	hilai								1,33,3
8. Sagar	ing D									1,04,6
1ADRAS										
										17,25,2
1. Madras	• •									4,24,9
 Madurai Coimbatore 	•••									2,85,2
	i ·									2,49,9
A Irrichicanal	THE REAL PROPERTY.	-								2,49,0
4. Tiruchirapall		A PROPERTY OF	-	COMP.		1000				1,24,2
5. Salem						and the same of th				
5. Salem 6. Tuticorin			•••	• •						1,13,5
5. Salem			•				•		••	1,13,5 1,10,9 1,06,4

^{*}Appendix to Chapter I. Figures for Kerala are not yet available.

										Population (1961)
MAHARASHTRA										
1. Greater Boml	bay									41,46,491
2. Poona									1	7,21,134
3. Nagpur			•				n. et			6,43,186
4. Sholapur		• •	••	• • •	••	• •			100	3,37,544
5. Kolhapur 6. Amravati	••			••	•••					1,87,306
7. Nasik	••									1,37,847 1,30,834
8. Malegaon	*									1,21,427
9. Ahmednagar										1,18,266
10. Akola	1			••-	• •		••	• •		1,15,820
11. Ulhasnagar	•••		,		•••	••			100	1,07,758
12. Thana	• •	••							• •	1,01,103
MYSORE										
1. Bangalore				1						9,07,627
2. Mysore	• •	• •		• •			••			2,53,524
3. Hubli 4. Kolar Gold F	ielde				•••	••	••		• •	1,70,163
5. Mangalore	···						••-	• •		1,46,200 1,42,231
6. Belgaum									- ::	1,42,231
								The last		1,20,727
ORISSA										
1. Cuttack	• •	••	••-	• • •	•	••	••	2.	• •	1,46,590
PUNJAB										
1. Amritsar										3,75,542
2. Ludhiana	• •		••	• •		10.0	4.			2,44,238
3. Jullundur 4. Patiala	•	• •	••					••	••	2,21,952
5. Ambala		••								1,24,948 1,05,507
RAJASTHAN										1,05,50
1. Jaipur										100 700
2. Ajmer	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	••			***	•••		••	4,02,760
3. Jodhpur				•	•					2,30,999 2,24,723
4. Bikaner							•			1,50,494
5. Kotah										1,19,845
6. Udaipur			••	••	• • •		• ;			1,11,182
UTTAR PRADESH	6									
1. Kanpur				× .	0					9,47,793
2. Lucknow				4.						6,62,196
3. Varanasi	•	• •						7.		5,73;558
4. Agra 5. Allahabad	•	••	••	•••				• •		5,09,108
6. Meerut			•		•		•••			4,31,007 2,83,878
7. Bareilly							-:-	• •		2,73,204
										1,98,081
9. Saharanpur	• • •	• •				٧.				1,85,019
10. Aligarh 11. Gorakhpur		• •	•••			• •				1,83,753
12 Ihanci	• •	• •			•••		• •	••		1,79,774
13. Dehra Dun						••	••			1,70,209 1,58,599
14. Rampur							• •	• •		1,35,566
15. Mathura										1,25,808
16. Shahjahanpur 17. Mirzapur										1,17,225
	•	••		• •		•••	• •	••		1,00,127
MECT DENICAT										
1. Calcutta				•••						29,26,498
A 17		••								29,26,498 5,14,090 1,85,600

							Population (1961)
4. Bhatpara							1,47,725
5. Kharagpur							1,47,561
6. Garden Read							1,30,675
7. Kamarhati							1,25,312
	Dum						1,11,507
9. Burdwan	Duni						1,07,881
10. Baranagar							1,07,542
11. Asansol				Vit III 9			1,03,659
12. Bally	• •	• • •	.4				1,02,285
12. Bany							1,02,203
DELHI							
Delhi*					10.0	 	 23,44,051

PRESIDENTIAL ORDER ON OFFICIAL LANGUAGE**

The following is the text of the President's Order (No. 2/8/60-OL dated April 27, 1960) on the official language:

A Committee consisting of 20 members of the Lok Sabha and 10 members of the Rajya Sabha was constituted in accordance with the provisions of clause (4) of Article 344 of the Constitution to examine the recommendations of the first Official Language Commission and to report their opinion thereon to the President. The Committee submitted its report to the President on 8th February 1959. The important points in the report indication the Committee's general approach are as follows:

indicating the Committee's general approach are as follows:

(a) The Constitution contains an integrated scheme of official language and its approach to the question is flexible and admits of appropriate adjustments being

made within the framework of the scheme.

(b) Different regional languages are rapidly replacing English as a medium of instruction and of official work in the States. It is but natural that the regional languages should secure their rightful place. The use of an Indian language for the purposes of the Union has thus become a matter of practical necessity, but there

purposes of the Union has thus become a matter of practical necessity, but there need be no rigid date-line for the change-over. It should be a natural transition over a period of time effected smoothly and with the minimum of inconvenience.

(c) English should be the principal official language and Hindi the subsidiary official language till 1965. After 1965, when Hindi becomes the principal official language of the Union, English should continue as the subsidiary official

(d) No restriction should be imposed for the present on the use of English for any of the purposes of the Union and provision should be made in terms of clause (3) of Article 343 for the continued use of English even after 1965 for purposes to

be specified by Parliament by law for as long as may be necessary.

(e) Considerable importance attaches to the provision in Article 351 that Hindi should be so developed that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India; and every encouragement should be

given to the use of easy and simple diction.

Copies of the report were placed on the Table of both Houses of Parliament in April 1959 and the report was discussed in the Lok Sabha from 2nd to 4th September 1959, and in the Rajya Sabha on 8th and 9th September 1959. In the course of the discussions in the Lok Sabha, the Prime Minister made a speech on 4th September 1959, indicating broadly the approach of the Government to the official language question.

2. In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (6) of Article 344, the President has considered the report of the Committee and, with reference to the opinion expressed by the Committee on the recommendations of the Official Language Commission, issues the directions hereinafter appearing.

^{*}Includes Delhi Municipal Corporation Urban (20,51,622), New Delhi (2,60,272) and Delhi Cantt. (32,157).

^{**}Appendix to Chapter III.

3. Terminology.—The main recommendations of the Commission which the Committee has accepted are: (i) in preparing terminology clarity, precision and simplicity should be primarily aimed at; (ii) international terminology may be adopted or adapted in suitable cases; (iii) the maximum possible identity should be aimed at in evolving terminology for all Indian languages; and (iv) suitable arrangements should be made for co-ordinating the efforts made at the Centre and in the States for evolving terminology in Hindi and other Indian languages. The Committee envisages further that in the field of science and technology, there should, as far as possible, be uniformity in all Indian languages and the terminology should approximate closely to English or international terms and has suggested that a Standing Commission consisting chiefly of scientists and technologists may be constituted to co-ordinate and supervise the work done by various agencies in this field and to issue authoritative glossaries for use in all Indian languages.

The Ministry of Education may take action:

(a) to review the work done so far and to evolve terminology in accordance with the general principles accepted by the Committee. In the field of science and technology, the terms in international use should be adopted with the minimum change, i.e., the base-words should be those at present in use in international terminology, although the derivatives may be Indianised to the extent necessary;

(b) to formulate proposals for making arrangements for co-ordination of the work of preparation of terminology; and

(c) to constitute a Standing Commission for the evolution of scientific and technical terminology as suggested by the Committee.

4. Translation of administrative manuals and other procedural literature.—In view of the need for ensuring a measure of uniformity in the language used in the translation of manuals and other procedural literature, the Committee has accepted the recommendation of the Commission about the advisability of entrusting the work to a single agency.

The Ministry of Education may undertake the translation of all manuals and procedural literature other than statutory rules, regulations and orders. The translation of statutory rules, regulations and orders is intimately connected with the work of translation of statutes and the Ministry of Law may take up this work. It should be the endeavour to secure in these translations maximum possible uniformity in terminology in all the Indian languages.

5. Training of administrative personnel in the Hindi medium.—(a) In accordance with the opinion expressed by the Committee, in-service training in Hindi may be made obligatory for Central Government employees who are aged less than 45 years. This will not apply to employees below Class III grade, industrial establishments and work-charged staff. In this scheme, no penalty should be imposed for failure to attain the prescribed standard by the due date. Facilities for Hindi training may continue to be provided free of cost to the trainces.

(b) Necessary arrangements may be be made by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the training of typists and stenographers employed under the Central Government in Hindi

typewriting and stenography.

(c) The Ministry of Education may take early steps to evolve a standard key-board for Hindi typewriters.

6. Propagation of Hindi.—(a) The Committee has agreed with the recommendation of the Commission that the responsibility for this work should now be sponsored officially. Where efficient voluntary organisations already exist, they may be aided financially and in other ways, and where such agencies do not exist, Government may set up the necessary organisation themselves.

The Ministry of Education may review the working of the existing arrangements for

propagation of Hindi and take further action on the lines indicated by the Committee. (b) The Ministries of Education and Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs may, in collaboration, take steps to encourage studies and research in Indian linguistics, philology and literature as suggested by the Committee, and formulate necessary proposals for bringing the various Indian languages closer and for developing Hindi in accordance with the directive contained in Article 351.

7. Recruitment to local offices of Central Government Departments.—(a) In the opinion of the Committee, local offices of the Central Government departments should use Hindi for their internal working and the respective regional languages in their public dealings in the respective regions.

In formulating the plan for the progressive use of Hindi in addition to English in their local offices, the Central Government Departments should keep in view the need for providing facilities to the local public by making available to them forms and departmental literature for their use in the regional language in as large a measure as practicable.

(b) In the opinion of the Committee, the staff structure of the administrative agencies and departments of the Central Government should be reviewed and decentralised on a regional basis, and the recruitment methods and qualifications may have to be revised

The suggestion may be accepted in principle, without introducing any domicile qualifications, in regard to categories of posts in local offices of which the incumbents are not

ordinarily liable to transfer outside the region.

(c) The Committee has agreed with the recommendation of the Commission that the Union Government would be justified in prescribing a reasonable measure of knowledge of Hindi language as a qualification for entering into their services, provided a sufficiently long notice is given and the measure of linguistic ability prescribed is moderate, any deficiency being made good by further in-service training.

This recommendation may be applied for the present in regard to recruitment in the local offices of the Central Government departments in the Hindi-speaking areas only,

and not in the local offices in non-Hindi-speaking areas.

The directions under (a), (b) and (c) above will not apply to the offices under the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.

8. Training Establishments.—(a) The Committee has suggested that English may continue as the medium of instruction for training establishments such as the National Defence Academy but suitable steps may be taken to introduce Hindi as the medium for all or some of the purposes of instruction.

The Ministry of Defence may take suitable preparatory measures such as publication of instruction books, etc., in Hindi to facilitate its use as a medium of instruction, where

(b) The Committee has suggested that English and Hindi should be the media of examination for entrance to training establishments with the option to candidates to select either with reference to all or any of the papers and an expert committee should be appointed to examine the practicability of introduction of regional languages as media without bringing in a quota system.

The Ministry of Defence may take necessary measures for introducing Hindi as an alternative medium for the entrance examination and for constituting an expert committee to examine the question of introduction of regional languages as media without

introducing any quota system.

9. Recruitment to All-India Services and higher Central Services.—(a) Medium of examination.—The Committee's opinion is that (i) English may continue to be the medium of examination and Hindi may be admitted as an alternative medium after some time. both Hindi and English being available thereafter as media at the option of the candiate for as long as necessary; and (ii) that an expert committee be appointed to examine the feasibility of introducing various regional languages as media without bringing in any quota system.

Necessary action may be taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission for the introduction of Hindi as an alternative medium after some time. The introduction of various regional languages also as alternative tive media is likely to lead to serious difficulties and it is not, therefore, necessary to appoint an expert committee to examine the feasibility of introducing regional languages as alterna-

tive media.

(b) Language papers.—The Committee's opinion is that after due notice, there should be two compulsory papers of equal standard, one in Hindi, and another in a modern Indian language other than Hindi to be selected by the candidate.

For the present, only an optional Hindi language paper may be introduced. Candidates selected on the results of the competition who qualify in this paper may be exempted

from appearing and passing at the Hindi departmental test after recruitment.

10. Numerals.—As suggested by the Committee, a uniform basic policy should be adopted for the use of Devanagari numerals, in addition to the international numerals, in the Hindi publications of the Central Ministries depending upon the public intended to be addressed and the subject-matter of the publication. For scientific, technical and statistical publications, including the budget literature of the Central Government, the international numerals should be adopted uniformly in all publications.

1. Language of Acts, Bills, etc.—(a) The Committee has expressed the opinion that Parliamentary legislation may continue to be in English but an authorised translation

should be provided in Hindi.

The Ministry of Law may, in due course, initiate necessary legislation to provide for an authorised Hindi translation of Parliamentary legislation which may continue to be in Arrangements may be made by the Ministry of Law also for providing translations of Parliamentary legislation into the regional languages.

(b) The Committee has expressed the opinion that where the original text of Bills introduced in or Acts passed by the State legislature is in a language other than Hindi, a Hindi translation may be published with it besides an English translation as provided in clause (3) of Article 348.

In due course, legislation may be initiated for the publication of a Hindi translation of State Bills, Acts, and other statutory instruments, along with the text in the official language of the State.

12. Language of the Supreme Court and High Courts.—The Official Language Commission recommended that so far as the language of the Supreme Court is concerned, Hindi eventually should be the language of the Supreme Court when the time comes for the

change-over. The Committee has accepted this recommendation.

In regard to the language of the High Courts, the Commission considered the pros and cons of the regional and Hindi languages and recommended that when the time for the change-over arrives, the language of judgments, decrees and orders of High Courts should be the Hindi language in all regions, but the Committee has expressed the opinion that in the High Courts provision may be made by introducing necessary legislation for the use optionally of Hindi and official languages of States for purposes of judgments, decrees and orders of High Courts with the previous consent of the President.

The opinion of the Committee regarding the functioning of the Supreme Court eventually in Hindi is acceptable in principle and will require appropriate action only

when the time comes for a change-over

In respect of the language of the High Courts, the Ministry of Law may in due course undertake necessary legislation to provide for the use optionally of Hindi and other official languages of States for purposes of judgments, decrees and orders with the previous consent of the President, as suggested by the Committee in modification of the recommendation of the Commission.

13. Preparatory measures for change-over in the field of law.—The Committee has agreed with the recommendations of the Commission relating to the preparation of a standard legal lexicon, re-enactment of the statute book in Hindi in respect of both Central and State legislation, plan of action for evolving a legal terminology and for taking other preparatory steps during the transitional period during which the statute book as well as the case law will be partially in Hindi and in English, and has also suggested the constitution of a Standing Commission or a similar high-level body consisting of legal experts representing the different national languages of India for the proper planning and implementation of the entire programme relating to translation of statutes and preparation of legal terminology and glossaries. The Committee has also expressed the opinion that the State Governments might be advised to take necessary measures in consultation with the · Central authorities

The Ministry of Law may take action in the light of the suggestion of the Committee to constitute a Standing Commission of legal experts for the proper planning and implementation of the entire work relating to preparation of a standard legal terminology (for use, as far as possible, in all Indian languages) and translation of statutes in Hindi.

14. Plan or programme for the progressive use of Hindi.—The Committee has suggested that the Union Government should prepare and implement a plan of action for the progressive use of Hindi as the official language of the Union. No restrictions are to be imposed, for the present, on the use of the English language for any of the official purposes

of the Union.

Necessary action may be taken accordingly by the Ministry of Home Affairs for the preparation and implementation of a plan or programme, which will be concerned with preparatory measures for facilitating the progressive use of Hindi in the Union administration, and for promoting the use of Hindi in addition to English for the various purposes of the Union as provided in Clause (2) of Article 343 of the Constitution. The extent to which Hindi can be used, in addition to English, will depend largely on the effectiveness of the preparatory measures. The plan for the actual use of Hindi, in addition to English, will need to be reviewed and adjusted from time to time in the light of experience.

NAGALAND (TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS) REGULATION, 1961*

The Nagaland (Transitional Provisions) Regulation, 1961, which came into force on February 18,1961, lays down the transitional arrangements which will prepare the ground for the setting up of a separate Nagaland State. This is in accordance with the agreement between the Naga People's Convention and the Government of India concluded on July 30, 1960.

The Regulation provides for the setting up of an 'Interim Body' consisting of 45 members, chosen by election from the tribes in Nagaland. The Interim Body, which will continue for a period of three years, will choose one of its own members as its Chairman. It will meet at least once in every four months and shall take decisions by a majority of the

members present and voting.

The Interim Body is empowered to discuss and make recommendations to the Executive Council (also provided for) on (a) matters of administration involving general policy and schemes of development; (b) any other matter referred to it by the Executive Council, provided that it shall not discuss any matter exclusively affecting the Tuensang District except with the consent of all the members from that District. The Interim Body may also make recommendations to the Executive Council in regard to the constitution and composition of the Lagislative Assembly, of the State of Massland Although the and composition of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Nagaland. Although the functions of the Interim Body are only advisory, the Executive Council is required to give due regard to its advice in making recommendations to the Governor.

^{*}Appendix to Chapter III .

The Executive Council provided for by the Regulation is to consist of such members of the Interim Body, not exceeding five in number, as the Governor may appoint after obtaining the recommendations of that Body. The Council will assist and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions in relation to such matters (other than finance and the maintenance of public order) as may be specified by the Governor in this behalf. The Executive Council, which will choose one of its members as Chairman, will function under rules made by the Governor for the convenient transaction of its business and the allocation of work among its members.

The Regulation also provides for the constitution of a Village Council for each village, a Range Council for each range and a Tribal Council for each tribe. The Interim Body, with the previous approval of the Governor, may make bye-laws regulating the

constitution and powers, etc., of these councils.

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA*

The following is the list of Secretaries to the Government of India, as on April 20, 1961.

1.	Cabinet and Planning Commission	Vishnu Sahay
2.	Commerce and Industry	S. Ranganathan D.L. Mazumdar (Company Law Administration)
3.	Community Development and Cooperation	M. R. Bhide
4.	Defence	O. Pulla Reddi
5.	Education	P. N. Kirpal
	External Affairs	R.K. Nehru (Secretary-General) M.J. Desai (Foreign) Y.D. Gundevia (Commonwealth) B.F.H.B. Tyabji (Special)
7.	Finance	N.N. Wanchoo (Expenditure) L.K. Jha (Revenue and Economic Affairs)
8.	Food and Agriculture	B.B. Ghosh (Food) K. R. Damle (Agriculture)
9.	Health	B.R. Tandan
10.	Home Affairs	B.N. Jha Shankar Prasad (Kashmir and Frontier Affairs) V. Viswanathan (Special)
11.	Information and Broadcasting	Nawab Singh
12.	Irrigation and Power	M.R. Sachdev
13.	Labour and Employment	P. M. Menon
14.	Law	B.N. Lokur (Legal Affairs) R.C.S. Sarkar (Legislation)
15.	Railways (Railway Board)	Karnail Singh (Chairman)
16.	Rehabilitation	Dharma Vira
17.	Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs	M. S. Thacker
18.	Steel, Mines and Fuel	S. Bhoothalingam (Iron and Steel) S.S. Khera (Mines and Fuel)
19.	Transport and Communications	G. Venkateswara Ayyar (Transport) M.M. Phifip (Communications and Civil Aviation)
20.	Works, Housing and Supply	T. Sivasankar
21.	Atomic Energy (Department)	H. J. Bhabha
	Parliamentary Affairs (Department)	Kailash Chandra
-	din to Chanter V	

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS*

Conflict of Powers**

On April 27, 1959, the petitioner Nanavati, a Naval Officer, was arrested in connection with a charge of murder under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code and was placed for trial before the Sessions Judge, Greater Bombay. On a letter received from the Flag Officer, the accused was, however, allowed to remain under Naval Custody. The trial was by jury which returned a verdict of 'not guilty' by a majority. The Judge disagreeing with the verdict made a reference to the High Court. The High Court accepted the reference and convicted the accused and sentenced him to life imprisonment by its Judgment dated March 11, 1960. On the same day the Governor of Bombay, in exercise of powers conferred on him by Article 161 of the Constitution, suspended the sentence passed by the High Court till the intended appeal to the Supreme Court was disposed of and subject to the condition that he shall be detained in the Naval Custody. The petitioner's application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court having been dismissed, he filed a petition in the Supreme Court for Special Leave to Appeal. As Rule 5 of Order XXI, Supreme Court Rules, provides that a Petition for Special Leave to Appeal shall not be posted for hearing until the petitioner has surrendered to his sentence, he simultaneously filed another petition stating that he not being a free man it was not possible for him to comply with the requirements of Rule 5 of Order XXI of the Supreme Court Rules to surrender before the petition was posted for hearing and praying for exemption from compliance with the said requirement.

By Article 161 of the Constitution the Governor of a State is vested with power to grant pardons or remissions of punishment or to suspend the sentence of any person convicted of an offence. Under Article 142(1), the Supreme Court in exercise of its jurisdiction has been empowered to pass such decree or order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it. The important question that arose for consideration in this case was whether the order of the Governor suspending the sentence passed against the petitioner pending the disposal of his appeal to the Supreme Court impunged on the judicial powers of the Court under Article 142 of the Constitution. It was contended by the Advocate-General of Bombay inter alia that the power of the Executive to grant pardon, in its comprehensive sense, which is in the nature of the prerogative of the Crown is an executive action and is different from the power of the Court under Article 142 of the Constitution. That since the sentence passed against the petitioner has been suspended, the question of surrender to his sentence in compliance with the rules of the Supreme Court did not arise and hence he was not acting in contempt or disobedience of any rule or process of the Court. There could not be any conflict between plenary powers of the sovereign State and the rule-making power of the Supreme Court which was subject to two limitations, namely, (1) laws made by Parliament and (2) approval of the President, and even if there was any conflict the limited powers of the Supreme Court must yield to the unlimited powers of the Executive.

In opposition it was contended that the rule-making power of the Supreme Court under Article 145 of the Constitution was a constitutional privilege and that it was wrong to describe it as subordinate legislation and that the Governor had no power to deprive the Supreme Court of its power in respect of the custody of the convicted person. Since the Court was clothed with necessary powers to grant bail or suspension of sentence, the convicted person should obtain such orders from the Court itself after complying with its rules and the Executive should not exercise its powers in such cases, as it would lead to a conflict of powers.

The Court by a majority of four to one was of the opinion that it will be quite open to the Governor to grant a full pardon to the convicted person at any time and even during the pendency of the case before the Supreme Court under his mercy jurisdiction and that the position in regard to suspension of sentence, with which alone it was concerned in the instant case, was on an entirely different footing. Under Article 142, the Court has powers to suspend the sentence and as the executive power of the Governor under Article 161 operated in the same field and as the same or similar power was vested in two authorities, there was undoubtedly a conflict. To avoid any such conflict the Court by applying the principle of harmonious construction came to the conclusion that Article 161 does not deal with the suspension of sentence during the time that Article 142 is in operation and the matter is sub-judice in the Supreme Court. It was held that the Governor had no power under Article 161 to grant suspension of sentence for the period during which the matter was sub-judice in the Supreme Court and the Petition for exemption from surrender was rejected.

One of the Judges who delivered a dissenting judgment was, however, of the view that there was no conflict between Articles 142 (1) and 161 as the said Articles operated in two distinct fields where different considerations for taking action applied. In his opinion the power of the executive to grant pardons known to law, which was inclusive of the lesser power of suspension of sentences, was absolute and it should prevail over the Supreme Court's powers under Article 142 (1) of the Constitution.

^{**}Appendix to Chapter VI. **Special Leave Petition: Nanavati vs. the State of Bombay.

Prosecutions against Government*

The Corporation of Calcutta launched criminal proceedings against the State of West Bengal through one of its officers, *i.e.*, the Director of Rationing for having, in the discharge of duties of that office, used certain premises for storage of rice for rationing purposes without obtaining a licence from the Corporation as required by Section 386 of the Calcutta Municipal Act. The trial Magistrate acquitted the accused relying on some previous ruling of the Privy Council and also of the Calcutta High Court and held that Section 386 of the Act, neither in terms nor by necessary implication, bound the Government. The Corporation went up in Appeal to the High Court and that Court took the view that the State was bound by the statute unless it was excluded from its operation either expressly or by necessary implication and, therefore, even though the Director of Rationing was acting in the discharge of his duties as an officer of the Government, he was bound in law to obtain a proper licence. The order of acquittal was set aside and the case was ordered to be sent back to the Trial Magistrate for disposal in accordance with law. The State then obtained Special Leave to Appeal and filed an appeal before the Supreme Court.

The main question which arose for consideration in the appeal was whether the English Common Law rule of construction that the Crown is not bound by any provisions of a statute unless it is directly or by necessary implication referred to applies to India after the advent of the Constitution. It was contended on behalf of the State of West Bengal that the rule of construction of the English Common Law based on Royal Prerogative was applicaable to India by virtue of Article 372 of the Constitution, which provided that all laws in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution shall continue in force until altered or amended by a competent legislature. On behalf of the Corporation it was contended that as there is no King in India under the present set-up, there cannot be any question of prerogative. Any exemption in favour of the State must be express under the law and it cannot be implied.

The Court held that the term "laws in force" in Article 372 of the Constitution includes not only statutory law but also custom or usage having the force of law and it must be interpreted as including the Common Law of England which was adopted as the law of India before its Constitution came into force. It further held that the rule of interpretation of statutes that the State is not bound by a statute unless it is so provided in express terms or by necessary implication is still good law and that the prosecution in the instant case would not lie.

One of the Judges who wrote a separate but concurrent judgment was of the view that as India is a Republic and has no King now, there is no reason for continuing the Royal Prerogative after January 26, 1950. In his view the State will be exempt from all penal statutes and provisions providing for sentences of imprisonment, since a State as such cannot be kept in prison. In the case of penal provisions which impose fines, like the instant case, the question will be whether in such cases also the State will be deemed by necessary implication to be exempt from prosecution. If as a result of a prosecution a fine is imposed on the State, which fine goes to the State as fines imposed generally speaking are realised by the State and go to the coffers of the State, then in such cases also it must be held by necessary implication that the law does not intend the State to be prosecuted for such an offence. Since in the instant case the fine, if any, levied on the State was to go to the State itself, it was considered that no prosecution would lie against the State of West Bengal.

Freedom of Speech

The Uttar Pradesh Government enhanced the irrigation rates for water supplied from canals to cultivators. The Respondent in this case*, who was the General Secretary of the Socialist Party, addressed two public meetings instigating the audience not to pay the said enhanced irrigation rates to Government. The Respondent was thereupon prosecuted under Section 3 of the UP Special Powers Act, 1932, which empowered Government to proceed against persons who by words either spoken or written or by signs or otherwise instigated a person or class of persons to abstain from payment of any liability due to Government or any other authority. Thereupon the Respondent filed a Petition for a Writ of Habeas Corpus in the Allahabad High Court on the ground that Section 3 of the impugned Act infringed his fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression guranteed under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution. The High Court having allowed the Writ Petition and set the Respondent at liberty, the UP Government came up by way of appeal to the Supreme Court.

The Advocate-General of UP contended that although Section 3 of the impugned Act placed a restriction on the freedom of speech, it was not opposed to the provisions of Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution, since under Article 19(2) of the Constitution the Government was empowered to place reasonable restrictions on the right of freedom of

^{*}Director of Rationing and Distribution vs. the Corporation of Calcutta.

^{*}The Superintendent, Central Jail, Fatehgarh and the State of UP vs. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia.

speech in the interest of public order. The Supreme Court had, therefore, to consider the question of interpretation of the words "in the interest of public order" in Article 19 (2) of the Constitution.

The Court was of the opinion that "public sector" was synonymous with public peace, safety and tranquillity and that the limitation imposed in the interest of public order to be a reasonable restriction should be one which has a proximate connection or nexus with public order but not one far-fetched or remote or problematical in the chain of its relation with public order. The Court while dismissing the Government's Appeal observed as follows:—

"Even innocuous speeches are prohibited by threat of punishment. There is no proximate or even foreseeable connection between such instigation and the public order sought to be protected under this section. We cannot accept the argument of the learned Advocate-General that instigation of a single individual not to pay tax or dues is a spark which may in the long run ignite a revolutionary movement destroying public order. We can only say that fundamental rights cannot be controlled on such hypothetical and imaginary considerations. It is said that in a democratic set-up there is no scope for agitational appproach and that if a law is bad the only course is to get it modified by democratic process and that any instigation to break the law is in itself a disturbance of the public order. If this argument without obvious limitations be accepted, it would destroy the right to freedom of speech which is the very foundation of democratic way of life. Unless there is a proximate connection between the instigation and the public order, the restriction, in our view, is neither reasonable nor is it in the interest of public order. In this view, we must strike down S.3 of the Act as infringing the fundamental right guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution.

Admissibility of Confessions as Evidence

In this appeal* an important question regarding the constitutionality of Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act came to be considered by the Supreme Court. Section 27 is included in a group of sections dealing with confessions of accused persons. Section 25 makes a confession to a police officer inadmissible against a person accused of any offence. Section 26 says that no confession made by a person whilst he is in the custody of a police officer shall be proved unless it is made in the immediate presence of a Magistrate. The impugned Section 27, which in form is in the nature of a proviso to Section 26 provides:—

"Provided that, when any fact is deposed to as discovered in consequence of information received from a person accused of any offence, in the custody of a police officer, so much of such information, whether it amounts to a confession or not, as relates distinctly to the fact thereby discovered, may be proved."

One Deoman Upadhyaya, the respondent in this appeal, was convicted of murder and sentenced to death by the Sessions Judge. The recovery at the instance of the accused of a gandasa (a weapon used for murder) stained with human blood was one of the main items of evidence relied upon for the said conviction. At the hearing of the Reference made by the Court of Sessions for confirmation of the sentence of death and the appeal filed by the accused before the High Court at Allahabad, it was contended that the evidence that the accused made a statement before the police and two witnesses that he had thrown the gandasa into a tank and that he would take it out and hand it over, was inadmissible as evidence, because Section 27 of the Indian Evidence Act, which rendered such a statement admissible, discriminated between persons in custody and persons not in custody and was, therefore, void as violative of Article 14 of the Constitution which guaranteed to all persons equality before the law or equal protection of the laws. The High Court having upheld the said contention and acquitted the accused Deoman, the State of Uttar Pradesh moved the Supreme Court by way of appeal.

It was contended on behalf of the State of Uttar Pradesh that the distinction drawn between persons in custody and persons not in custody was permissible classification because it was neither arbitrary nor unreasonable. The Court by a majority of four to one while accepting the said contention and setting aside the judgement of the Allahabad High Court observed as follows:—

"The State has a wide discretion in the selection of classes amongst persons, things or transactions for purposes of legislation. Between persons in custody and persons not in custody, distinction has evidently been made by the Evidence Act in some matters and they are differently treated. Persons who were, at the time when the statements sought to be proved were made, in custody have been given in some matters greater protection compared to persons not in custody. Confessional or other statements made by persons not in custody may be admitted in evidence, unless such statements fall within Sections 24 and 25, whereas all confess-

^{*}The State of Uttar Pradesh vs. Deoman Upadhyaya.

ional statements made by persons in custody except those in the presence of a Magistrate are not provable. This distinction between persons in custody and persons not in custody, in the context of admissibility of statements made by them concerning the offence charged, cannot be called arbitrary, artificial or evasive: the legislature has made a real distinction between these two classes, and has enacted distinct rules about admissibility of statements confessional or otherwise made by them."

Presidential Reference*

There was a dispute between India and Pakistan regarding the ownership of a strip of territory known as Berubari Union-No. 12. Pakistan alleged that the said territory was wrongly treated as part of West Bengal and that it should have really formed part of East Bengal by virtue of the Radcliffe Award under which partition was effected between the two countries. Besides this, the existence of certain enclaves of India in Pakistan and of Pakistan in India created a constant source of tension and conflict between the two countries. With a view to remove the said causes of tension and establish peaceful conditions the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan entered into an agreement known as the Indo-Pakistan Agreement. Items 3 and 10 of paragraph 2 of the said agreement provided for the transfer of a part of the Berubari Union to Pakistan and for the exchange of enclaves respectively.

Subsequently a doubt had arisen whether the implementation of the agreement relating to the Berubari Union and the exchange of enclaves required any legislation or amendment of the Constitution. As it was feared that parties might take recourse to Courts of Law and with a view to avoid protracted litigation, the President of India in exercise of the powers conferred on him under Article 143 of the Constitution referred three questions (mentioned at the end) to the Supreme Court for consideration and opinion. Article 3 of the Constitution empowers Parliament by law to diminish the area of any State and Article 368 of the Cons-

titution prescribes the procedure for amending the Constitution.

The Attorney-General appearing for the Union of India contended that no legislative action relatable to Article 3 of the Constitution or amendment of the Constitution was necessary since no cession of territory was involved under the agreement. According to him it was only a question of the recognition or the ascertainment of the boundary which had been fixed under the Radcliffe Award and no diminution of territory or alteration of territorial limits of India were involved. The Court, however, rejected the said contention as in its opinion the agreement was not based on any conclusions based on the interpretation of the terms of the Award or its effect. The extreme contention put forward by the rival side that the territorial limits of the Indian Republic as fixed by the Constitution were unalterable and Parliament has no power to cede any part of the territory of India either by ordinary legislation or even by the amendment of the Constitution was also rejected by the Court as it was of the opinion that (a) it is universally recognised that one of the attributes of sovereignty is the power to cede, if necessary, parts of national territory, and (b) the inclusion of power to acquire must necessarily include the power to cede or alienate. Though from the human point of view great hardship is likely to arise by cession of territory, the Court had no doubt as to the right of a Sovereign State to cede a part of its territory to a foreign State.

As to the machinery to be employed for the cession of territory the Court was of the opinion that an agreement by itself will not be sufficient. It was also of the view that Parliament had no powers to diminish the area of a State by means of legislation passed under Article 3(c) of the Constitution since the diminution contemplated in the said Article, as it appears from its language, refers to a case where a part of the area of a State is taken out of that State and is added to another State within the Indian Union and not a case where such part is handed over to a foreign State. Parliament may, however, pass a legislation amending Article 3 of the Constitution so as to cover cases of cession of the territory of India in favour of a foreign State. It was, therefore, held that it would not be competent for Parliament to make a law relatable to Article 3 of the Constitution as it stood at present to implement the agreement and that an amendment of the Constitution under Article 368 is necessary for implementing the agreement.

The Court in the circumstances answered the questions referred to it for opinion as indicated below:—

QUESTION ANSWER 1. Is any legislative action necessary for the implementation of the agreement relating to Berubari Union? Yes.

^{*}Special Reference No. 1 of 1959 regarding implementation of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement relating to Berubari Union and Exchange of Enclaves.

QUESTION

ANSWER

- 2. If so, is a law of Parliament relatable to Article 3 of the Constitution sufficient for the purpose or is an amendment of the Constitution in accordance with Article 368 of the Constitution necessary, in addition or in the alter-
- 3. Is a law of Parliament relatable to 3 of the Constitution Article sufficient for implementation of the agreement relating to the exchange of enclaves or is an amendment of the Constitution in accordance the Constitution Article 368 of necessary for the purpose, in addition or in the alternative?

(a) A law of Parliament relatable to Article 3 of the Constitution would be incompetent; (b) A law of Parliament relatable to Article 368 of the Constitution is competent and necessary;

(c) A law of Parliament relatable to both Art. 368 and Art. 3 would be necessary only if Parliament chooses first to pass a law amending Article 3 as indicated above; in that case Parliament may have to pass a law on those lines under Article 368 and then follow it up with a law relatable to the amended Article 3 to implement the agreement.

Same as answers (a), (b) and (c) to Question 2.

SCHOLARSHIP SCHEMES*

SCHEMES ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION For Studies Abroad

1. Government of India Schemes

- 1. Agatha Harrison Fellowship for the study of Asian problems with special reference to India at St. Anthony's College, Oxford.
- 2. Central Overseas Scholarships Scheme for teachers of Universities, Colleges and comparable institutions of higher education.
- 3. Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme for specialisation in Arabic, Chinese, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Persian, Russian, Spanish, Turkish, Swahili and Rumanian languages.
- 4. Fully-paid Overseas Scholarships Scheme for young brilliant persons.
- 5. Overseas Scholarships for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward
- 6. Passage Grants for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.
- Partial Financial Assistance (Loan) Scheme.
 Programmes for Exchange of Scholars between India and China, Rumania, USSR, UAR and Yugoslavia,
- 9. Union Territories Overseas Scholarships for candidates who by birth or domicile are natives of the Union Territories.

II. Fellowships | Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments | Organisations | Institutions.

- 1. Scholarships offered by the Governments of Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Israel, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and West Germany.

 2. Philippines University Scholarships.
- 3. Commonwealth Society for the Deaf Scholarships for training of teachers of the Deaf.
- 4. British Council Scholarships. 5. Canadian Council Fellowships.
- 6. Canadian Women's Press Club Fellowship for an Indian woman.
- Colombo Plan Scholarships/Fellowships.
 German Academic Exchange Service (West Germany) Scholarships.
 Imperial Relations Trust (London University Institute of Education) Fellowships.
- 10. Indian Women's Education Association, London, Scholarship for an Indian woman
- 11. Ridgefield Foundation (USA) Scholarships.

^{*}Appendix to, Chapter VIII.

12. Scholarships/Fellowships under the UN Social Welfare Fellowships/Scholarships Programme.

13. Scholarships for teachers' training under the Commonwealth Fellowships/Scholarships Plan.

14. UNESCO Fellowships/Scholarships.

15. Point Four Programme Scholarships/Fellowships.16. Messrs. Hellenic Lines, New York—Free Passages for Indian nationals.

17. Travel and Maintenance Grants Schemes administered by the US Educational Foundation in India.

For Studies in India

I. For Foreign Nationals

- Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships Scheme for nationals of the other Commonwealth countries.
- Colombo Plan Scholarships/Fellowships for scholars from South, South-East Asian and other countries.
- 3. French Fellowships Scheme for French nationals for post-graduate study/research.
- 4. General Scholarships Scheme, for Indian students and students from certain Asian, African and other countries.
- 5. Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme Fellowships for German nationals for post-graduate study/research.
- 6. Programmes for Exchange of scholars between India and China, Rumania, USSR, UAR and Yugoslavia.
- 7. Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme for nationals of certain foreign countries for postgraduate study/research.
- 8. Scholarships to Bhutanese students for school study and degree/diploma courses.
- 9. Scholarships to Sikkimese students for school study and degree/diploma courses.

II. For Indian Nationals

- 1. Merit Scholarships in residential schools.
- 2. Post-Matric Merit Scholarships Scheme.
- 3. Research Scholarships in Humanities.
- 4. Scholarships for higher studies in Hindi for students from non-Hindi speaking
- Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes Scholarships Scheme for post-Matric education. (The Scheme has been decentralised from 1959-60; the Central Government gives grants only to the State Governments/ Union Administrations).
- Scholarships/other educational facilities to the children of political sufferers.

SCHEMES ADMINISTERED BY THE MINISTRY OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

I. Government of India Schemes

- 1. Central (Modified) Overseas Scholarships Scheme.
- 2. Twenty Fully-Paid Overseas Scholarships Scheme.
- 3. Union Territories Overseas Scholarships Scheme.
- 4. Government of India French Fellowships Scheme.
- 5. Reciprocal Scholarships Scheme.
- 6. Scheme of Scholarships to young workers in different cultural fields.
- 7. Partial Financial Assistance Scheme.

II. Scholarships offered by Foreign Governments

 Scholarships offered from time to time by the Governments of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Hungary, Indonesia, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, UAR., USSR, Yugoslavia.

2. Federal Republic of Germany

- (a) Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme 1956-57.
- (b) Ad-hoc Scholarships offered by the Federal Republic of Germany and the Hamburg University Students' Union for post-graduate studies 1957-58.

 (c) Scholarships offered by the Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg for post-graduate
- studies 1957-58.

(d) Hamburg Chamber of Commerce (West Germany) Scholarships 1957-58.

- (e) Ad-hoc Scholarships by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for post-graduate studies 1959-60.
- (f) Scholarships offered by the Board of Directors of Farbaverke Hoechrt. A.G. for studies in West Germany 1961.
- (g) Free Hanseatic City of Hamburg Scholarships for post-graduate studies 1959-60. (h) Scholarships offered by the Alexander von Hamboldt Foundation 1960-61.
- (i) Scholarships offered by the German Academic Exchange Service for 1960-61.
 (j) Friendrich Ebert Foundation (West Germany) Scholarships 1961.

- (k) Ad-hoc Scholarships offered by the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany for post-graduate study/research 1961.
- (1) The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany Scholarships 1961 for postgraduate studies.

3. German Democratic Republic

- (a) Scholarships offered by the Government of the German Democratic Republic for post-graduate studies/research 1957-58.
- (b) Scholarships offered by the Government of the German Democratic Republic for post-graduate study/research 1959-60.
- (c) The German Democratic Republic Scholarships for:

(i) Polygraphy,

- (iii) Post-graduate study/research, (iii) Practical training,
- (iv) Indian Scientists.

4. Commonwealth Scholarships and Fellowships

Scholarships and Fellowships offered from time to time by the Governments of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Malaya, Ceylon, Malta, Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika.

- Colombo Plan.
- 6. UNESCO Fellowships.
- 7. UN Technical Assistance Scholarships.
- 8. Admission to the Peoples' Friendship University, Moscow.
- 9. Colombo Plan Correspondence Courses.
- 10. Technical Co-operation Scheme of the Colombo Plan.
- 11. TCM Teachers' Training Programme.
- 12. Federation of British Industries Scholarships.
- 13. Royal Commission of Exhibition of 1851 and Rutherford Scholarships.
- 14. Canada Council Non-Resident Fellowships Scheme.
- 15. Ridgefield Foundation Scholarships Scheme.
- 16. Hawker-Siddeley Industries Commonwealth Scheme Scholarships.
- 17. Similar offers by other organisations/universities for studies in science, technology and culture.

III. Exchange Programmes

Scholarships offered from time to time by the Governments of USSR, Yugoslavia, Finland, UAR, Ceylon.

IV. Miscellaneous Schemes

- 1. Free sea passages offered by M/S. Hellenic Lines Ltd., to Indian students for travel from India to USA and back-1960.
- 2. Free sea passages by M/S. Hellenic Lines Ltd., New York for Indian students to travel from India to USA and back-1961.

LITERACY IN INDIA* (1961 CENSUS)

0				İ			
State/Ilnion Territory			LITERATES		PERCENT	PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY	TERACY
council council		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
INDIA		10,32,15,780	7,62,50,052	2,69,65,728	23.7	33.9	12.8
States Andhra Pradesh		819 88 77	53 03 357	196 20 06	3.00	7.00	11.0
Assam		30 54 576	22,23,337	810,507	25.8	1.67	9.11
Bihar		84,70,426	69,02,649	15,64,777	18.2	29.6	8.9
Gujarat		62,46,778	43,41,949	19,04,829	30.3	40.8	19.1
Jammu & Kashmir		3,81,753	3,11,009	70,744	10.7	16.3	4.2
Kerala	•••	78,00,284	45,21,648	32,78,636	46.2	54.5	38.4
Madhya Pradesh	:	54,72,286	44,24,881	10,47,405	6.91	• 26.7	9.9
Madras		1,01,68,095	72,69,803	28,98,292	30.2	43.0	17.3
Maharashtra		1,17,31,272	85,44,228	31,87,044	29.7	41.8	16.7
Mysore		59,55,995	43,24,043	16,31,952	25.3	36.0	14.2
Orissa		37,79,565	30,21,196	7,58,369	21.5	34.4	9.8
Punjab	•	48,14,911	35,24,241	12,90,670	23.7	32.4	13.7
Kajasthan		29,52,533	24,08,821	5,43,712	14.7	22.8	5.7
Uttar Fradesh		1,28,91,099	1,03,38,655	25,52,444	17.5	26.7	7.3
west Bengal		1,01,80,682	74,35,309	27,45,373	29.1	40.0	8.91
Union Territories							
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		21,314	16,631	4,683	33.6	42.4	19.4
Himachal Pradesh		13,49,414	8,71,813	109/1/901	0.16	9.86	1.14
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands		5,613	1,56,460	1,330	23.3	35.9	10.9
Tripura		2,53,033	1,90,118	62,915	22.2	32.2	11.4
				The second secon			-

Figures are provisional and relate to the territory and population covered by the Census on March 1, 1961. *Appendix to Chapter VIII.

ENGINEERING AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS*

(Degree and post-Graduate)

ANDHRA PRADESH

College of Engineering, Anantapur.

College of Engineering, Anantapur.
College of Engineering, Kakinada.
College of Engineering, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
College of Engineering, Andhra University, Waltair.
College of Engineering, Tirupati.
Department of Chemical Technology, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

J.V.D. College of Science and Technology, Waltair.

Regional Engineering College, Warangal.

ASSAM

Assam Engineering College, Gauhati. Government Engineering College, Jorhat.

BIHAR

Bihar College of Engineering, Patna. Birla Institute of Technology, Ranchi. Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri. Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad. Muzaffarpur Institute of Technology, Muzaffarpur. Regional Institute of Technology, Jamshedpur.

GUJARAT

Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, Anand. Faculty of Technology, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda. L.D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad. L.D. College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad. Lukhdirji College of Engineering, Morvi.

KERALA

College of Engineering, Trivandrum. Government Engineering College, Trichur. Maharaja's College, Ernakulam. Nair Service Society Engineering College, Palghat. Thangal Kunju Musaliar Engineering College, Quilon.

MADHYA PRADESH

Department of Pharmacy, University of Sagar, Sagar. Government Engineering College, Jabalpur. Government College of Engineering and Technology, Raipur. Madhav Engineering College, Gwalior. Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal. Shri Govindaram Seksaria Technical Institute, Indore.

A.C. College of Technology, Guindy, Madras.
A.C. College of Engineering and Technology, Karaikudi.
College of Engineering, Guindy, Madras.
Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore.
College of Engineering, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
Department of Pharmacy, Medical College, Madras.
Department of Architecture, Madras University.
Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.
Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.
Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet, Madras. Madras Institute of Technology, Chromepet, Madras. P.S.G. and Son's Charities College of Technology, Coimbatore. Thiagaraja Engineering College, Madurai.

MAHARASHTRA

College of Engineering, Poona. College of Engineering, Nagpur.

Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Bombay.

Indian Institute of Technology, Worli, Bombay. J.J. College of Architecture, Bombay. Government Engineering College, Aurangabad. Laxminarayan Institute of Technology, Nagpur. Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. Walchand College of Engineering, Sangli.

^{*}Appendix to Chapter VIII.

MYSORE

B.D.T. College of Engineering, Davangere.
B.M.S. College of Engineering, Bangalore.
B.V. Bhumreddi College of Engineering, Hubli.
College of Engineering, Bangalore.
Engineering College, Gulbarga.
Engineering College, Manipal.
Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
Malnad Engineering College, Hasan.
National Institute of Engineering, Mysore.
Regional Engineering College, Mangalore.
S.K.S.J. Technological Institute, Bangalore.

ORISSA

University College of Engineering, Burla, P.O. Hirakud Colony, Sambalpur,

PUNJAB

Department of Pharmacy, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
Department of Chemical Technology, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
Guru Nanak Engineering College, Ludhiana.
Punjab Engineering College, Chandigarh.
Technological Institute of Textiles, Bhiwani.
Thapar Institute of Engineering and Technology, Patiala.

RAJASTHAN

Birla College of Engineering, Pilani. Birla Science College, Pilani. M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur.

UTTAR PRADESH

Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Allahabad.
College of Mining and Metallurgy, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
College of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
College of Engineering and Technology, Muslim University, Aligarh.
Engineering College, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
Engineering College, Dayalbagh, Agra.
Government Central Textile Institute, Kanpur.
Harcourt Butler Technical Institute, Kanpur.
Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur.
National Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.
University of Roorkee.

WEST BENGAL

Bengal Engineering College, Sibpore, Howrah.
College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur.
College of Textile Technology, Serampore.
College of Textile Technology, Berhampur.
College of Leather Technology, Calcutta.
Department of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
Department of Applied Physics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur.
Institute of Radio Physics and Electronics, Calcutta University, Calcutta.
Regional Engineering College, Durgapur.

DELHI

Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi.

INSTITUTIONS RECOGNISED BY THE LALIT KALA AKADEMI*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Damerla Rama Rao Memorial Art Gallery and School, Rajahmundry. Hyderabad Art Society, C/o Government College of Fine Arts and Architecture, Hyderabad.

ASSAM

Assam Lalit Kala Akademi, Pan Bazar, Gauhati.

^{*}Appendix to Chapter IX.

BIHAR

Kala Kendra, Bhagalpur. Shilpa Kala Parishad, C/o Government School of Arts and Crafts, Patna.

GUJARAT

Saurashtra Kala Mandal, Rajkot.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Jammu and Kashmir Akademi of Art and Culture, Srinagar.

MADHYA PRADESH

Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad, Gwalior.

MADRAS

Arts School, North Avanimoola Street, Madurai. Progressive Painters' Association, C/o Government School of Arts and Crafts. South Indian Society of Painters, Museum House, Madras.

MAHARASHTRA

Art Society of India, Sandhurst House, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Bharatiya Kala Prasarini Sabha, 947-A, Sadashiv Peth, Laxmi Road, Poona. Bombay Art Society, Jehangir Art Gallery, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay. Indian Institute of Architects, Prospect Chambers Annexe, Fort, Bombay. Indian Sculptors' Association, 164-B, Casa Urbina, Vincent Road, Bombay. Kala Niketan, 117-B, Mahadwar, Kolhapur.

Model Art Institute, Noor Building, Opposite Western Railway Station, Dadar, Bombay Nootan Kala Mandir, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Bombay.

MYSORE

Vijaya Art Institute, Gadag.

PUNJAB

Indian Academy of Fine Arts, M.M. Malviya Road, Amritsar.

RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan Lalit Kala Akademi, Johari Bazar, Jaipur.

UTTAR PRADESH

Kala Kendra, 1, Patel Road, Dehra Dun. U.P. Artists' Association, C/o Government College of Arts and Crafts, Lucknow.

WEST BENGAL

Academy of Fine Arts, 27, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta. Calcutta Art Society, 7 Lindsay Street, Calcutta. Indian College of Art and Draftsmanship, 139, Dharamtulla Street, Calcutta.

All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, Rafi Marg, New Delhi. Delhi Silpi Chakra, Shankar Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi. Sarada Ukil School of Art, 66/1 Janpath, New Delhi.

LALIT KALA AKADEMI AWARDS 1961*

Paintings:

Laxman Pai C.J. Anthony Doss Gautambhai Vagela Vinodrai Patel Triloke Kaul Arun Bose

Sculptures: Dhanraj Bhagat Rajnikant R. Panchal

M.C. Bhattacharjee Nagajibhai Patel

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL MUSEUMS*

Andhra Pradesh: Archaeological Site Museum, Alampur; Archaeological Museum, Amaravati; Hyderabad Museum, Hyderabad; Salar Jung Museum, Hyderabad; Archaeological Museum, Kondapur; College Museum, Madanapalle; Nagarjunakonda Museum, Nagarjunakonda; Museum of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Rajahmundry; Sri Venkateswara Museum, Tirupati; Victoria Jubilee Museum, Vijayawada.

Museum, Gauhati. Assam: Assam State

^{*}Appendix to Chapter IX.

- Bihar: Archaeological Museum, Bodh Gaya; Chandradhari Museum, Darbhanga; Gaya Museum, Gaya; Nalanda Museum, Nalanda; Patna Museum, Patna; Vaisali Museum, Vaisali.
- Gujarat: Municipal Museum, Ahmedabad; Museum of Seth Bholabhai Jeshingbhai Institute of Learning and Research, Ahmedabad; Sri Girdharbhai Children's Museum, Amreli; Baroda Museum and Picture Gallery, Sayaji Bagh, Baroda; Museum of the Department of Archaeology, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda; Barton Museum of Antiquities, Bhavnagar; Kutch Museum, Bhuj; Lady Wilson Museum, Dharampur; Museum of Antiquities, Jamnagar; Junagadh Museum, Junagadh; Prabhas Patan Museum, Prabhas Patan; Watson Museum, Rajkot; Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, Sabarmati, Ahmedabad; Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Museum, Surat; Museum of Art and Archaeology; Vallabh Vidyanagar.
- Jammu and Kashmir: Dogra Art Gallery, Jammu; S.P.S. Government Museum, Srinagar.
- Kerala: Museum of Antiquities, Padmanabhapuram; The Archaeological Museum and Picture Gallery, Trichur; The State Museum, Trichur; Government Museum, Trivandrum; Government Art Gallery (Sri Chitralayam), Trivandrum.
- Madhya Pradesh: Vidisa Museum, Bhilsa; Central Museum, Bhopal; District Archaeological Museum, Dhar; Archaeological Museum, Gwalior Fort, Gwalior; The State Museum, Jamna Bagh, Gwalior; The Central Museum, Indore; Archaeological Museum, Khajuraho; State Maseum, Dhubela Palace, Nowgong; Mahant Ghasidas Memorial Museum, Raipur; Archaeological Museum, University of Saugar, Sagar; Museum of Archaeology, Sanchi; Digambar Jain Museum, Sonagir.
- Madras: Fort St. George Museum, Madras; Government Museum and National Art Gallery, Madras; Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, Madurai; Sri Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple Museum, Madurai; Government Museum, Pudukkottai; Sriranganathaswami Devasthanam Museum, Srirangam; Tanjore Art Gallery, Palace Building, Tanjore.
- Maharashtra: Sri Bhavani Museum, Aundh; Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay; Victoria & Albert Museum, Victoria Gardens, Bombay; I.V.K. Rajwade Sanshodhan Mandal Museum, Dhulia; Kolhapur Museum, Kolhapur; Central Museum, Nagpur; Bharat Itihasa Samshodhaka Mandala Museum, Poona; Museum of the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona; Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, Sevagram, Wardha.
- Mysore: Government Museum, Bangalore; Archaeological Museum, Bijapur; Local Antiquities Museum, Chitradurga; Kannada Research Institute Museum, Dharwar; Archaeological Museum, Hampi; Government Museum, Mangalore; Mahatma Gandhi Museum, Mangalore.
- Orissa: Baripada Museum, Baripada; Belkhandi Museum, Belkhandi; Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar; Khiching Museum, Khiching (Mayurbhanj)
- Punjab: Central Sikh Museum, Amritsar; Provincial Museum, Patiala; Punjab Government Museum, Simla.
- Rajasthan: Rajputana Museum, Ajmer; Government Museum, Alwar; Archaeological Museum, Amber; Ganga Golden Jubilee Museum, Bikaner; State Museum, Bharatpur; National Heritage Preservation Society Museum, Bundi; Government Central Museum, Jaipur; Archeological Museum, Jhalawar; Sardar Museum, Jodhpur; Museum and Saraswati Bhandar, Kotah; Choturam Museum, Sangaria; Sikar Museum, Sikar; Victoria Hall Museum, Udaipur.
- Uttar Pradesh: Allahabad Museum, Allahabad; Mahatma Gandhi Hindi Sangrahalaya, Kalpi; Gurukula Museum, Gurukul Kangari, Hardwar; State Museum, Lucknow; Archaeological Museum (Curzon Museum of Archaeology), Mathura; Sarnath Museum, Sarnath; Bharat Kala Bhavan Museum of Art and Archaeology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
- West Bengal: Indian Museum, Calcutta; Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta; Asutosh Museum of Indian Art, Calcutta; Municipal Museum, Calcutta; Museum of the Asiatic Society, Calcutta; Museum of the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta; Gurusaday Museum, Calcutta; Rishi Bankim Library and Museum, Kanthalpara; B.R. Sen Museum, Malda; Rabindra-Sadana (Tagore Museum), Santiniketan; Serampore College Museum, Serampore; Hamilton High School Museum, Tamluk.
- Delhi: Archaeological Museum, Red Fort, Delhi; Indian War Memorial Museum, Delhi; Gandhi Smarak Sangrahalaya, New Delhi; National Gallery of Modern Art, New Delhi; National Museum of India, New Delhi.
- Himachal Pradesh: Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba.

INSTITUTIONS RECOGNISED BY THE SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI*

Andhra Pradesh

Andhra Mahila Gana Sabha, Rajahmundry.

2. Andhra Natak Kala Parishad, Gudivada.

- 3. Andhra Pradesh Sangeet Natak Academy, Hyderguda, Hyderabad. 4. Arunodaya Sangeeta Natya Mandali, Satyanarayanapuram, Vijayawada. 5. Ganakalabhiyardhani Sangam, Hanamkonda, Warangal.
- 6. Histrionics, 12/2/5, Bommakanti Buildings, Samalkot.
 7. Kakatiya Kala Samiti, Ramalingeswar Temple, Warangal.
 8. Kala Mandal, 854, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad.
 9. Kalakshetra, Eluru.

10. Lalit Kala Niketan, Shah Ali Bunda, Hyderabad.

Lalit Kala Sangam, Kurnool.
 M.R. Government Music College, Vizianagaram.
 Natak Kala Niketan, 3/4/374, Bagh Lingampally, Hyderabad.
 Nava Kala Kendra, Alwal, Bolarum.

15. Sanmithra Natya Kala Samithi, B-2, 825, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad. 16. Saraswati Gana Sabha, Kakinada.

17. Shri Jagadeesh Guru Kala Vidyalayam, 24/3/237, Gudavallivari Street, Governorpet, Vijaywada.

Shri Mallikarjuna Swamy Kripaposhita Natak Mandali, 112, Badinehal.
 Shri Sarada Nrityaniketanam, Vallabhbhai Street, Kakinada.
 Shri Ramakrishna Gandharva Vidyalayam, Vijayawada.
 Shri Kanaka Durga Kala Samiti, P. Box No. 58, Vijayawada.

22. Shri Thyagaraja Gana Sabha, Eluru.
23. Shri Thyagaraja Gana Sabha, Rashtrapati Road, Secunderabad.
24. Vijaya Fine Arts Association, 414, Gandhi Bhavan Road, Hyderabad.

25. Vidyanagar Music School, Vidyanagar, Hyderabad.

Assam

1. Assam Sangeet Natak Academy, Kismet, Upland Road, Shillong.

Binapani Natya Samiti, Hoiborgaon, Nowgong.
 Dibrugarh Jananadayinee Sangitayan, P.O. Rehabari, Dibrugarh.

Nowgong Dramatic Club, Nowgong.
 Prabhat Chandra Sangeet Bidyapith, Gauripur.
 Silchar Sangeet Vidyalaya, Silchar.

Bihar

1. Bharatiya Nritya Kala Mandir, Chhaju Bagh, Patna.

2. Bihar Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, Sinha Library Road, Patna.

3. Bihar Secretariat Dramatic Club, Patna.

4. Department of Music, Patna University, Patna. Friends' Union Dramatic Club, Sultanganj.
 Mahila Kala Mandir, Yarpur, Patna.
 Patna Music Club, Patna.

8. Rabindra Parishad, Station Road, Petna. 9. Sangeet Mandal, Kadamkuan, Patna.

Shri Marutnandan Shahbad Sangeet Sangh, Arrah.
 Vindhya Kala Mandir, Kazipur, Patna.

Gujarat

1. College of Indian Music, Dance and Dramatics, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda.

2. Darpana, Chidambaram, Osmanpur, Ahmedabad.

3. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.
4. Kalakshetra, Gopipura, Surat.
5. Lalit Kala Mandal, Rajpipla.
6. Nadid Kala Mandal, Rajpipla.

 Lant Kaia Mandai, Rajpipia.
 Nadiad Kala Mandir, Station Road, Nadiad.
 Natya Sangh, Theatre Centre, Chidambaram, Ahmedabad.
 Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Rajkot.
 Sangeet Nivedak Mandal, 377/13, Chinubhai Road, Khadia, Ahmedabad.
 Saurashtra Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, Rajkot.
 Shri Saurashtra Kala Kendra, c/o Wankaner Automobiles, Rajkot.
 Shree Srayasadhak Mitra Mandal, Ratan Kuni, Karolia Pole, Baroda. 12. Shree Srayasadhak Mitra Mandal, Ratan Kunj, Karolia Pole, Baroda. 13. Union High School Music Circle, Malji Road, Broach.

Jammu and Kashmir

1. Jammu and Kashmir Academy of Arts, Culture and Languages, Srinagar.

^{*}Appendix to Chapter IX.

Kerala

- 1. Ananda Nritya Kalalayam, Thevally, Quilon.
- 2. Gandhi Seva Sadan Kathakali Vidyalaya, P.O. Gandhi Seva Sadan, via Mankara.
- 3. Kalasadanam, Chunangad.
- Kerala Co-operative Cine Society Ltd., Thottummukhom Alwaye.
 Kerala Fine Arts Society, Darbar Hall Road, Ernakulam.
- 6. Kerala Kala Mandalam, Cheruthuruthi.
- Kerala Sangeet Natak Academy, Trichur.
 Khadi Cottage Industries Bhangi Cultural Association, Vallakadevu, Pulimodu.
- 9. Kala Mandir, P.O. Kurukkanchery.

Madhya Pradesh

- Artists Combine, Dr. Khirwadkar Wada, Lohia Bazar, Gwalior.
 Bhatkhande Lalit Kala Samiti, Raipur.
 Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad, Gwalior.
- 4. Malav Lok Sahitya Parishad, Ujjain.
- 5. Shankar Gandharva Vidyalaya, Lashkar, Gwalior.

Madras

- 1. Amateur Theatre Federation, 5 Third street, Thirumurthy Nagar, Nungambakkam,
- Arts Academy, 42, Vellala St., Pursawalkam, Madras.
 Bharat Fine Arts Club, 31, Kuppiah Chetty Street, West Mambalam, Madras.
- 4. Classical Bharatanatyam School, c/o The Music Academy, 115-E, Mowbrays Road, Royapettah, Madras.
- 5. Department of Music, Madras University, Madras.
- Department of Music, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.
 Egmore Dramatic Society, 43, Gengu Reddi Street, Egmore, Madras.
 Guru Guha Gana Sabha, 64, Karuppa Gounder Street, Coimbatore.
- 9. Indian Fine Arts Society, 34, South Mada Street, Mylapore, Madras.
- 10. Kalai Kazhagam, Devakottai.
- 11. Kalakshetra, Adyar, Madras. 12. Madras Natya Sangh, 2, Chandralekham Muthuswami Mudali Street, Nungambakkam, Madras.
- Madras Secretariat Party, Fort St. George, Madras.
 Madras State Sangeeta Nataka Sangam, c/o Central College of Karnatak Music,
- Brodie Castle, Madras.

 15. Mangala Gana Sabha, 11, Vagasalai Street, Kumbakonam.

 16. Music Trinity Commemoration Sabha, Mettu Street, Tiruvarur.

- Music Academy, 115-E, Mowbray's Road, Madras.
 Narada Gana Sabha, 37, South Street, Karur.
 Nataka Kazhagam, Thandavarayan Street, Royapettah, Madras.
 Perambur Sangeet Sabha, Perambur, Madras.

- Perambur Sangeet Sabha, Perambur, Madras.
 Sai Gana Sabha, 37, Alamelumangapuram, Mylapore, Madras.
 Sri Parthasarathi Swami Sabha, Triplicane, Madras.
 Sri Sathguru Sangeetha Samajam, 48, Dhanappamudali Street, Madurai.
 Sri Sudarsana Sabha, Gandhiji Road, Tanjore.
 Sri Thyagaraja Sangeeta Vidwat Samajam, 5, Thyagarajapuram, Madras.
 Thyaga Brahma Gana Sabha, Thyagarayanagar, Madras.
 Young Men's Literary Association, West Main Street, Tanjore.
 Vaineeka Gurukulam, 8, Pillayarkoil Street, Kumbakonam.
 Vani Vilsa Sabha, Beasant Road, Kumbakonam.

- 29. Vani Vilasa Sabha, Beasant Road, Kumbakonam.

- 1. Akhil Maharashtra Natya Vidya Mandir Samiti, Sangli.
- 2. Amateur Dramatic Party, Terrace Hall, Shantinath Bhawan, 2, Sion Road, Matun-
- ga, Bombay
- 3. Ballet Unit, Lila Cottage, Besant Street, Santa Cruz (West), Bombay.
 4. Bharat Natya Samshodhan Mandir, 312, Sadashiv Peth, Poona.
 5. Bharatiya Sangeet Shikshapith, Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Bombay.
 6. Bombay Natya Sangh, Theatre Centre, 113-115, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay.
 7. Dharmartha Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya, Bhaji Market, Pandharpur.
 8. Friends, Circle Mahara
- 8. Friends' Circle, Kalyan.
- 9. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, Poona. 10. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Mandal, c/o School of Indian Music, near Royal Opera
- House, Bombay
- Gayan Samaj and Deval Club, Khasbagh, Kolhapur.
 Gujarati Natya Mandal, Devkaran Nanji Building, 24, Horniman Circle, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri 566

Indian National Theatre, 9, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.
 Kala Kendra, Ambajogai, Mominabad.

15. Kalyan Gayan Samaj, Kalyan.

- 16. Kala Nilayam, 6, Suresh Sadan, Brahmanwada Road, Bombay.
 17. Little Ballet Troupe, Pereira Hill Road, Andheri, Bombay.
 18. Maharashtriya Kalopasak Mandal, 658, Narayan Peth, Poona.
- 19. Mumbai Marathi Sahitya Sangh, Kelewadi, Bombay.
- 20. Natya Niketan Ltd., Model House, Proctor Road, Bombay.
 21. Poona Bharat Gayan Samaj, 861, Sadashiv Peth, Poona.
 22. Rang Bhoomi, Modi Chambers, Opposite Opera House, Bombay.
 23. Sangeet Mahavidyalaya, Chatur Mahal, Nagpur.

- 24. Sangeet Vidyalaya, Subhash Road, Ratnagiri.
 25. Saraswati Gayan Samaj, Pandharpur.
 26. School of Indian Music, Modi Chambers, Opp. Opera House, Bombay.
 27. Shri Vishnu Sangeet Vidyalaya, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Nasik.

28. Sur Singar Samsad, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Bombay.
29. Theatre Group, 7, Walton Road, Bombay.
30. Theatre Unit, 89, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay.
31. Vileparle Music Circle, 5 Subbash Road, Vileparle, Bombay. 32. Vyas Academy of Music, 148, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay.

Mysore

1. Anand Prasaraka Karnatic Natya Sangh, Hulyal.

2. Arts Circle, Gondhali Galli, Belgaum.

3. Ayyanar College of Music, Bangalore.
4. Ayyanar College of Music, Narayana Shastri Road, Mysore.

Bala Bharathiya Snagh, Agrahara Street, Hassan.

- 6. Bangalore Sangeet Sabha, 1st Main Road, Seshadripuram, Bangalore. 7. Bharath Seva Mandal E-18, 17th Cross Street, Cubbonpet, Bangalore.
- 8. Bharata Natya Kalashala, R.B.A.N.M.'s High School Building, Civil Area, Banga-
- 9. Bharatiya Natya Sangh, Theatre Centre, No. 4, Sheshadri Road, Bangalore.

- Chaya Artists, Chamarajapet, Bangalore.
 Chitra Artists, Kalamandir, Basavanagudi, Bangalore.
- Dharmarth Sangeet Pathshala, Mangalwar Peth, Dharwar.
 Ganamandiram, 78, Basavanagudi, Bangalore.

14. Kala Kousalya Amateur Sangeeta Natak Mandali, P.O. Kaginelli via Haveri.

Kala Niketana, Kodiyalbail, Mangalore.
 Kala Jyothi Artists, 130/C, Veerappa Mansion, 17th Cross, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
 K.K.A.S.N. Mandali, Kaginelli.

- 18. Kaniyara Seva Samaja, 49, Sirsi Road, Chamarajapet, Bangalore. 19. Karnatak Pradesh Sangeet Sewa Samiti, Main Road, Bijapur. 20. Karnatak Sangh and Vachanalaya, Anatashayan Galli, Belgaum. 21. Karnataka Sangeet Vidyalaya, Shankarpur, Bangalore.
- 22. Keshava Nrityashala, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
 23. Lalitha Kala Mandal, 271, Kadiri Road, Mangalore.
 24. Mitra Vrunda, Hassan.
 25. Mysore State Sangeetha Natak Academy, New Public Offices, Bangalore.

26. Nav Nritya Niketan, 1706, Ramdeo Galli, Belgaum.

27. North Kanara District Kala Mandal, Sirsi.

28. Nrisimha Kala Kunj, Karwar.

Nrisimha Kala Kunj, Karwar.
 Oriental Dummy Horse Dance Institute, Tasker Town, Bangalore.
 Prabhatha Kala Vidaru, 61, Jain Temple Street, Visveswarapuram, Bangalore.
 Sai Ram Mandir, 47, Veera Pillai Street, Bangalore.
 Sangeeta Kalabhivardhini Sabha, 1670, Mosakeri, K.R. Mohalla, Mysore.
 School of Culture, Theosophical Society, Belgaum.
 Sri Ambika Sangeetha Kala Shala, 57/4, III Main Road, Chamrajpet, Bangalore.
 Shri Krishna Sangeet Vidyalaya, Bijapur.
 Shri Mallikarjun Natya Amateurs, Jamkhandi.
 Shree Ramseva Mandali, Chamarajpet, Bangalore.
 Shri Varalakshmi Academy of Fine Arts, 668, Chamaraja Road, Mysore.
 Shri Bharath Seva Mandali. Cubbonpet. Bangalore.

- 39. Shri Bharath Seva Mandali, Cubbonpet, Bangalore.
 40. Shri Purandhara Thyagaraja Sangeeta Pathashala, Mandi Mohalla, Mysore.
 41. Sri Sadguru Sangeeta Pathashala, Mandya,.
 42. Sri Saraswathi Ganakala Mandiram, 2638, Chamundipuram, Mysore.
- Vani Institute of Music, 5th Main Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore. Varadachar Memorial Art Association, 141, Balepet, Bangalore. Vijaya College of Music, Basavanagudi, Bangalore.

46. Vijaya Dramatic Association, Gadag.

Orissa

- Jatiya Sangeet Kala Kendra, Berhampur.
- 2. Kala Vikash Kendra, Rashtra Bhasha Road, Cuttack.
- 3. Kishore Sangeet Vidyalaya, Station Road, Puri.
 4. Lalita Kala Pitha, Block 33/1, Type IV-A, Unit II, Bhubaneswar.
 5. Mahavir Natya Sangh, Baramba, Cuttack.
 6. Mayurbhani, Chang Dana, Organisation, Barinada
- 6. Mayurbhanj Chhow Dance Organisation, Baripada. 7. National Music Association, Baxi Bazar, Cuttack. 8. Orissa Sangeet Parishad, Puri.
- 9. Orissa Sangeet Natak Academy, Puri. 10. Utkal Smruti Kala Mandap, Cuttack.
- 11. Sangeet Kala Pratisthan, Baseli Sahi, Puri.

Puniab

- Bharatiya Sangeet Sabha, Yadavindra Stadium, Patiala.
 Pracheen Kala Kendra, 40/22-A, Chandigarh.
- 3. Shri Harivallabh Sangeet Maha Sabha, Devi Talao, Jullundur.

- 1. Ajmer Music College, Ajmer.
- 2. All India Sangeet College, Churu.
- 3. Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandal, Udaipur.
- Mira Kala Mandir, Bhatiyani Chohta, Udaipur.
 Rajasthan Kala Kendra, Gangashahar Road, Bikaner.
- 6. Rajasthan Tarun Kalakar Parishad, Jhalaniyon-ka-Rasta, Jaipur.
- Rajasthan Sangeet Natak Akademi, Jodhpur.
 Rashtriya Kala Mandal, Kuchaman House, inside Mertia Gate, Jodhpur.
- 9. Sri Sangeet Bharati, Ginni Mohalla, Bikaner.

Uttar Pradesh

- 1. Bharatiya Kala Niketan, Chandausi.
- Bharatiya Sangeet Vidyalaya, Lakhimpur-Kheri.
 Bharatiya Sangeet and Lalit Kala Vidyapeeth, Mall Road, Kanpur.
- Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow.
 Bhatkhande Sangeet Vidyapith, Kaiserbagh, Lucknow.

- 6. Braj Mandal Sahakari Samaj, Mathura.7. College of Music and Fine Arts, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
- 8. Department of Music, Allahabad University, Allahabad.
- 9. Hari Sankirtan Sabha, Nainital. 10. Kala Bharati, 9, Lowther Road, Allahabad. 11. Kambhoj Saptakala Niketan, Meerut.

- 12. Lok Kalakar Sangh, Almora.
 13. Natya Kendra, 17, Tularam Bagh, Allahabad.
 14. Nagari Natak Mandali, Kabir Chaura, Varanasi.
 15. Raghunath Mahila Lalit Kala Kendra, Chipi Tanki, Meerut.
 16. Sangeet Parishad, D-50/143, Suryakund, Varanasi.
 17. Sangeet Samaj College, Tilak Road, Meerut.
 18. Sangeet Samaj (Jattiwara), Tilak Road, Meerut.
 19. Vishwa Sewa Sadan Meerut.

- 19. Vishwa Sewa Sadan, Meerut.

West Bengal

- 1. Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, 5, Dwarkanath Tagore Road, Calcutta.
 2. Anamika, 11, Lord Sinha Road, Calcutta.
- Vani, Nabadwip.
- 4. Bengal Music College, West Bengal Music and Cultural Society, 4 Hindusthan Road, Calcutta.
- Bohurupee, 11-A, Nasiruddin Road, Calcutta.
 Children's Little Theatre, 2 Tilak Road, Calcutta.

- 7. Dakshinee, 1, Deshapriya Park Road, Calcutta. 8. Gitabitan, 155, Russa Road, Calcutta. 9. Hrishikesh Sangeet Vidyalaya, Nabadwip.
- 10. Indian People's Theatre Association, 46, Dharamtulla Street, Calcutta.
- Indian Feople's Theatre Association, 40, Dharamtuna Street, Calcutta.
 Jhankar, 25, Dixon Lane, Calcutta.
 Little Theatre Group, c/o Minerva Theatre, 7, Beadon Street, Calcutta.
 Narayan Institute of Culture, 133-A, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Road, Calcutta.
 Nritya Bharati Institution, 81-A, Karaya Road, Calcutta.
 Sangita Bhawan, Viswa-Bharati, Shantiniketan.
 Shankar Mitter Kirtan Shikshalaya, P/512, Lake Road Extension, Calcutta.
 Shanwanik 18/1 Sarat Rose Road, Calcutta.

- 17. Shouyanik, 18/1, Sarat Bose Road, Calcutta.
 18. Sri Ramakrishna Sura Bharati, Suri, Birbhum.
 19. Theatre Centre, 31-A, Chakraberia Road, Calcutta.

Delhi

- 1. Adarsh Sangeet Vidyalaya, 9-A/28, Western Extension Area, Pusa Road, New Delhi.

Bharatiya Kala Kendra, 35/25, Ferozshah Road Hutments, New Delhi.
 Bharatiya Sangeet Vidyalaya, 165-D, Kamla Nagar, Delhi.
 Bharatiya Natya Sangh, Flat No. 34, Shankar Market, Connaught Circus, New

5. Bharatiya Sangeet Sadan, No. 7-A Block, Nizamuddin East, New Delhi.
6. Children's Little Theatre, 1 Sonehri Bagh Road, New Delhi.
7. Delhi Art Theatre, Flat No. 36, Shankar Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
8. Delhi Karnataka Sangh, 10, Akbar Road, New Delhi.
9. Delhi Natya Sangh, 7-A, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.
10. Gandharva Mahavidyalaya 42-C, Prem House, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.
11. Hindustani Theatre, Exhibition grounds, Mathura Road, New Delhi.
12. Indian Drama Association, 201 Kaka Nagar, New Delhi.
13. Indian National Theatre. 14. Narindra Place. Parliament Street, New Delhi.

13. Indian National Theatre, 14, Narindra Place, Parliament Street, New Delhi.
14. Kala Vihar, 16-A/18, Ajmal Khan Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
15. Little Theatre Group, Post Box 204, New Delhi.

16. National Ballet Centre, C/o Modern School, New Delhi.
17. Sangeet Bharati, Near Mandi House, New Delhi.
18. Sangeet Niketan, Billimaran, Delhi.
19. Sri Shanmukhananda Sangeet Sabha, Reading Road, New Delhi.

Saraswati Samaj, 42-C, Prem House, Connaughî Circus, New Delhi.
 Theatre Arts Society, 83, Man Nagar, New Delhi.
 Three Arts Club, 1-D, School Lane, New Delhi.
 Triveni Kala Sangam, M Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

SANGEET NATAK AKADEMI AWARDS* 1960-61

Hindustani Music

Voca1 Instrumental

Karnatak

Vocal Instrumental

Dance

Kathakali Manipuri Traditional

Drama

Playwright

Director Regional Language Theatre Mirashi Buwa

Kanthe Maharaj

Mudikondan Venkatarama Iyer T. N. Swaminatha Pillai

Ramunni Nair Amudon Sharma

Bapu Khude Narayangavkar Vedantam Satyanarayana

Prabhulal Dwivedi

Kasam Bhai Mir

Sthanam Narasimha Rao (Telugu) Nrityadeo Mahanti (Assamese) 0. Subbaiah Naidu (Kannada) Sheela Vatsa (Punjabi) . .

Samuel Sahu alias Babi (Oriya)

Film

Acting Lyrics Composer Script Writer

Lalita Pawar Pradeep

Mukhram Sharma

INSTITUTIONS RECOGNISED BY THE SAHITYA AKADEMI*

Assamese

1. Assam Sahitya Parishad, Jorhat. Bengali

1. Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, 243-1, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

2. Rabindra Bharati, 5-Dwarkanath Tagore Lane, Calcutta.

3. Nikhil Bharat Bang Sahitya Sammelan, Kali Bari, Reading Road, Delhi. 4. Rabi-Basar, 45 Amherst Street, Calcutta.

5. Sahitya Sabha, Grand Trunk Road, Burdwan,

^{*}Appendix to Chapter IX.

Gujarati

- 1. Gujarati Sahitya Parishad, c/o Bharatiya Vidhya Bhavan, Bombay.
- Gujarat Sahitya Sabha, Ahmedabad.
 Gujarat Vidya Sabha, Ahmedabad.
- 4. Lekhak-Milan, 17, Sudama House, C.P. Tank, Bombay.
- 5. Narmad Sahitya Sabha, Shahpore, Surat.
- 6. Premanand Sahitya Sabha, Baroda. 7. Rajkot Sahitya Sabha, Rajkot.

Hindi

- Bharatiya Hindi Parishad, Allahabad.
 Bihar Rashtrabhasha Parishad, Patna.
 Brij Sahitya Mandal, Mathura.
- 4. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad.
- 5. Kashi Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Varanasi.
- 6. Madhya Bharat Hindi Sahitya Samiti, Indore.
- 7. Sahityakar Sansad, Allahabad.

Kannada

- 1. Kannada Sahitya Parishad, Chamrajpet, Bangalore.
- 2. Karnataka Vidyavardhako Sangh, Dharwar.
- 3. Karnatak Sahitya Prakashan, Lingampalli, Hyderabad.

Kashmiri

1. Bazm-e Kong Posh, c/o Jammu & Kashmir Cultural Conference, Srinagar.

Malayalam

- Kerala Sahitya Akademi, Trivandrum.
- Samastha Kerala Sahitya Parishad, Ernakulam.

Marathi

- 1. Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Poona.
- Marathwada Sahitya Parishad, Aurangabad.
 Maharashtra Sahitya Sabha, Indore.
- 4. Vidarbha Sahitya Sangh, Nagpur.

·Oriva

- 1. Utkal Sahitya Samaj, Cuttack.
- 2. Visuva Milan, Cuttack.

Punjabi

- All-India Punjabi Likhari Sabha, Jullundur City.
 Punjabi Sahit Akademi, 555, Model Town, Ludhiana.
- 3. Punjabi Sahitya Sabha, Amritsar.

Sanskrit

- 1. Akhila Kerala Samskrita Parishad, Ernakulam.
- 2. All-India Pandita Mahaparishat, Dharma Sangha Siksha Mandala, Durga Kund, Varanasi.
- 3. All-India Sanskrit Sahitya Sammelan, Delhi.

- All-India Sanskrit Sanitya Sammetan, Deini.
 Bhandarkar Research Institute, Poona.
 Chitrodaya Pandita Parishad, Trivandrum.
 Council of Sanskrit Education, Domalguda, Hyderabad.
 Desiya Pandita Mandala, c/o Shri M.P.L. Sastri, Malleswaram, Bangalore.
 Gautami Vidya Pitham, Rajahmundry.
 Ganganath Jha Institute, Allahabad.
 Girvana Vagyardhani, Poona.

- Garganati Jia Histote, Allahada.
 Girvana Vagvardhani, Poona.
 Kamarup Samskrita Sanjivini Sabha, Nalbari.
 Kuppuswami Sastri Research Institute, c/o°Madras Sanskrit College, Mylapore, Madras.
- Madras Samskrita Academy, c/o Madras Sanskrit College, Mylapore, Madras.
 Samskrit Sahitya Parishad, Tiruchirapalli.
- Samskrit Sahitya Farishad, Tridehirapath.
 Samskrita Sahitya Parishad, 168/1 Raja Dinendra Street, Shyam Bazar, Calcutta.
 Samskrita Visva Parishad, c/o Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.
 Samskrita Vidyat Sabha, Dvarakadhisa Bhavan, Narasimha Road, Baroda.

- 18. Samskrita Sahitya Sammelan, Bhadravani, Varanasi. 19. Samskrita Bhasha Prachari Sabha, Mora Hindi Bhavan, Nagpur.

20. Sanskrit Parishad, Bikaner. , 21. Svadhyaya Mandal, Pardi.

22. Visveswaranand Vedic Research Institute, Hoshiarpur.

Sindhi

Bharati Sewak Saina (Azad Hind Saina), T-49-349, Chembur Colony, Bombay.
 Kavi Class, Qureshi Manzil, near Mahim Railway Station, Bombay.
 Sindhi Sahit Mandal, Jai Hind College Hostel, Church Gate, Bombay.

Sindhi Sahitya Sangat, National College, Bandra, Bombay.
 Sindhi Naujivan Sabha, II-I/31, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
 Sindhi Sahitya Sangat, Madar Naka, Ajmer.

7. Sindhu Samaj, 170, Vinobapuri, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.

Tamil

Academy of Tamil Culture, 5-B, Aiyavu Road, Naidu Street, Shenoynagar, Madras.
 Chennai Tamil Sangam, Chintadripet, Madras.
 Chennai Mahana Tamil Sangam, Tirunelveli.
 Karantai Tamil Sangam, Karuntattamkudi, Tanjore.
 Madurai Tamil Sangam, Madurai.

6. Tamil Isai Sangam, Annamalai Manram, G.T., Madras.
7. Tamil Valaarchi Kazhagam, University Buildings, Madras.
8. Tamil Writers Association, Crescent Society, Triplicane, Madras.

Telugu

1. Andhra Saraswata Parishat, Tilak Road, Hyderabad.

2. Andhra Sahitya Parishat, Kakinada.

3. Telugu Bhasha Samiti, University Buildings, Madras.

Urdu

1. Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu Hind, Aligarh.

2. Dar-ul-musannafin (Shibli Academy), Azamgarh.

3. Idara-e-Adabiyat-e-Urdu, Khairatabad, Hyderabad.

SAHITYA AKADEMI AWARDS*

1960					
Language	Book	Author			
Assamese	Kangrechar Kachiyali Radat (An Account of the Non-co- operation Movement in Assam)				
English	The Guide (novel)	R.K. Narayan.			
Gujarati	Sharvilak (play)	Rasiklal C. Parekh.			
Hindi	Kala aur Burha Chand (poems)				
Kannada o o	Dyava-Prithivi (poetry)	'Vinayaka' (V. K. Gokak).			
Malayalam	Sundarikalum Sundaranmarum (novel)	'Uroob' (P. C. Kuttikrishnan).			
Marathi	Yayati (novel)	V.S. Khandekar.			
Telugu	Natyasastramu (A study of Bharata's Natyasastra with translation)	Ponangi Srirama Appa Ravu.			
Urdu	Gul-i-Naghma (poems)	'Firaq' Gorakhpuri (Raghupatisahai).			

AYURVEDIC COLLEGES †

Andhra Pradesh: Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad; Venkateswara Ayurvedic Kalasala, Vijayawada; Rammohana Ayurveda Kalasala, Guntur; Anantha Lakshmi Ayurvedic College, Warangal.

Assam: Government Ayurvedic College, Gauhati.

Bihar: Government Ayurvedic College, Patna; Shivaganga Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Ayodhya Shivakumari Ayurvedic College, Begusarai; S.Y.N. Ayurvedic College, Bhagalpur; Mokhari Ayurvedic College, Motihari.

*Appendix to Chapter IX. †Appendix to Chapter XI.

- Gujarat: O.H. Nazar Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Surat; Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Baroda; J.S.M.G. Ayurvedic Medical College, Nadiad; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Jamnagar; Seth J. P. Ayurved Vidyalaya, Bhavnagar; Charotar Ayurvedic Medical College, Uttarsanda; Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmedabad.
- Kerala: Ayurveda College, Trivandrum; Ayurveda College, Trippunithura; Shoranur Ayurvedic College, Keraleeya Ayurveda Samajam, Shoranur; Kottakkal Arya Vaidya Sala Trust, Kottakkal; Cannanore Memorial Trust, Cannanore.
- Madhya Pradesh: Government Ayurvedic College, Raipur; Government Ayurvedic College, Gwalior; Raj Kumar Singh Ayurvedic College, Indore; Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Indore; Ashtang Ayurvedic College, Ujjain; Ayurvedic College, Burhanpur; Awantika Ayurvedic College, Ujjain.
- Madras: Venkataramana Ayurvedic College, Mylapore, Madras.
- Maharashtra: R.A. Podar Medical College, Bombay; Government Ayurvedic College, Nanded; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Ahmednagar; Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur; Punarvasu Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Bombay; Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nasik; Vidarbha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Amravati; Radhakrishna Tosnival Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Akola; Marathwada Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Jalna; Aryangla Vaidyak Mahavidyalaya, Satara; Ashtang Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Poona; Shuddha Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Sion, Bombay; Shuddha Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Sangli; Shri Gurudeo Ayurved Mandir, Amravati.
- Mysore: Government College of Indian Medicine, Mysore; Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Bijapur; Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Hubli; Karnataka Ayurveda Vidyapeetha, Belgaum; Taranath Ayurved Vidyapeeth, Bellary; Ayurvedic College, Udipi; Ayurvedic College, Kushtagi; Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Bangalore; Acharya College of Indian Medicine, Bangalore; Shuddha Ayurveda Vidyalaya, Mysore.
- Orissa: Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Vidyapeeth, Puri.
- Punjab: Government Ayurvedic College, Patiala; Dayanand Ayurvedic College, Jullundur, Mastnath Ayurvedic College, Rohtak; Jhajjar Gurukul Ayurvedic College, Jhajjar; S.D.P.G. Ayurvedic College, Jind; Barnala Ayurvedic School, Barnala.
- Rajasthan: Government Ayurvedic College, Jaipur; Government Ayurvedic College, Udaipur; Shri Sanatan Dharam Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Bikaner; Shri Parasu Rampuriya Ayurvedic College, Sikar; Ayurved Viswa Bharati Sardasshahar; Birla Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Pilani; Hanuman Ayurvedic Mahavidyalaya, Ratangarh; Rajputana Ayurvedic Unani Tibbi College, Jaipur.
- Uttar Pradesh: Government Ayurvedic College, Lucknow; Arjun Darshananand Ayurvedic College; Varanasi; Arjun Ayurvedic College, Varanasi; Baldev Ayurvedic College, Varanasi; Lalit Hari Ayurvedic College, Pilibhit; Rishikul Ayurvedic College, Hardwar; Gurukul Kangri Ayurvedic College, Hardwar; Bundelkhand Ayurvedic College, Jhansi; Ayurvedic College, Meerut; Ayurvedic College, Dehra Dun; Ayurvedic College, Banda; Aurvedic College, Gurkul Vishwavidyalaya, Mathura; Ayurvedic College, Uttarkhand Vidya Pith, Gupta Kashi, Garhwal; Mahila Ayurvedic College, Meerut.
- West Bengal: Jaminibhushan Ashtang Ayurved Vidyalaya, Calcutta; Shayamadas Vaidyashastra Pitha Parishad, Calcutta; Vishwa Nath Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Calcutta; Ayurveda Pratisthan, Calcutta; Vaidya Pathshala, Midnapore; Nabadwip Ayurved Mahavidyalaya, Nabadwip.
- Delhi: Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi; All-India Ayurved Vidya Peeth, Delhi.

TIBBIA COLLEGES*

Andhra Pradesh: Nizamia Tibbi College, Hyderabad.

Bihar: Government Tibbi College, Patna.

Delhi: Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbia College, Delhi; Jamia Tibbia, Delhi.

Uttar Pradesh: Takmil-Ut-Tib College, Lucknow; Unani Medical College, Allahabad; Tibbia College, Saharanpur; Tibbia College, Muslim University, Aligarh.

^{*}Appendix to Chapter XI.

MEDICAL COLLEGES*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Andhra Medical College, Visakhapatnam; Gandhi Medical College, Hyderabad; Medical College, Guntur; Medical College, Kurnool; Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad; Rangaraya Memorial Medical College, Kakinada; Medical College. Warangal.

ASSAM

College, Dibrugarh; Medical Medical Gauhati.

BIHAR

Prince of Wales Medical College, Patna; Darbhanga Medical College, Laheriasarai; Medical College,

College.

GUJARAT

B.J. Medical College, Ahmedabad; Medical College, Baroda; M.P. Shah Medical Jamnagar.

MAHARASHTRA

Grant Medical College, Bombay; Seth G.S. Medical College, Bombay; T.N. Medical College, Bombay; B. J. Medical College, Poona; Government Medical College, Aurangabad; Medical College, Nagpur.

JAMMU & KASHMIR KERALA

Medical College, Srinagar. Medical

MADHYA PRADESH

College, Trivandrum; Medical College, Kozhikode.

MADRAS

Medical College, Jabalpur; Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Indore; Gajra Raja Medical College, Gwalior; Gandhi Medical College, Bhopal.

College, Gwalior; Gandhi Medical College, Medical College, Madras; Stanley Medical College, Vellore; Madras; Christian Medical College, Vellore; Medical College, Medical College, Tanjore; Kilpauk Kilpauk, Madras.

MYSORE

Medical College, Manipal (Mangalore); Kasturba Medical College, lege, Mysore; Medical College, Karnatak Medical College, Hubli. Bangalore; Sriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College, Cuttack;

ORISSA

Medical College, Burla.

PUNJAB

Medical College, Amritsar; Christian Medical College, Ludhiana; Government Medical College, Patiala. Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur; Medical

RAJASTHAN⁹

College, Bikaner.

UTTAR PRADESH

King George's Medical College, Lucknow; Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra; G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur; College of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.

Medical College, Calcutta; R.G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta; Nilratan Sircar Medical College, Calcutta; National Medical Institute, Calcutta; Bankura Sammilani Medical College, Bankura.

Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women New

WEST BENGAL

DELHI

Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women, New Delhi; All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi; Maulana Azad Medical College, New Delhi. Medical College, Pondicherry.

PONDICHERRY:

DENTAL COLLEGES*

ANDHRA PRADESH

Dental Wing, Osmania Medical College, Hyderabad.

BIHAR

Dental College, Patna.

KERALA

Dental Wing, Medical College, Trivandrum.

MADRAS

Dental Wing, Madras Medical College, Madras.

^{*}Appendix to Chapter XI.

MAHARASHTRA

Nair Hospital Dental College, Bombay. C.E.M. Dental College, Bombay.

MYSORE

Dental College, Bangalore.

PUNJAB

Dental College, Amritsar.
Dental Wing, Government Medical College, Patiala.

UTTAR PRADESH

Dental Wing, King George's Medical College, Lucknow.

WEST BENGAL

Calcutta Dental College, Calcutta.

STATE FILM AWARDS*

(For Films Produced in 1960)

Award	Film	Language	Producer
President's Gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs. 25,000 for the best feature film.	"Anuradha"	Hindi	L.B. Films Bombay.
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs. 12,500 for the second best feature film.	"Kshudhita Pashan"	Bengali	Eastern Circuit Private Ltd., Calcutta.
Certificate of Merit for the third best feature film.	"Deivapiravi"	Tamil	Kamal Brothers Private Ltd., Madras.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Hindi.	"Mughal-e-Azam"	Hindi	Sterling Investment Corporation, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Hindi.	"Jis Desh Men Ganga Behti Hai"	Hindi	R.K. Studios, Bombay.
Presidents' Silver Medal for the best feature film in Bengali.	"Devi" •	Bengali	Satyajit Ray Productions, Private Ltd., Calcutta.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Bengali.	"Ganga"	Bengali	Cine Art Production, Private Ltd. Calcutta.
Presidents' Silver Medal for the best feature film in Gujarati.	"Mendi Rang Lagyo"	Gujarati	Bipin Gajjar, Bombay.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Marathi.	"Kanyadan"	Marathi	Surel Chitra, Kolhapur.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Marathi.	"Umaj Padel Tar"	Marathi	Narayan Baburao Kamat, Bombay.
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Oriya.	"Shree Lokanatha"	Oriya	Rupa Raga Private Ltd, Cuttack.

^{*}Appendix to Chapter XV.

Award	Film	Language	Producer
President's Silver Medal for the best feature film in Tamil.	"Parthiban Kanayu"	Tamil	Jubilee Films Private Ltd. Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Tamil.	"Paathai Theriyuthu Paar"	Tamil	Kumari Films Private Ltd. Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the second best feature film in Tamil.	"Kalathur Kannam- ma"	Tamil	A.V.M. Productions, Madras.
Presidents' silver medal for the best feature film in Telugu.	"Mahakavi Kalidasu"	Telugu	Sarani Productions, Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Telugu.	"Seetharamakalya- nam"	Telugu	N.A.T. Private Ltd., Madras.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Urdu.	"Kanoon"	Urdu	B.R. Films, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the best feature film in Kannada.	"Bhakta Kanaka- dasa"	Kannada	Shyamaprasad Movies, Bangalore.
President's gold medal and and a cash prize of Rs. 5,000 for the best docu- mentary film.	"Kangra and Kulu"	English	Films Division, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs. 2,500 for the best documentary film.	"Saga of Service"	English	Films Division, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the second best documentary film.	"The Weavers"	English	Films Division, Bombay.
Prime Minister's a gold Medal and a cash prize of Rs. 25,000 for the best children's film.	"Phool Aur Kaliyan"	Hindi	Rajkamal Kala Mandir, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit and a cash prize of Rs, 12,500 for the best children's film.	"Idd Mubarak"	Hindi	Children's Film Society, New Delhi.
Certificate of Merit for the the second best children's film.	"Delhi Ki Kahani"	Hindi	Children's Film Society, New Delhi.
President's gold medal and a cash prize of Rs. 5,000 for the best educa- tional film.	"Pond Culture"	English	Films Division, Bombay.
Certificate of Merit for the best educational film.	"Cotton"	English	Films Division.
Certificate of Merit for the second educational film.	"Wheat"	English	Films Division.

THE INDUS WATERS TREATY 1960°

(An Outline of Main Provisions)

The Preamble to the Treaty sets out its objectives: the two Governments being equally desirous of attaining the most complete and satisfactory utilization of the waters of the Indus system of rivers and recognising the need, therefore, of fixing and delimiting the rights and obligations of each in relation to the other concerning the use of these waters have agreed upon the following:

All the waters of the Ravi, the Beas and the Sutlej are allocated to India for unrestricted use after the end of the transition period of 10 years. This means that about 1.2 crore acre-feet of the waters of these rivers, which were being let down in 1947 for the Pakistan canals then dependent on these rivers, would become available for use on new developments by India. In addition, India can develop by storage all the unused flood waters of these rivers

On the other hand India has accepted the obligation to let flow all the waters of the Indus, the Jhelum and the Chenab for unrestricted use by Pakistan after making certain specified uses therefrom in their drainage basins in India.

There is no restriction on the development by India of Hydro-electric power on the Indus, the Jhelum and the Chenab except that such works must conform to certain design criteria specified in the Treaty.

Pakistan has agreed to use its best endeavours to construct and bring into operation, as early as possible, that part of a system of works which will accomplish the replacement, from the waters allocated to Pakistan, of water supplies for irrigation canals in Pakistan which were dependent in 1947 on the rivers allocated under the Treaty to India.

India has agreed to pay in 10 equal instalments, a sum of £ sterling 6.2 crores, towards the cost of the replacement element of the system of works to be undertaken by Pakistan on the rivers Indus, Jhelum and Chenab. This payment shall not be construed as constituting an assumption of any responsibility by India or as an agreement by India in regard to such works.

During the transition period, India will continue to deliver some supplies from the rivers allocated to it in accordance with detailed regulations specified in the The principle underlying these regulations is that the withdrawals to be made by India for new developments, in so far as these withdrawa's would reduce supplies to Pakistan canals, shall be related to Pakistan's ability to replace these withdrawals from the water allocated to it under the Treaty.

The Parties have agreed to set up a Permanent Indus Commission composed of an Indian Commissioner and a Pakistan Commissioner to establish and maintain co-operative arragements for the implementation of the Treaty and to promote co-operation between the two countries in the development of the waters of the Indus system of rivers.

Other provisions in the Treaty set out the mutual obligations which India and Pakistan have accepted with regard to the operation of river works, drainages, pollution, etc., and to the settlement of such disputes as may arise in connection with the implementation of the Treaty.

The Parties have agreed that as soon as the Treaty enters into force, the Inter-Dominion Agreement on the canal water dispute, signed in New Delhi on 4th May, 1948, shall become without effect.

AERODROMES**

I. International Aerodromes: Bombay (Santa Cruz); Calcutta (Dum Dum); Delhi

II. Major Aerodromes: Agartala; Ahmedabad; Begumpet; Delhi (Safdarjung); Gauhati; Madras (St. Thomas Mount); Nagpur: Tiruchirappalli.

Hil. Intermediate Aerodromes: Allahabad; Amritsar; Aurangabad; Baghdogra; Balurghat; Banaras; Baroda; Belgaum; Bhavnagar; Bhopal; Bhubaneswar (Cuttack); Bhuj; Bombay (Juhu); Chandigarh: Coimbatore; Cooch-Behar; Gaya; Gorakhpur (Kusmi); Indore; Jaipur; Junagadh (Keshod); Kailshahar; Kamalpur; Khowai; Kumbhirgram; Lucknow (Amausi); Madurai; Mangalore (Bajpe); Mohanbari; North Lakhimpur (Lilabari); Passighat; Patna; Porbandar; Rajkot; Rupsi: Trivandrum, Vijayawada; Visakhapatan

wada; Visakhapatnam.

IV. Minor Aerodromes: Akola; Asansol; Bareilly; Bilaspur; Chakulia; Cuddappah; Donakonda; Jhansi; Jharsuguda; Jabalpur; Kandla; Kanpur (Civil); Khandwa; Kolhapur; Kotah; Kulu (Bhuntai); Lalitpur; Malda; Manipur Road; Muzaffarpur (Rewaghat); Mysore; Palanpur (Deesa); Panagarh; Panna; Raipur; Rajahmundry; Ramnad; Ranchi; Satna; Saharanpur; Shella; Sholapur; Tanjore; Vellore, Warangal; Udaipur (Dabok).

^{*}Appendix to Chapter XXIII. **Appendix to Chapter XXVI.

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

This bibliography is not comprehensive. It is only meant to serve as a short guide to further reading on the subjects covered in this volume.

CHAPTER I. THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE

Agarwala, S. N. (ed.) Brown, J.C. and Dey, A. K.

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Ghosh, K.C.

Government of India

Krishnan, M.S.

Registrar-General, India, and ex-officio Census Commissioner for India Registrar-General, India

Spate, O.H.K. Stamp, L.D.

Wadia, D.N.

India's Population, (Bombay, Asia Pub. House, 1960) India's Mineral Wealth, 3rd ed., (London, O.U.P., 1955)

The Wealth of India: A Dictionary of Indian Raw Materials and Industrial Products, 5 vols., (New Delhi, C.S.I.R., 1948-60)

Economic Resources of India and Pakistan, (Calcutta, K.P. Basu, 1956)

National Atlas of India, (New Delhi, Ministry of Education and Scientific Research, 1957).

Geology of India and Burma, 3rd ed., (Madras, Higginbothams, 1956)

Census of India, 1951, Reports and Papers, Decennial Series, (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

1961 Census: Provisional Population Totals, (New Delhi, Ministry of Home Affairs, 1961)
India and Pakistan, 2nd ed., (London, Methuen, 1957)
India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma, (London, Methuen, 1957)

Geology of India, 3rd ed., (London, Macmillan, 1953) Imperial Gazetteer of India, 26 vols., new ed., (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1908)

CHAPTER II. NATIONAL EMBLEM, FLAG, ANTHEM, SONG AND CALENDAR

Government of India Government of India Our Flag, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1950)
Our National Source (Delhi) National Songs, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1950)

CHAPTER III. CONSTITUTION

Banerjee A.C. (ed.)

Banerjee, D.N.

Basu D.D.

Basu, D.D.

Government of India

Government of India

Government of India

Gledhill, A. Gupta, M.G. (ed.)

Gwyer, Maurice and Appadorai, A. Keith, A.B.

Misra, B.R.

Rau, B.N.

Santhanam, K.

Indian Constitutional Documents, 1757-1939, 2nd ed., 3 vols., (Calcutta, A. Mukherjee, 1949)

Our Fundamental Rights, their nature and extent, (Calcutta, World Press, 1960)

Commentary on the Constitution of India, 3rd ed., 2 vols., (Calcutta, S.C. Sarkar, 1956)

Cases on the Constitution of India, 1950-51 & 1952-54,

2 vols. (Calcutta, S.C. Sarkar, 1956)

The Constitution of India (as modified up to July 1, 1960), (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1960)

Report of the Official Language Commission, 1956 (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1957)

Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language (New Public Comments of India Press, 1959)

age, (New Delhi, Government of India Press, 1959) Fundamental Rights in India, (London, Stevens, 1955)

Aspects of the Indian Constitution, (Allahabad, Central Book Depot, 1956)
Speeches and Documents on the Indian Constitution,
1921-47, 2 vols., (Bombay, O.U.P. 1957)
Constitutional History of L. I. 1000 1025

Constitutional History of India, 1600-1935, (London, Methuen, 1937)

Economic Aspects of the Indian Constitution, 2nd ed., (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1958)

India's Constitution in the Making, (Bombay, Orient

Longmans, 1960)
Union-State Relations in India, (Bombay, Asia Pub. House, 1960)

CHAPTER IV. LEGISLATURE

Election Commission, India

Election Commission, India

Government of India

Kogekar, S.V. (ed.)

Lok Sabha Secretariat

Morris-Jones, W.H. Poplai, S.L., (ed.)

Rajya Sabha Secretariat

Wattal, P.K.

Report on the First General Elections in India, 1951-52 2 vols., (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1955) Report on the Second General Elections in India, 1957, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1958) Manual of Election Law, (New Delhi, Ministry of Law,

1959)

Reports on the Indian General Elections, (Bombay, Popular Book Depot, 1956)

Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, 5th ed., (New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1957) Parliament in India, (London, Longmans Green, 1957) National Politics and 1957 Elections in India, (Delhi, Metropolitan Book, Co., 1957)

Council of States' Manual (New Delhi, Rajya Sabha

Secretariat, 1956)

Parliamentary Financial Control in India, (Simla, Minerva Book Shop, 1953)

CHAPTER V. EXECUTIVE

Appleby, P.H.

Appleby, P.H.

Barwell, N. & Kar, S.S.

Chanda, A.K. Gorwala, A.D.

Government of India

Government of India

Indian Institute of Public Administration Khera, S.S.

Malaviya, H.D. Roy, N.C.

Tinker, H.

Re-examination of India's Administrative System with Special Reference to Administration of Government's Industrial and Commercial Enterprises, (Delhi, Mana-

ger of Publications, 1956)

Public Administration in India, Report
(Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1953) Report of a Survey,

The Law Relating to the Services in India, Vol. III,

(Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1957)

Indian Administration, (London, Allen & Unwin, 1958)

Report on Public Administration, (New Delhi, Planning Commission, 1951)

Local Self-Government Administration in States of India, 1956, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1956)

Report of the Commission of Enquiry on Emoluments and Conditions of Service of Central Government Employees, (New Delhi, Ministry of Finance, 1959) Organisation of the Government of India (Bombay,

Asia Publishing House, 1958) District Administration in India, (New Delhi, Indian Institute of Public Administration, 1960)

Village Panchayats in India, (New Delhi, A.I.C.C., 1956) The Civil Service in India, (Calcutta K.L. Mukhopa-dhyay, 1958)

The Foundations of Local Self-Government in India, Pakistan and Burma (London, University of London, 1954)

CHAPTER VI. JUDICIARY

Gledhill, A.

Jain, M.P.

Khosla, G.D.

Sharma, S.R.

Republic of India: The Development of Its Laws and Constitution, (London, Stevens, 1954)
Outlines of Indian Legal History, (Delhi, Dhanwantra Medical & Law Book House, 1952)
Our Judicial System, (Allahabad, University Book

Agency, 1949)

Supreme Court in the Indian Constitution, (Delhi, Rajpal, 1959)

CHAPTER VII. DEFENCE

Indian Council of World Affairs Defence and Security in the Indian Ocean Area, (New Delhi, I.C.W.A., 1957)

India's Army, (London, Sampson Low, Marston, 1940) Annual Reports Jakson, D. Ministry of Defence

Problems of Indian Defence, (Bombay, Asia Panikkar, K.M. House, 1960)

Official History of the Indian Armed Forces in the Second World War, 1939-45, (to be completed in 26 vols.), Prasad, Bisheshwar (gen. ed.) (Delhi, Combined Inter-Services Historical Section, India and Pakistan, 1952 onwards)

Singh, Jaswant, (ed.)

Singh, Rajendra

Singh, Rajendra

Vaidya, K.B.

Indian Armed Forces Year Book, Annual, (Bombay, Indian Youth)

Organisation and Administration in the Indian Army, (Aldershot, Gale & Polden, 1952)

Soldier and Soldiering in India, (Ambala Cantt., Army Educational Stores, 1959)
The Naval Defence of India, (Bombay, Thacker, 1949)

CHAPTER VIII. EDUCATION

Dayal, B.

Deshmukh, C.D.

Hindustani Talimi Sangh

Kabir, H.

Government of India

Mudaliar, A.L. Mukerji, S.N.

Ministry of Education

Ministry of Education Nurullah, Syed and Naik, J.P.

University Grants Commission

The Development of Moderen Indian Education, (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1953)

In the Portals of Indian U.G.C., 1959) Universities, (New

Basic National Éducation: Report of the Zakir Hussain

Committee, (Wardha 1938)

Education in New India, (London, Allen & Unwin, 1956)

Education in India-Annual, (Delhi, Manager of

Publications)

Directory of Institutions for Higher Education in India, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1958)

Education in the States, Annual, (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Technological Education in India, (Delhi, Manager of

Publications, 1956)
Rural Institutes—Report of the Committee on Higher Education for Rural Areas, (New Delhi, Ministry of

Education for Rural Areas, (New Delhi, Ministry of Education, 1955)

Report of the National Committee on Women's Education, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1959)

Report of the Committee on Religious and Moral Instruction, (New Delhi, Ministry of Education, 1960)

Report of the Secondary Education Commission, (Delhi, Ministry of Education, 1953)

Report of the University Education Commission, 2 vols., (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1951)

Report of the University Education Commission, 2 vols., (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1951)
Indian University Administration, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1958)
Report of the Study Team on General Education, (New Delhi, Ministry of Education, 1957)
Speeches of Maulana Azad, 1947-55, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1956)
Education in India, (Bombay, Asia Pub. House, 1960)
History of Education in India, (Modern Period), (Baroda, Acharva Book Depot, 1957)

Acharya Book Depot, 1957)

Progress of Education in India, 1947-52, a Quinquennial Review, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1954) Annual Reports

History of Education in India during the British Period, (Bombay, Macmillan, 1951)

Annual Reports

CHAPTER IX. CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Banerji, P. Ambrose, Kay

Anand, M.R. Bandyopadhyaya, S. Banerjee, P. Bowers, F.

Brown, Percy

Brown, Percy

Coomaraswamy, A.

Danielou, Allan

Folk Dance of India, (Allahabad, Kitabistan, 1959) Classical Dances and Costumes of India, (London Adam & Charles Black, 1950)

The Indian Theatre, (London, Dobson, 1950)

Music of India, (Bombay, D.B. Taraporevala, 1958)

Dances of India, 5th ed., (Allahabad, Kitabistan, 1956)

The Dance in India, (New York, Columbia University

Press, 1953) Indian Painting, 6th ed., (Calcutta, Y.M.C.A. Publishing

House, 1953 Indian Architecture, 2 vols, (Bombay, D.B. Tarapore-

vala, 1956) History of Indian and Indonesian Art, (London, Edward Goldston, 1927)

Northern Indian Music, 2 vols., (London, Christopher Johnson and Halcyon Press, 1949-54)

Elwin, V.

Gokak, V.K., (ed.)

Gosvami, O.

Government of India Government of India

Government of India

Government of India

Gupta, C.B. Iyer, L.K.

Iyer, K.B. Keith, A.B. Kramrisch, Stella

Munshi, K.M.

Sahitya Akademi

Sambamoorthy, P.

Sambamoorthy, P.

Shanti Swarup

Smith, V.A.

Winternitz, H.

Art of the North-East Frontier of India, (Shillong, N.E.F.A., 1959)

Literatures in Modern Indian Languages, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1957

The Story of Indian Music, its Growth and Synthesis, (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1957)
Indian Drama, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1956)
Indian Art Though the Ages 2010 of (Delhi, Publish)

Indian Art Through the Ages, rev. ed., (Delhi, Publications Division, 1951)

5000 Years of Indian Architecture, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1954)

Maseums and Art Galleries, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1956)

The Indian Theatre, (Banaras, Motilal Banarsidass, 1954)
Bharata Natya and Other Dances of Tamil Nad, (Baroda,
University of Baroda, 1957)

Kathakali, (London, Luzac, 1958)

A History of Sanskrit Literature, (Oxford, O.U.P., 1948) The Art of India, 2nd ed., (London, Phaidon Press, 1955)

Saga of Indian Sculpture, (Bombay, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1957)

Contemporary Indian Literature, (New Delhi, Sahitya Akademi, 1959)

History of Indian Music, (Madras, Indian Music Publishing House, 1960)

South Indian Music, 5 vols., 4th ed., (Madras, Indian

Music Publishing House, 1953)

Arts and Crafts of India and Pakistan, (Bombay, D.B. Taraporevala, 1957)

A History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon, (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1930)
History of Indian Literature, Vol. I, Part I, (Calcutta

University, Calcutta, 1959)

CHAPTER X. SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Council of Scientific and Industrial Research Government of India

Randhawa, M.S.

Reports of the Industrial Research Planning Committee (New Delhi, C.S.I.R., 1945)
A Review, (New Delhi, C.S.I.R., 1954)

Research and Industry, Monthly, (New Delhi, C.S.I.R.)

India's National Laboratories, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1954) Agricultural Research in India, (New Delhi, I.C.A.R., 1958)

CHAPTER XI. HEALTH

Borkar, G.

Chandrasekhar, S.

Government of India

Health in Independent India, (New Delhi, Ministry of Health, 1957)

Population and Planned Parenthood on India, (London,

Allen & Unwin, 1955) Quadrennium 1949-52, (New Delhi, Report for the Quadrenn Ministry of Health, 1960)

Report of the Health Survey and Development Committee,

2 vols., (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1946)

Report of the Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine, 2 vols., (New Delhi, Ministry of Health, 1948)

Report of the Environmental Hygiene Committee, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1950)

Specialised Treatment Centres in India, 1957 (New Delhi, Ministry of Health, 1950)

Delhi, Ministry of Health, 1959)

Report of the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1949)

Health in India, 1956, (New Delhi, Ministry of Health,

Report of the Committee to assess and evaluate the present status of Ayurveda, (New Delhi, Ministry of Health, 1959)

Ministry of Health Pandit, C.G.

Annual Reports Nutrition in India, 1946-58, (New Delhi, Indian Council of Medical Research, 1960)

CHAPTER XII. SOCIAL WELFARE

Blunt, E. (ed.) Central Social Welfare Board Central Social Welfare Board

Central Social Welfare Board

Central Social Welfare Board Government of India

Government of India

Government of India

Government of India

Jagannadham, V. & Nandwani, S.P.

Kerawalla, P.C.

Natarajan, S.

Social Services in India, (London, H.M.S.O., 1946) Progress Reports, Annual, (New Delhi, C.S.W.B.) Report of the Advisory Committee on After-Care Pro-gramme, (New Delhi, C.S.W.B., 1955)

Report of the Advisory Committee on Social and Moral

Report of the Advisory Committee on Social and Moral Hygiene, (New Delhi, C.S.W.B., 1955)

Social Welfare, Monthly, (Delhi, Publications Division)

Report on Delinquent Children and Juvenile Offenders in India, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1950)

Report of the Prohibition Enquiry Committee, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1955)

Social Welfare in India, (Delhi, Publications, Division

Social Welfare in India, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1955)

Social Legislation: Its Role in Social Welfare, (Delhi,

Publications Division, 1956) Training for Social Welfare Work, (Courses and Institutions, (New Delhi, Indian Institute of Public Administration, 1960)

Study in Indian Crimes, (Bombay, Popular Book Depot, 1959)

Century of Social Reforms in India, (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1959)

CHAPTER XIII. RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

Alexander, Horace Government of India

Government of India

Khushwant Singh Ministry of Rehabilitation Randhawa, M.S.

New Citizens of India, (Bombay, O.U.P., 1951) Millions on the Move, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1948)

Rehabilitating the Uprooted, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1951)

Unending Trail, (Delhi, Rajkamal Publications, 1957) Annual Reports

Out of the Ashes: An Account of the Rehabilitation of Refugees from West Pakistan in Rural Areas of East Punjab, (Punjab, Public Relations Department, 1954)

CHAPTER XIV. SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND BACKWARD **CLASSES**

Ambedkar, B.R.

Gandhi, M.K.

Ghurye, G.S.

Government of India

Government of India

Government of India Government of India

Santhanam, K.

The Untouchables, (Delhi, Amrit Book Co., 1948) Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh Tribes of India, (Delhi, Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, 1951)

Removal of Untouchability, (Ahmedabad, Navajivan, 1954)

Scheduled Tribes, 2nd ed., (Bombay, Popular Book Depot, 1959)

Report of the Criminal Tribes Act Enquiry Committee, 1949-50, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1951) Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Annual, (Delhi, Manager of

Publications) The Adivasis, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1955)

Report of the Backward Classes Commission (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1955) Fight Against Untouchability, (New Delhi, Hindustan

Times, 1949)

CHAPTER XV. MASS COMMUNICATION

All-India Motion Picture Producers' Association Barns, M.

Doraiswamy, V. (ed.)

Film Industry, Monthly, (Bombay, Journal of the A.I.M.P.P.A.)

The Indian Press, A History of the Growth of Public Opinion in India, (London, Allen & Unwin, 1940) Asian Film Directory and Who's Who, (Bombay, Mrs. Jaya Doraiswamy, 1956)

Gates-Reed, G.H. (ed.)

Ghose, H.P.

Government of India

Government of India Government of India

Jog, N.G. (ed.)

Mathur, J.C. and Neurath, P.

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Panna Shah

Ray, R. M. (ed.)

Shridharani, K.

Wolseley, R.E. (ed.)

The Indian Press Year Book, Annual, (Madras, Indian Press)

The Newspaper in India, (Calcutta, University of Calcutta, 1952)

Report of the Press Commission, 3 parts, (New Delhi,

Manager of Publications, 1954)
Report of the Press Law Enquiry Committee, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1948)

Report of the Film Enquiry Committee, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1951)

Report of the Indian Cinematograph Committee, 1927-28, (Calcutta, Central Publication Branch, 1928)

Aspects of Broadcasting in India, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1953)

Good Listening, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1953) Report of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, Annual, (Delhi, Manager of Publications) Screen Year Book and Who's Who, (Bombay, Express

Newspapers, 1956)

An Indian Experiment in Farm Radio Forums, (Paris, U.N., 1959) Annual Reports

The Indian Film, (Bombay, Motion Picture Society of India, 1950)

Film Seminar Report, 1955, (New Delhi, Sangeet Natak Academi, 1956)

Journalist in India: A Study of the Press Corps, (Calcutta, Patrika Syndicate, 1956)

Journalism in Modern India, (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1953)

CHAPTER XVI. ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Anstey, Vera

Dss, Nabagopal

Das, Nabagopal

Deshmukh, C.D.

Dutt, R.

Government of India

International Labour Office

Jain, P.C.

Jathar, G.B., & Beri, S.G. Mukherji, R.K. & Dey, H.L.

Nanavati, M.B. & Anjaria, J.J

Economic Development of India, 3rd, ed. (London, Longmans Green, 1949)

Studies in Indian Economic Problems, (Calcutta, A. Mukherjee, 1954)

Unemployment, Full Employment and India, 2nd, ed.,

(Bombay, Hindi Kitabs, 1948)

Economic Development in India, 1946-56: A Personal Retrospect, (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1957) Economic History of India, 2 vols., 7th ed., (London, Routledge & Paul 1950)

Final Report of the National Income Committee, (Delhi, Ministry of Finance, 1954)

National Sample Survey Reports, Nos. 1-13, (Delhi,

Manager of Publications)

Estimates of National Income, 1948-49 to 1955-56, (New Delhi, Central Statistical Organisation, 1957)

Unemployment in Urban Areas. (New Delhi, Ministry of Labour & Employment, 1959)

The Pattern of Graduate Unemployment (New Delhi, Ministry of Labour & Employment, 1957)

A Study of Trends in the Number and Types of Emyloyment Seekers, 1953-57. (New Delhi, Ministry of labour & Employment, 1958)

Rural Man-Power and Occupational Structures, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1954)

India in World Economy, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1958)

Recent Developments in Certain Aspects of India's Economic Development, Vol. I to IV, (New Delhi, I.L.O., 1959)

Problems in Indian Economics, 4th ed., (Allahabad, Chaitanya Publishing House, 1958)

Indian Economics, 9th ed., (London, O.U.P., 1949-52) Economic Problems in Modern India, 2 vols., (London,

Macmillan, 1941)
Indian Rural Problems, (Bombay, Indian Society of Agricultural Economics, 1960)

Natarajan, B.

An Essay on National Income and Expenditure in India, (Madras, Economic Adviser to the Goyt, of Madras, 1949)

Singh, D.B. Asia Publishing House, 1957) United Nations

Venkatasubbiah, H.

Rao, V.K.R.V. & Sen. S.R.(ed.) Papers on National Income and Applied Topics, Vol. I,

(Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1960)
Inflationary Price Trends in India Since 1939, (Bombay,

Economic Survey of Asia and the Far East, 1959, (Bangkok, United Nations, 1960)

Indian Economy Since Independence, (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1958)

CHAPTER XVII. PLANNING

Agarwal, S.N.

Gadgil, D.R.

Government of India

Indian Federation of Labour

National Council of Applied Economic Research

National Planning Committee

Sovani, N.V.

Thakurdas, Purshotamdas and

Visvesvarayya, M.

The Gandhian Plan of Economic Development for India, (Bombay, Padma Publications, 1944)

Planning and Economic Policy in India, (Poona, Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, 1961)

State Developments Plans: Review of Progress, (New Delhi Planning Commission, 1958)

Provincial Development Programme, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1949)

The First Five Year Plan, (Delhi, Manager of Publications.

Review of the First Five Year Plan, (Delhi, Manager of

Publications, 1957)
The New India: Progress Through Democracy, (New York,

Macmillan, 1958)
The Second Five Year Plan (Delhi, Manager of Publica-

tions, 1956) Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan,

(Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1958)
Second Plan Statistics, (New Delhi, Planning Commis-

sion, 1959)

The Second Five Year Plan: Progress Report 1958-59,

(New Delhi, Planning Commission, 1960)

The Third Five Year Plan: a Draft Outline, (New Delhi, Planning Commission, 1960)

People's Plan, (Delhi, Indian Federation of Labour,

Foreign Exchange Crisis and the Plan, (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1957)
Reports, (ed. by K.T. Shah), 26, vols.,

(Bombay, Vora & Co., 1947-49)

Planning of Post-War Économic Development in India, (Poona, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, 1951)

A Plan of Economic Development for India, 2 Parts, Others (London, Penguin, 1945)
Vakil, C.N. and Brahmananda, Planning for An Expanding Economy, (Bombay, Vora &

Co., 1956)

Planned Economy for India, (Bangalore, Bangalore Press, 1936)

CHAPTER XVIII. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Belshaw, H. and Grant, J.B.

Bhattacharyya, S.N.

Coldwell, M.J. and Others

Dey, S.K.

Dube, S.C.

Government of India

Government of India

Report of the Mission on Community Organisation and Development in South and South-East Asia, (New York, United Nationas, 1955)

Village on the March, (Delhi, Metropolitan Book 1959)

Report of a Community Development Evaluation Mission in India, (New Delhi, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, 1959)

Community Development, Vols. I & II, (Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1960)

India's Changing Villages, (London, Routledge & Paul, 1958)

Community Development Programme in India, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1955)

Road to the Welfare State, (Delhi, Publications Division,

Government of India

Government of India

Government of India

Government of India

Government of India Gandhi, M. K.

Krishnamachari, V.T.

Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation Srinivas, M.N. Taleyarkhan, Homi J.H.

Taylor, C.C.

Development Programme Community

(Delhi, Planing, Commission, 1957)

Community Development Programme and Benefits, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1958)

Evaluation Reports on the Working of Community Projects, Annual, (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Report of the Team for the Study of Community Projects and National Extension Service, Vol. I; (New Delhi, Planing, Commission, 1957)

Delhi, Planning Commission, 1957)

Kurukshetra: A Symposium on Community Development in India, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1955)

Kurukshetra, Monthly, (Delhi, Publications Division) Rebuilding Our Villages, (Ahmedabad, Navajivan, 1952)

Community Development in India, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1958)

Annual Reports

India's Villages, (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1960) Community Projects in India, (Bombay, Popular Book Depot, 1953)

A Critical Analysis of India's Community Development Programme, (Delhi, Community Projects Adiministration, 1956)

CHAPTER XIX. FINANCE

Agarwal, P.P.

Bhargava, R.N.

Chacko, K.C.

Chanda, Asok

Ghosh, O.K. Gopal, M.H.

Government of India

Government of India

Government of India Government of India

Government of India

Government of India

Government of India

Government of India

Government of India

Government of India

Government of India

Jain, P.C.

Misra, B.R.

National Council of Applied Economic Research Panandikar, S.G.

Poduval, R.N.

Rama Rau, B.

Reserve Bank of India

System of Grants-in-Aid in India, (Bombay,

Publishing House, 1959)
Theory and Working of Union Finance in India, (London, Allen & Unwin, 1956)

Monetary and Fiscal Policy of India, (Bombay, Vora &

Co., 1957)
Aspects of Audi
House, 1960) Audit Control, (Bombay, Asia Publishing

The Indian Financial System, (Delhi, Kitab Mahal, 1958) Financial Policy of the Indian Union, 1947-53, (Delhi, Delhi School of Economics, 1955)

The Indian Insurance Year Book, Annual, (Delhi,

Manager of Publications)

Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, 3 vols.,

(Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1955)

Budget Papers, Annual Income Tax Revenue Statistics, Annual, (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Report of the Local Finance Enquiry Committee, (Delhi,

Manager of Publications, 1951)
Report of the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee, (Delhi,

Manager of Publications, 1950) C.

Report of the Finance Commission, 1952, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1952)

Report of the Finance Commission, 1957, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1957)

Report of the Companies Act Amendment Committee, (New Delhi, Ministry of Finance, 1957)

External Assistance, (New Delhi, Ministry of Finance,

Report of the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1960) Currency Banking and Finance in India, (Allahabad,

Chaitanya Pub. House, 1960) Indian Federal Finance, rev. ed., (Bombay, Orient Long-

mans, 1954) Taxation and Foreign Investment, (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1957)

Banking in India, 8th ed., (Calcutta, Orient Longmans, 1956)

Finance of the Government of India Since 1935. (Delhi, Premier Publishing Co., 1951)

Evolution of Central Banking in India, (Bombay, Vora,

Report on Currency and Finance, Annual, (Bombay, R.B.I.)

Reserve Bank of India Reserve Bank of India Reserve Bank of India Reserve Bank of India Statistical Tables Relating to Banks in India, Annual, (Bombay, R.B.I.)
Reserve Bank of India Bulletin, Monthly, with weekly supplements, (Bombay, R.B.I.)
Trend and Progress of Banking in India, Annual, (Bombay, R.B.I.)
Survey of India's Foreign Liabilities and Assets, 1957, (Bombay, R.B.I.)

CHAPTER XX. AGRICULTURE

Chopra, B.N., (ed.) Government of India
Government of India
Kulkarni, K.R.

Kundu, B.C. and Others

Ministry of Food & Agriculture
Naidu, P.M.N.
Randhawa, M.S.

Very in India, (
Annual Reports
Poultry Keeping
Agricultural and
LCAR 19

Handbook of Indian Fisheries, (New Delhi, Ministry of Agriculture, 1951)
Report of the Foodgrains Investigation Committee, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1950) Report of the Grow More Food Enquiry Committee, (New Delhi, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 1952)
Report of the Foodgrains Enquiry Committee, (New Delhi, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 1957)

Agricultural Wages in India, 1950-51 to 1952-53, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1955) Agricultural Situation in India, Monthly, (Delhi, Manager of Publications) Agricultural Legislation in India, 7 vols., (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1950-66) Abstract of Agricultural Statistics of India, Annual, (Delhi, Manager of Publications) Food Situation in India, 1939-1953, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1954)
Food Situation in India, August, 1958, (New Delhi, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, 1958) Indian Agricultural Statistics, Annual, (Delhi, Manager of Publications) Indian Forest Statistics, Annual, (Delhi, Manager of Publications) Indian Livestock Census, Annual, (Delhi, Manager of Publications) Studies in Agricultural Economics, 2 vols., Manager of Publications, 1956)
Report on Intensive Survey of Agricultural Labour, Employment, Unemployment, Wages and Levels of Living, 7 vols., (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1955) Agricultural Labour in India, Report of Second Enquiry, (New Delhi, Ministry of Labour & Employment, 1960) Twenty-Five Years of Statistics in Agricultural India, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1955) Agricultural Marketing in India, 2 vols., 2nd ed., (Bombay, Co-operator's Book Depot, 1956)

Jute in India, (Calcutta, Indian Jute Committee, 1959) Poultry Keeping in India, (New Delhi, I.C.A.R., 1959) Agricultural and Animal Husbandry in India, (New Delhi,

I.C.A.R., 1958) CHAPTER XXI. LAND REFORM

Bhoodan Yajna,

Bhave, Vinoba

Malaviya, H.D.
Government of India

Government of India

Government of India

Patel G.D.

Reserve Bank of India

Tandon, P.D.

Thorner, Daniel

Land Reforms in India, (Delhi, A.I.C.C., 1954)
Land Reforms in India, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1955)
Report of the Committee of the Panel on Land Reforms, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1959)
Memorandum on Consolidation of Holdings, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1958)
The Indian Land Problem and Legislation, (Bombay, N. M. Tripathi, 1954)
Consolidation of Holdings, (Bombay, R.B.I., 1941)
Vinoba Bhave—The Man and His Mission, (Bombay, Vora & Co., 1954)
Agrarian Prospect in India, (Delhi, Delhi University, 1956)

4th ed.,

(Ahmedabad, Navajivan,

CHAPTER XXII. CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Darling, Malcolm	Report on Certain Aspects of Co-operative Movement in
Government of India	Report of the Indian Delegation (1957)
	Co-operatives, (New Delhi, Planning Commission, 1957)

Government of India

Report of the Working Group on Co-operative Policy,
(New Delhi, Ministry of Community Development
and Co-operation, 1959)

Government of India

Co-operatives for Rural Development, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1958)

Government of India

Hough, E.N.

Go-operation at a Glance, (New Delhi, Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, 1960)

The Co-operative Movement in India, 4th ed., (Bombay, O.U.P., 1959)

Agriculture, and Co-operation in Letter (Alberta de Conservation)

Kulkarni, K.R.

Reserve Bank of India

Reserve Bank of India

Reserve Bank of India Reserve Bank of India

Strickland, C.F.

Gandhi, M.P. (ed.)

Laud, G.M.

Agriculture and Co-operation in India, (Allahabad, Chaitanya Publishing House, 1959)

Theory and Practice of C-o-operation in India and Abroad,

(Parkley Co-operators' Rook Depot 1955)

Theory and Practice of C-o-operation in India and Abroad, 3 vols., (Bombay, Co-operators' Book Depot, 1955) Co-operative Banking in India, (Bombay, Co-operators' Book Depot, 1956)

Review of Co-operative Movement in India, issued periodically, (Bombay, R.B.I.)

Statistical Statements Relating to Co-operative Movement in India, Annual, (Bombay, R.B.I.)

Report of the Committee of Direction: All-India Rural Credit Survey, 3 vols., (Bombay, R.B.I., 1954) Rural Credit Follow-up Survey, 1956-57, (Bombay,

Riral Credit Follow-up Survey, 1956-57, (Bomba R.B.I., 1960)

Co-operation in India, (Bombay O.U.P., 1938)

CHAPTER XXIII. IRRIGATION AND POWER

Government of India	Public Electricity Supply—All-India Statistical Summary, Annual, (New Delhi, Ministry of Irrigation and Power)
Government of India	New Projects for Irrigation and Power in India, (New Delhi, Ministry of Irrigation and Power, 1954)
Government of India	Bhagirath, Monthly, (Delhi, Publications Division)
Government of India	Planning for Power Development in India: A Handbook of Information, 3rd ed., (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1955)
Government of India	Flood Control in India,, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1958)
Government of India	Major Water and Power Projects of India, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1957)
Government of India	Indian Rivers, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1957)

Hart, H.C.	New India's Rivers, (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1956)
,	CHAPTER XXIV. INDUSTRY
Balakrishna, R.	Measurement of Productivity in Indian Industry, (Madras, Madras University, 1953)
Basu, S.K.	Industrial Finance in India, (Calcutta, University of Calcutta, 1939)
Buchanan, D.A.	The Development of Capitalistic Enterprise in India, (New York, Macmillan, 1934)
Chief Inspector of Mines	Annual Reports
Das, Nabagopal	Industrial Enterprise in India, 2nd ed., (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1956)
Dutta, Bhavatosh	Economics of Industrialisation: A Study of the Basic Problems of An Underdeveloped Economy, (Calcutta, The World Press, 1952)
Gadgil, D.R.	The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times, (Bombay, O.U.P., 1948)
Gandhi, M.K.	The Economics of Village Industries, 3rd ed., (Ahmedabad, Navajivan)
Gandhi, M.P. (ed.)	The Handloom Weaving Industry, Annual, (Bombay,

Indian Sugar Industry, Annual, (Bombay, M.P. Gandhi)

Gandhi, M.P. (ed.) Gandhi, M.P. (ed.) Gandhi, M.P. (ed.) Government of India Gregg, R.B. Indian Tea Board International Labour Organisation Kothari, C.M.(ed.) Lokanathan, P.S. National Planning Committee

Rao, B.S. Reserve Bank of India

Rutnagur, J.S. (ed.)

Rosen, George

Rutnagur, J.S. (ed.) Srinivasachari

Southern India, Madras

Major Industries of India, Annual, (Bombay, M.P. Gandhi)

Indian Cotton Textile Industry, Annual, (Bombay, M.P. Gandhi)

Handloom Industry, Annual, (Bombay, M.P. Gandhi) Reports on Various Industries by Tariff Board, (Delhi, Manager of Publications)
Reports of the Committee on Profit Sharing, (Delhi,

Manager of Publications, 1950)

Report of the Textile Enquiry Committee, (New Delhi, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, 1958)
Report on Small Industries in India, International Plan-

ning Team, Ford Foundation, (New Delhi, 1954)
Report on the Ninth Census of Indian Manufactures,
1954, Annual Series, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1957

Monthly Statistics of the Production of Selected Industries of India, (Delhi, Manager of Publications) Mineral Production in India, Annual, (New Delhi, Indian

Bureau of Mines) Large Industrial Establishments in India, 1954, (Delhi,

Manager of Publications, 1958)
Report of the Ambar Charkha Enquiry Committee, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1956)

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Automobile Industry, (New Delhi, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 1960)

Report of Japanese Delegation on Small-Scale Industries, (New Delhi, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, 1959)

Report of the Indian Productivity Delegation on Japan, (New Delhi, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, 1957)
Report on the Efficient Conduct of State Enterprises, by A.D. Gorwala, (Delhi, Manager of Publications,

Programme of Industrial Development, 1951-56, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1953)
Programmes of Industrial Development, 1956-61, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1956)
Report of Village and Small-Scale Industries (Second Five Year Plan) Committee (Karve Committee), (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1956)

Manager of Publications, 1956)

Report of the Plantation Enquiry Commission, Part I (Tea), Part II (Coffee), Part III (Rubber), (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1956-57)

Small-Scale Industries; Programme and Progress, (New Delhi, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 1959) Economics of Khaddar, (Ahmedabad, Navajivan, 1946) Tea Statistics, Annual, (Calcutta, Indian Tea Board) Handloom Weaving Industry in India, (New Delhi, I.L.O., 1960)

Investor's Encyclopaedia, Annual, (Madras, Kothari & Sons) Industrial Organisation in India, (London, Allen &

Unwin, 1953) Rural and Cottage Industries, (Bombay, Vora & Co.,

1948) Surveys of Indian Industries, 3 vols. (Bombay, O.U.P.

1957-58) Report of the Committee on Finance for the Private Sec-

tor, (Bombay, R.B.I., 1954) Industrial Change in India: Industrial Growth, Capital Requirements and Technological Change, 1937-1955,

(Illionois, Free Press, 1958)

Indian Textile Journal, Monthly, (Bombay, Indian Textile Journal)

The Indian Textile Journal, Souvenir Number, (Bombay, Indian Textile Journal, 1954)
The Handloom Industry, (Bombay, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, 1960)

United Planters' Association of Plantations in India's Economy, (Madras, 1955)

CHAPTER XXV. TRADE

of Commerce and Industry Ganguli, B.N.

Government of India

Indian Chamber of Commerce

Ray, P.

Varshney, R.L.

Venkatasubbiah, H.

Federation of Indian Chambers Our Export Trade-Countrywise Analysis, (New Delhi, FICCI, 1959)

India's Economic Relations with the Far Eastern and Pacific Countries in the Present Century, (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1956)

Monthly Statistics of the Foreign Trade of India, (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Annual Statement of the Foreign (Sea and Air-borne)
Trade of India, (Delhi, Manager of Publications)
Accounts Relating to the Inland (Rail and River-borne)
Trade of India, Monthly, (Delhi, Manager of Publica-

*tions)

Accounts Relating to the Coastal Trade and Navigation of India, Monthly, (Delhi, Manager of Publications)
Indian Trade Journal, Weekly, (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Statistics of Foreign Trade by Countries and Currency Areas, Monthly, (Delhi, Manager of Publications) Report of the Export Promotion Committee, (New Delhi,

Ministry of Commerce and Industry, 1957)
Report of the Committee on State Trading, (Delhi,
Manager of Publications, 1950)

India's Export Trade with South-East Asia and Oceania, (Calcutta, ICC, 1960)
India's Foreign Trade Since 1870, (London, Routledge, 1934)

India's Foreign Trade after the Second World War, (Allahabad, Kitab Mahal, 1954) The Foreign Trade of India, 1900-1940, (New Delhi, Indian Council of World Affairs, 1946)

CHAPTER XXVI. TRANSPORT

Amba Prasad Dhekney, M.R.

Government of India

Indian National Steamship Owners' Association Ministry of Railways Ministry of Transport and Communications Mookerji, R.K.

National Planning Committee Ramanadham, V.V. Ramanadham, V.V.

Indian Railways, (Bombay, Asia Pub. House, 1960) Air Transport in India, Growth and Problems, (Bombay, Vora & Co., 1953)

Indian Railways, Annual, (New Delhi, Ministry of Railways)

Indian Railways, One Hundred Years, 1853-1953, by J.N. Sahni, (Delhi, Manager of Publicatons, 1953)

Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways, Annual, (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Basic Road Statistics of India, 1948, and Annual Supplements, (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Report of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Enquiry Committee, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1950)

Road Facts, India 1956, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1957)

Road Transport Reorganisation Committee Report, (New Delhi, Ministry of Transport and Communications, 1959)

Intermediate Ports Development Committee, Report of (New Delhi, Ministry of Transport & Communications, 1960)

Indian Shipping, Monthly, (Bombay, Indian National Steamship Owners' Association)

Railways Budget Papers, Annual Annual Reports

Indian Shipping: History of the Seaborne Trade and Maritime Activities of the Indians from the Earliest Times, 2nd ed., (Bombay, Orient Longmans, 1957)

Transport Service, (Bombay, Bora & Co., 1949) Indian Railway Finance, (Delhi, Atma Ram, 1956) Road Transport in India, (Lucknow, Universal Publishers, 1948)

CHAPTER. XXVII. COMMUNICATIONS

Clarke, Geoffrey Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department

Ministry of Transport and Communications National Planning Committee

Shridharani, Krishnalal

Post Office in India and Its Story, (London, Lane, 1921) Annual Reports

Annual Reports

Communications, ed. by K.T. Shah, (Bombay, Vora & Co.)

Story of the Indian Telegraphs-A Century of Progress. (New Delhi, Posts and Telegraphs Department, 1953)

CHAPTER XXVIII. LABOUR

Aiyar, A.N.

Bose, S.N.

Giri, V.V. Giri, V.V.

Government of India

International Labour Office Jain, P.C.

Meyers, C.A.

Mukerjee, R.K.

Nigam, B.L.

Row, V.G.

Encyclopaedia of Labour Laws and Industrial Legislation with Supplements, (Delhi, Federal Law Depot,

Indian Labour Code, 3rd, ed., (Calcutta, Eastern Law

House, 1957

Industrial Relations, (Bombay, N.M. Tripathi, 1955) Labour Problem in Indian Industry, (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1958) Main Report of the Labour Investigation Committee,

(Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1946)

Indian Labour Statistics, 1960, (New Delhi, Ministry of

Labour and Employment, 1960)

Indian Labour Year Book, Annual, (Simla, Labour Bureau)

Indian Labour Journal, Monthly, (Delhi, Manager of Publications)

Economic and Social Status of Women Workers in India, (Simla, Labour Bureau, 1953)

Report on Intensive Survey of Agricultural Labour Enployment, Unemployment, Wages and Levels of Living, 7 vols, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1955)
Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Annual
(Delhi, Manager of Publications) Factories, Annual

Report of the Committee on Fair Wages, (Delhi, Manager

of Publications, 1949)

Report of the Study Group on Workers' Participation in Management, (Delhi, Manager of Publications, 1957) Labour Legislation in India, (New Delhi, I.L.O., Industry and Labour in India, (Allahabad, Chaitanya Publishing House, 1959)

Industrial Relations in India, (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1958)

The Indian Working Class, 3rd. rev. ed., (Bombay, Hind Kitab, 1951)

State Regulation of Minimum Wages, (Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1955)

Law Relating to Industrial Disputes, (Madras, Madras Book Agency, 1958)

CHAPTER XXIX. HOUSING

Government of India

Government of India

Government of India

Government of India

Building Materials and Housing in India (A Review), (New Delhi, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, 1957)

Low-Income Group Housing Scheme—Grants of Loans for the Acquisition and Development of Building Sites and the Construction of Houses, (New Delhi, Ministry

of Works, Housing and Supply, 1957)

Middle Income Group Housing Scheme—Grant of Loans

Ministry by the Life Insurance Corporation, (New Delhi, Minis-

try of Works, Housing and Supply, 1959)

Report of the Working Group on Housing and Urban

Development in the Third Five Year Plan, (New Delhi, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, 1960)

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri $589\,$

Government of India

Government of India Government of India

Indian Institute of Public Administration

Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply

The Problem of Housing in India, (New Delhi, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, 1957)

Seminar on Village Housing, (Mussoorie-June 27 to 30, 1958) Proceedings, (New Delhi, Ministry of Works,

Housing and Supply, 1958)

Village Housing Projects Scheme—Grants of Loans to State Governments for Improvement, on Aided Self-Help Basis, of Housing Conditions in Selected Villages in Suitable Community Development Blocks, (New Delhi, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, 1960)

Industrial Housing in India, (New Delhi, Ministry of Works,

Housing and Supply)

Rural Housing—A Draft Manual, (New Delhi, Ministry

of Works, Housing and Supply, 1954)

Better Housing, (Delhi, Publications Division, 1955)
Monograph on Housing Situation in India, (New Delhi,
Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply)

Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply)

Problems of Urban Housing—Report of a Seminar Organised by the Indian Institute of Public Administration, Bombay Regional Branch, (Bombay, Popular Book Depot, 1960)

Annual Reports

CHAPTER XXXI. INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS

Appadorai, A.

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (India Branch)

Government of India

Karunakaran, K.P.

Karunakaran, K.P. Kaul, N.N.

Lok Sabha Secretariat

Lok Sabha Secretariat

Ministry of External Affairs Poplai, S.L. (ed.)

Samuel, M.H. (ed.)

United Nations Organisation

The Bandung Conference, (New Delhi, Indian Council of World Affairs, 1955)

Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, 1957, (New Delhi, Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, India Branch, 1958)

Foreign Affairs Record, Monthly, (New Delhi, Ministry of External Affairs)

India in World Affairs, 1947-50, (New Delhi, Indian Council of World Affairs, 1952)

India in World Affairs, 1950-53, (Bombay, O.U.P., 1958)
India and the I.L.O., (Delhi, Metropolitan Book Co.,
1956)

India and UNESCO, (New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat 1956)

Foreign Policy of India—Text of Documents, 1947-59, (New Delhi, Lok Sabha Secretariat, 1959)

Annual Reports

Select Documents on Asian Affairs: India 1947-50, 2 ed., (Bombay, Oxford University Press, 1959)

Asian Recorder, A Weekly Digest of Asian Events, (Delhi, D.B. Samuel)

Year Book of the United Nations, 1947 onwards, (New Delhi U.N. Dept. of Public Information)

OUR ADVERTISERS

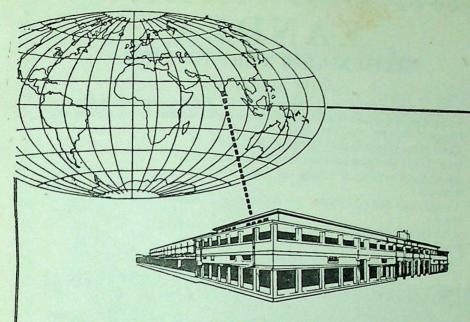
	PAGE
Addison Paints and Chemicals Private Ltd., Madras-11	Ad 44
Agmark	Facing 118
Aluminium Industries, Kundara (Kerala)	Ad 19
Amin Chand & Sons, Phillaur (Punjab)	Ad 6
Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmere Gate, Delhi	Ad 69
Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi	Ad 16
Ashok Leyland, Madras	367-368
Asian Travels, Madras-2	367-368
Bajaj Electricals, Calcutta	Ad 13
The Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay	Facing 242
Bharat Electronics Ltd., Jalahali, Bangalore	Ad 1
Brooke Bond, Calcutta	Ad 49
Burmah Shell, Bombay	332-333
Calico Mills, Ahmedabad	Ad 20
Carborandum Universal, Madras 1	Ad 31
The Canara Industrial & Banking Syndicate, UDIPI	Ad 50
Coir Board, Ernakulam	Ad 14
Coffee Board, Bangalore	Facing 347
Director of Public Relations, Chandigarh (Punjab)	Ad 38
Director, Public Relations, Bhopal (M.P.)	Ad 70
The Department of Industries & Commerce, Kerala	Ad 41
Director, Public Relations, Hyderabad (A.P.)	Ad 66
Director, Public Relations, Jaipur (Rajasthan)	332-333
Director of Khadi, Madras	332-333
Director of Industries, Assam Government, Shillong	Ad 67
Director of Information & Public Relations, Andhra Pradesh	Ad 35
The Dunlop Rubber Co., Calcutta	Ad 15
Dyer Meakin Breweries, Lucknow	Ad 25
Eastern Shipping and Western Shipping Corporations, Bombay-1	Ad 9
Five Year Plan Publicity, New Delhi	Back of 300
Gautam Electric Motors (P) Ltd., New Delhi-20	Ad 26
Geoffrey Manners & Co., Private Ltd., Bombay	Ad 39
Godrej, Bombay	Ad 42
Harvey, A. & F., Madurai	4410
Hamdard Dawakhana, Delhi-6	Ad 53
Handloom Board, New Delhi	Facing 348

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

					PAGI
Hindustan Machine Tools, Ltd., Bangalore		••			Ad 65
Hindustan Lever, Bombay		••			Ad 29
Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta-1					Ad 17
Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd., Hyde	erabac	1-18			Ad 61
I.A.E.C., (P) Ltd., Mysore					332-333
Imperial Tobacco Co., Calcutta					Facing 26
Indian Air Force		1.		F	acing 205
Indian Airlines Corporation, New Delhi					Ad 60
Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Calcutta	• •				Ad 11
Indian Oxygen Ltd., Calcutta—27	• •				332-333
Indian Pistons Private Ltd., Madras-11					Ad 30
Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore					Ad 51
Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ne	w Dell	hi			Ad 34
Ishwar Industries Ltd., New Delhi				Fa	acing 204
J.J. Dechane, Hyderabad		• •			Ad 12
J.K. Public Relations, Kanpur					Ad 28
Kandla Port Project, Gandhidam (Gujarat)					Ad 2
The K.C.P. Ltd., Madras-6					Ad 62
Kirloskar Brothers Ltd., Kirloskarwadi, Sang	gli				Ad 24
Larson and Tubro Ltd., Bombay					Ad 32
Madras Pencil Factory, Madras-1					Ad 56
Mahindra & Mahindra, Bombay					Ad 68
Matchwell Industries, Asaf Ali Road, New					332-333
The Metal Box Co. of India Ltd., Calcutta					332-333
Motor Industires Co., Bangalore					367-368
Motwane (P) Ltd., Bombay					Ad 37
Mysore Iron & Steel works Bhadravati (Mys			0.7		Ad 18
Mysore Insecticides Co., Madras-1				•••	Ad 8
National Savings Organisation	••	010			eing 243
The Oriental Mercantile Co. Ltd., Calcutta				140	Ad 58
Pierce Leslie & Co. Ltd., Calicut-1(S. India)	••				Ad 40
Premier Automobiles, Agra Road, Bombay		••			Ad 71
The Polish Commercial Counsellor, Sunder N	Ingar	Navy	Dalhi	••	Ad 63
Posts and Talannal	iagai,	INCW			
Public Relations Department, Bihar		••	••		332-333
		••	••	••	Ad 59
Public Relations, Director, Trivandrum (Kera Punjab National Bank, H.O. New Delhi	.ia)	••	••	•••	Ad 7
	••	••		••	Ad 46
Rallis India Ltd., Bombay-1	••		•••	••	Ad 54
Ramtirath Yogashram, Bombay		1	1	Fa	cing 119

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri $592 \,$

					PAGE
Scindia Steam, Navigation Co. Ltd. Bombay	y -1				Ad 47
The Singareni Collieries Co. Ltd., Hyderabac	ı				Ad 57
Sen Raleigh, Calcutta		••			Ad 27
Seshashayee Industries. Ltd., Truchirapalli-1.		••		Bac	k of 299
Seshashayee Paper & Boards Ltd., Tiruchiraj	palli-1				332-333
Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd., Calcutta		••		.0	Ad 45
Shree Saraswaty Press, Calcutta				• •	Ad 21
Simpson & Co. Ltd., Madras-2	• •				Ad 23
Souhtern Railway, Madras	• •				Ad 36
State Bank of Hyderabad, Hyderabad	• •				Ad 5
The State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.	, New	Delhi			Ad 72
Standard Vacuum Oil Co., Bombay	•• 0			••	Ad 48
Stanes, T. & Co. Ltd., Coimbatore					Ad 22
The Statesman, Calcutta	••	• •		••	Ad 3
Sundram Iyenger, T.V., Madras			•••		367-368
Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur		• •			Ad 33
Tata Iron & Steel Co., Jamshedpur	• •			•	Ad 64
Tourism			• •	F	acing 27
The Tribune, Ambala		••		Bac	k of 523
Up-to-Date with India's Progress and Deve	lopme	nt		Bac	k of 524
United Provinces Commercial Corporation (I	P) Ltd.	, Calcu	itta-13		Ad 52
The Union Bank of India Ltd., Bombay-1		••			Ad 55
Vora & Co., Publishers, Bombay	••				Ad 4
The West Coast Paper Mills Ltd., Bombay-1					332-333
Western and Central Railways, Bombay					Ad 34



Buy more
National
Equipment
and save
foreign
exchange



IN TODAY'S WORLD electronic equipments play a prominent part and B.E.L. is an integral part for the progress of India in Electronic Field. The electronic equipments - General purpose Communication Receiver, High Frequency Transmitter, Very High Frequency Trans-receivers (MF-713, MF-833 & MF-753), Light Weight UHF Transmitter (Belwin) for the Meteorological Department, Studio equipments, HF Trans-receiver (Safi-456)-and their Components - Quartz Crystal for use in HF & VHF equipments; Coils, Chokes & Transformers manufactured, are competitive in price and equally efficient in performance.

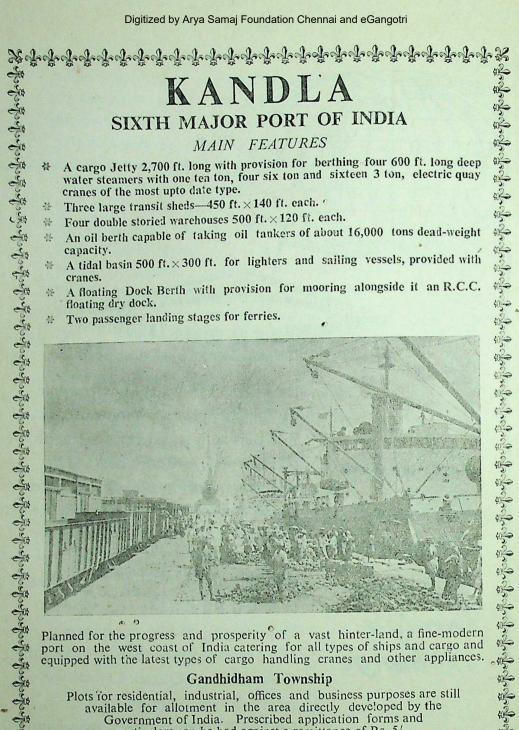
(Valves to be manufactured soon)

BHARAT ELECTRONICS LIMITED

(A Government of India undertaking)

JALAHALLI :: BANGALORE.

EP



Plots for residential, industrial, offices and business purposes are still available for allotment in the area directly developed by the Government of India. Prescribed application forms and particulars can be had against a remittance of Rs. 5/-.

Free Trade Zone

Free Trade Zone within the cordoned area of one sq. mile with adequate relaxation of Customs, import, export and exchange regulations, contemplated. The scheme will offer multifarious advantages Foreign exporters, domestic importers, producers, Manufacturers and domestic exporters. Printed Folder, giving general outline of the scheme, obtainable Free of cost on application.

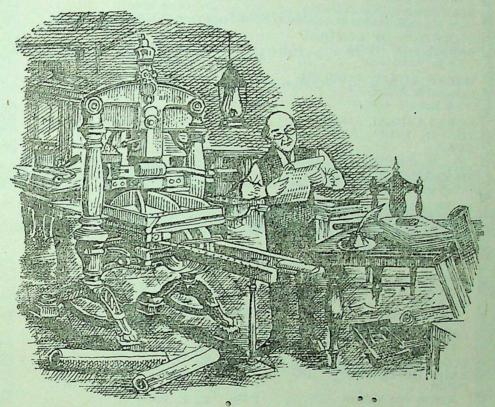
For particulars apply to:

THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER, KANDLA

Post Box No. 50, Gandhidham (Kutch)

A Great Tradition...

As far back as 1818, using a humble hand press, Dr. William Carey laid the foundation of a great institution when he gave India her First Newspaper—The Friend of India.



Today's modern Rotary machines capable of fantastic printing speeds are giants by comparison—but the tradition lives on. THE STATESMAN, founded 1875, and directly descended from The Friend of India, takes pride in maintaining the standards of journalistic leadership and excellence in printing for which it has been known since its inception.

The Statesman

India's Great Newspaper.

% તેમ્પુર તેમ તેમ્પુર તેમ BOOKS THAT MATTER **Economics** Rs. nP. Rs. nP. AGRICULTURAL ECONO-ECONOMIC THEORY AND UNDER-DEVELOPED RE-MIC THEORY AND INDIAN ECONOMY GIONS. 7.50 J. R. Bellerby & N.A. Majumdar Gunnar Myrdal ... 4.50 TECHNIQUE OF PLANNING THE NEW ECONOMY OF 12.00 Dr. S. S. Wagle CHINA **BUSINESS SAVING IN INDIA** Dr. Gyanchand 16.00 20.00 Dr. Harendra Kumar Mazumdar INDIA'S FOOD RESOURCES EVOLUTION OF CENTRAL BANKING IN INDIA Sir B. Rama Rau INDIAN RURAL PROBLEM Nanavati & Anjain AND POPULATION Dr. P. C. Bansil 10.00 4.00 FOOD PROBLEM IN INDIA 8.00 好 N. C. Agrawal 20.00 5th Revised edition 15.00 MARKE-AGRICULTURAL OUR ECONOMIC PROBLEM TING IN INDIA AND AB-ROAD. (6th ed.) R. S. Srivastava ... MANAGEMENT GAME Varansi S. Murty P.A. Wadia & K.T. Merchant 10.00 12.50 SOCIAL INSURANCE FOR Varansi S. Murty Varansi S. Murty MONETARY MANAGEMENT C.R. Whittlesey PUBLIC FINANCE AND FULL EMPLOYMENT V.V. Borkar STUDIES IN THE ECONOMICS OF WELFARE MAXIMIZATION. P. R. Brahmanand CAPITAL MARKET OF INDIA THE INDIAN WORKING 5.50 CLASS. MONETARY MANAGEMENT 12 00 M.A. Chansarkar 1 5.00 TAXATION OF INDUSTRY IN INDIA Gopinath Arora, M. Com. 7.50 D. Phil. 12.50 LABOUR IN ANCIENT INDIA 5.00 K. M. Saran, M. Com. D. Phil. ECONOMIC CONSEQUEN-CES OF DIVIDED INDIA 18.00 16.00 C. N. Vakil & P.R. Brahmanand CAPITAL MARKET OF INDIA AIR TRANSPORT IN INDIA S.L.N. Simha ... 17.50 M. R. Dhekney, M.A., M. Com. ECONOMICS . 6.50 % OF RIVER Ph. D. BASIN DEVELOPMENT 是 IN ANCIENT FOUNDATIONS INDIA. OF ECONOMICS IN INDIA. 8.00 Karuna Moy Mukerji 11.00 % K. T. Shah WORKING OF STATE EN-COTTAGE INDUSTRIES AND TERPRISE IN INDIA. PLANNING. Se Se Dr. Tirath Raj Sharma 10.00 R.V. Rao, M.A.B.T. Ph. D. 2.50 Politics & Sociology THE GANDHIAN WAY TO THE ROLE OF INDIAN MI-WORLD PEACE NORITIES IN BURMA AND S. C. Gangal Ph. D. ... INDIA & DISPUTES IN UNI-8.00 MALAYA. Usha Mahajani SMILES FROM KASHMIR 20.00 TED NATIONS. 2.50 B. V. Govindraj M.A. (Econ.) Krishnalal Shridharani (M.A.D.) M.A. THE PRIME MINISTER (International Law, USA) 12.00 V. Venkatarao Sociology & Histosy 35 SOCIAL RENAISSANCE IN 10.00 INDIA 8.00 K. C. Vyas Vora & Co. Publishers Private 3, Round Building, Bombay-2. ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺ૾૽ૺઌ૽૽ૺૡ૽૽૱૽૽ૢ૽ૺ**૽૽ઌ૽૽૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽ઌ૽**૽ૺઌ૽૽ઌ૽૽

STATE BANK OF HYDERABAD

(Subsidairy of State Bank of India)
Incorporated in India under special Statute.
The liability of the members is limited.

All types of Banking and *
Foreign Exchange Business undertaken through H. O. and branches.

ANDHRA PRADESH: Head office in Hyderabad and 27 branches, including 4 in Hyderabad

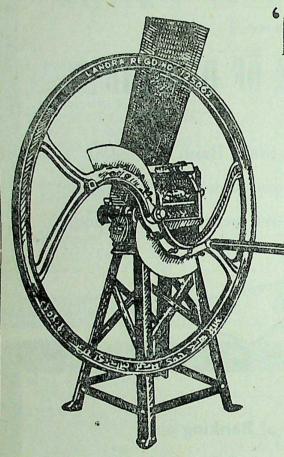
BOMBAY STATE: 16 branches, including 2 in Bombay City

MYSORE STATE: 6 branches

MADRAS STATE: I branch in Madras City

^ Madras City

SISTA'S-SBH-



LANDRA' TOKA

REGD. NO.3125062

THE ONLY
HAND-DRIVEN
CHAFF-CUTTER
HAVING WON
COUNTRY-WIDE
POPULARITY
FOR EXCELLENT
CRAFTSMANSHIP

Known for

- * SMOOTH WORKING
- * LIGHT OPERATION
- * MORE OUTPUT
- * LONGER SERVICE
- * STOUT CONSTRUCTION
- * FINISHED APPEARANCE

Our Other Brands:

- o "AMIN CHAND & SONS"
- o "RAJASHAHT"
- O "VIRSHAH"

Regd. No. 138979

Regd. No. 9730

Regd. No. 125063

STOCKISTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED AREAS

Manufactured by :

AMIN CHAND & SONS,

Makers of High Class Agricultural Implements

Sales Office: PHILLAUR (Pb.), N. Rly.

*Grams: 'LANDRATOKA'

*Phone: Phillaur P.C.O. Extn. 3.

KERALA'S THIRD PLAN

ANOTHER BIG STEP FOR A RICHER AND MORE PROSPEROUS KERALA—

- * to raise national income
- * to achieve self-sufficiency in food
- * to expand small-scale, village and large-scale industries.

The draft outline for the Third Plan has provided funds to tackle the special problems of the State:—

- * high density of population
- * growing food deficit
- * acute unemployment
- * the agrarian nature of State's economy.

The First and Second Plans' main achievements :-

Major Irrigation Projects

- * Malampuzha
- * Chalakudy
- * Peechi
- * Walayar
- * Nevyar
- * Vazhani
- * Mangalam
- * Gayatri

Power Projects

- * Pallivasal II Stage
- * Sengulam
- * Peringalkuthu and
- * Neriamangalam

Increase in Food Production from 5,47,000 tons in 1951 to 10,39,000 tons in 1961.

Medical, Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges among other important achievements.

Industrialisation, the only solution for Kerala's chronic problems.

Kerala with her unlimited natural and man-power resources offers wide scope for establishment of industries in all sectors.

Government assure peaceful industrial climate and assistance by provision of land; supply of cheap power and financial participation in appropriate cases.

Help The Plan And Help Yourself

FOR

EFFECTIVE ECONOMIC & EASY CONTROL OF

Pests & Diseases on Crops

USE



Pesticides & Fungicides

Formulations based on:

D.D.T., B.H.C., LINDANE, ENDRIN, CHLORDANE,
HEPTACHLOR, MALATHION, PARATHION,
COPPER COMPOUNDS AND SULPHUR

Contact:

THE MYSORE INSECTICIDES COMPANY, 31-A, North Beach Road, MADRAS-1.

000000000000000000000000

THE EASTERN SHIPPING CORPORATION LTD THE WESTERN SHIPPING CORPORATION LTD

(Government of India Undertakings)

Head Office

Branch Office

Steelcrete House 3, Dinshaw Wacha Road, BOMBAY-1 P.O. Box No. 2653 1/4, Strand Road, CALCUTTA-21

Telephones:

Telegrams:

Telephones:

246271 (4 Lines) "EASTSHIPCO"
"WESTSHIP"

23-7600 23-7607-9

23-8131-1



Passenger-cum-Cargo Service

BOMBAY/EAST AFRICA/MADRAS/SINGAPORE
INDIA MAINLAND/ANDAMANS



Regular Cargo Service

EAST COAST INDIA/EAST PAKISTAN/FAR EAST AND JAPAN INDIA/EAST PAKISTAN/AUSTRALIA INDIA/BLACK SEA INDIA/POLAND

WEST COAST INDIA/WEST PAKISTAN/FAR EAST AND JAPAN (to be shortly inaugurated),,

Tanker Service (on charter)

INDIAN COAST

Agencies at all principal ports

TRAVEL AND SHIP BY INDIAN VESSELS
AND SERVE THE NATION

A. & F. HARVEY LTD.

MADURAI - SOUTH INDIA MERCHANTS & COTTON SPINNERS

PRINCIPAL AGENTS FOR

Pandyan Insurance Co. Ltd.

MADURAI

(S. India)

Fire, Marine, Motor and Accident Insurance in all forms

Branches: DELHI, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, etc.

MANAGING AGENTS FOR

Punalur Paper Mills Ltd.

PUNALUR

(Kerala State)

Manufacturers of

Creamlaid, Poster, Ledger, Manilla. Kraft, Brown, Match Paper etc.

MANAGING AGENTS FOR

5,00,000

SPINDLES | Madura Mills Company Ltd.

MILLS AT MADURAI, TUTICORIN and AMBASAMUDRAM Cotton Yarns of all Descriptions

COUNTS **UP TO 100S**

FOR HANDLOOM, POWERLOOM and HOSIERY FACTORIES WE SUPPLY:

WARP YARNS, COMBED YARNS

HOSIERY YARNS

CONE, CHEESE AND HANK YARNS SINGLE & FOLDED

& CROSSBALL WARPS FOR FOLDED YARNS

SPECIALITIES:

Yarns for the manufacture of ROPES-HEALDS-CANVAS-TAPE-BELTING DUCK TYRE CORD-SEWING THREAD.

Industrial Products:

TYRE CORD WARP SHEETS-CANVASSES-HARD & SOFT DUCKS-MULTI-PLY & CORD YARNS.

MANAGING AGENTS FOR

Fenner, Cockill Ltd.

> MADURAI (S. India)

FACTORY AT MADURAL

Manufacturers of

Woven Beltings, V-Belts and Spindle Tape

The Indian Textile Paper Tube Co. Ltd.

> **MADURAI** (S. India)

FACTORY AT VIRUDHUNAGAR

Manufacturers of: Textile Paper Cones and Tubes of all Descriptions

SHIPPING AGENTS AT TUTICORIN FOR

Clan Line-B.I.S.N.-Asiatic Steam Navigation-P. and O.-Brocklebank and Well Lines-American President Lines-Isthmian Lines, Inc.-Mitsui Steamship Co. Ltd. The Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.

ALSO LLOYD'S AGENTS, AT TUTICORIN, SOUTH INDIA

LONDON CORRESPONDENTS:

HARVEY BROTHERS AGENCY (INDIA) LTD.

8/10, CLIFFORDS INN, FETTER LANE,

LONDON, E. C. 4.



RAILS

BARS & STRUCTURALS

BLACK & GALVANISED SHEETS

BLOOMS, BILLETS

SLABS



PIG IRON

NISCO STANTON SPUN IRON PIPES

VERTICALLY CAST IRON PIPES

RAINWATER & SOIL

VENTILATING PIPES

IRON & NON-FERROUS CASTINGS

STEEL CASTINGS



THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO. LTD.

Head Office: 12 Mission Row, Calcutta

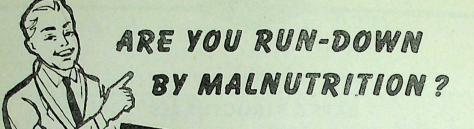
Works: Burnpur & Kulti

Managing Agents: MARTIN BURN LTD.

Branches: NEW DELHI BOMBAY KANPUR



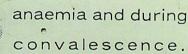
11C-67



ALBO-SANG

An Ideal and Economic Scientific reinforcement to ordinary nutrition

Pleasant in taste with tea, coffee, milk, porridge, fruit juice, etc. Albo-Sang is an ideal tonic food for infants, growing children, nursing mothers, mental workers, elderly persons and for debility,



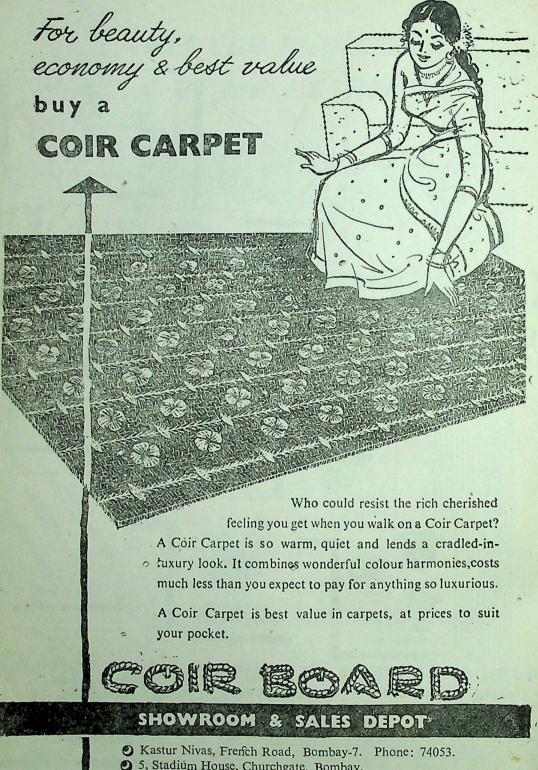


Available in powder and tablets.

J. & J. DeChane,

Hyderabad-Dn



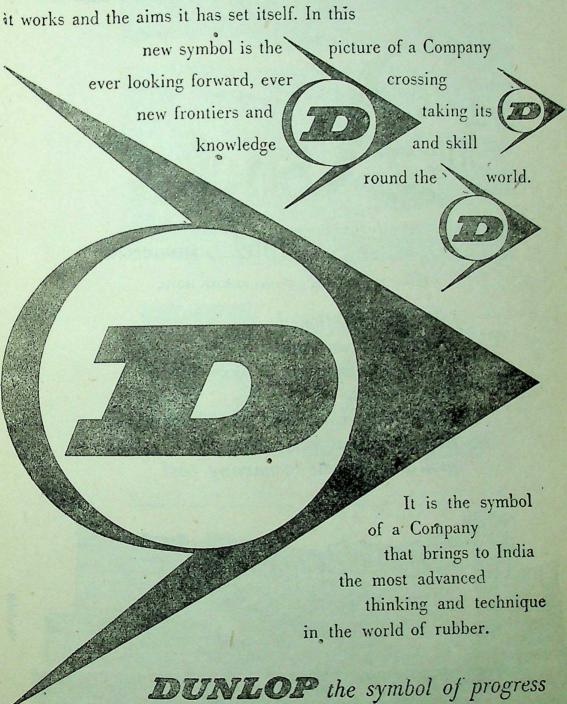


- 5, Stadiúm House, Churchgate, Bombay.
- 16-A, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi-1. Phone: 26988.
- 1/155, Mount Road, Madras-2. Phone: 85787.
- 1-A, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore-1. Phone 70216.
- 22, Loudon Street, (Entrance on Park St.,) Calcutta-16. Phone: 44-5287.

COIR BOARD (Govt. of India) ERNAKULAM. This is the new Dunlop symbol.

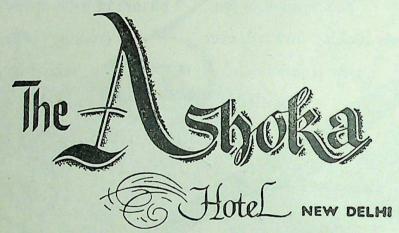
A symbol, within its brief compass, should tell

of the spirit of an organisation, of the way



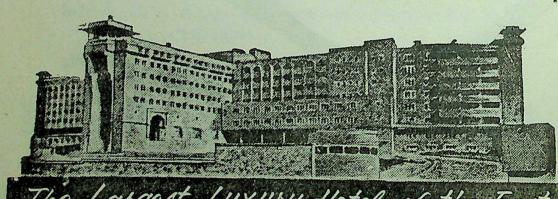
DC-547

Distinctive Grandeur

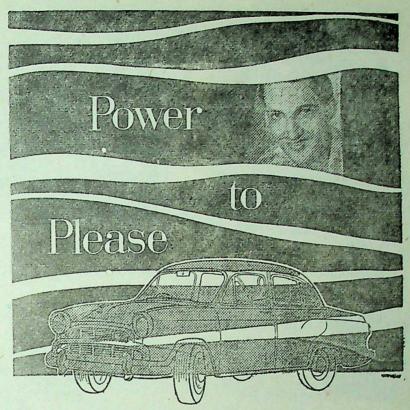


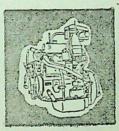
Phone: 30111/40 LINES Grams: ASHOKA HOTEL

fully air-conditioned
350 Rooms and suites
including numerous de-luxe suites
dinner dance
Indian cultural shows and cabarets
two orchestras restaurant
grill and private swimming pool



The Largest Luxury Hotel of the East





The Ambassador, with the cruising at higher speeds new Over-Head Valve Engine, acceleration, power for safer overtaking, for effortless hill climbing, and for smoother value for your money.

Elegantly designed, spack Is charged with 25% added ous for its size, excellent in power-power for more rapid performance, and with 25% more economy, the powerful new Ambassador gives full

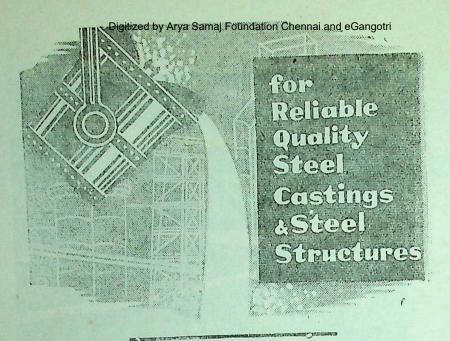
HINDUSTHAN A the par with plenty of drive

CALCUTTATI LTD. MINDUSTAN MOTORS

Dealers at:

Agra; Ambala Cantt; Ajmer; Ahmedabad; Ahmednagar; Berhampur; Bhilai; Bangalore; Allahabad; Baroda; Coimbatore; Cuttack; Calcutta; Bombay; Bareilly; Colombo; Dibrugarh; Dhanbad; Gauhati; Gwalior; Imphal; Indore; Jaipur; Jabalpur; Jodhpur; Jalgaon; Jorhat; Jamshedpur; Jullundur City; Jammu; Kanpur; Kolhapur; Kurnool; Lucknow; Madras; Madurai; Mangalore; Meerut; Nagpur; New Delhi; Nepal; Patna; Poona; Pondicherry; Patiala; Palayamcottai; Rajkot; Ranchi; Sambalpur; Shillong; Secunderabad; Silchar; Srinagar; Satna; Tezpur; Vijaywada; Varansi Cantt; Tiruchirapalli; Trivandrum; Vizianagram.

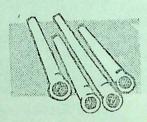
器

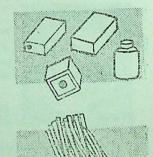


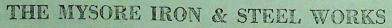
Equipped with modern electric Furnaces and casting Plants, the Mysore Iron & Steel Works at Bhadravati produce high quality Steels and Steel castings and a wide range of Pig Iron and Cast Iron products.

Range of Products:

Cast Iron Mortar Mills, Charcoal Pig Iron, Cast Iron vertical and Spun Pipes to B.S.S., Mild Steel Sections—Rounds, Flats, Squares and Angles, Grey Iron and Chilled Iron Castings, Cast Iron Railway Sleepers, Steel Castings, Railway and General Baling Hoops for Cotton and Jute, Ferro Alloys, Special Steels, etc.







(GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE) BHADRAVATI (MYSORE STATE)

Ad 18

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri

ALUMINIUM

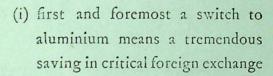
and only

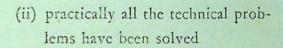
ALUMINIUM

for

ELECTRICITY

because

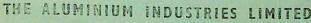




(iii) and it is just sound economics to use aluminium

Turn to aluminium and turn to ALIND for meeting your requirements of aluminium conductors.

- * Electrical conductor grade aluminium rods
- ACSR and All-Aluminium conductors
- O Conductor Accessories & Tools
- O Covered Aluminium Conductors

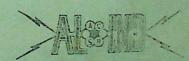


India's largest manufacturers of aluminium conductors and accessories

Registered Office: Kundara (Kerala)

Plant No. 1: Kundara; Plant No. 2: Hirakud (Orissa)

Managing Agents: SESHASAYEE BROTHERS (TRAV.) PRIVATE LTD.



AL-665-0



CALICLOTH

Stands for

The manufacturing facilities of one of the largest vertical plants in India equipped with modern spinning, weaving and finishing machinery; a progressive management with 80 years of experience behind it.

Textiles of quality and distinction specially manufactured for the export buyer free consulting service of foreign trained designers alive to European fashion trends, having at the same time, their roots in Indian tradition.

Cloth samples are specially made according to buyers requirements in the design studio of Calico Mills. Cottons with permanent finishes that give them a new dimension-sanforizing, wash & wear, anti-crease and water repellant finishes, and crisp translucent organdies.

Bulk supplies on stipulated delivery dates and conforming to high standards of quality set by the cotton textiles export promotion council, preinspection of cloth by the independent cotton textile fund committee's inspectorate at buyers' option at no extra cost. Contract terms as approved by the cotton textiles export promotion council providing for arbitration.

WE OFFER

WEAVE plain, twill, satin, dobby, jacquard, drop-box, leno and terry. COUNT from 140s to 0,5s width from 28 inches to 78 inches. ROLLER AND SCREEN PRINTS direct, resist, discharge, pigment, flock-FINISH grey, bleached, mercerised, dyed, sanforized, organdie, wash and wear, anti-crease, water-repellant, embossed, chintz, devorant.

CALICO MILLS EXPORT DIVISION POST BOX 173 AHMEDABAD INDIA

The Print-Mark of Quality Printing

If, over the last thirty-eight years, we have built up a reputation in the world of printing, it is only because we are constantly striving for printing perfection

SREE CARASWATY PRESS LTD

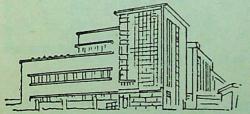


PHOTO-OFFSET & LETTERPRESS PRINTING, PROCESS ENGRAWING, BOOK BINDING AND TYPECASTING

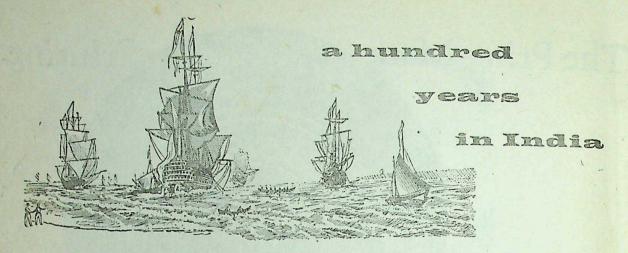
32 ACHARYA PROFULLA CHANDRA ROAD CALCUTTA 9

FACTORY 2

1749 BARRACKPORE TRUNK ROAD BELGHORIA (24 PARGANAS)

GOOD PRINTING TELLS A BETTER STORY

Ad. 21



An East Indiaman in the last century brought young Robert Stanes to Madras in 1857. His name was to become famous over a century in South India long after he began business in 1861 in Coimbatore. Few could have imagined that the independence and resolution of youth were to bear such fine fruit in the years to come.

Pioneering in Coffee and Tea in the Nilgiris, Robert Stanes started the first Coffee Curing Works in Coimbatore in 1861, the first Cotton Mill in 1888, and in 1862—as a young man of 21—laid the first foundations of Stanes High School.

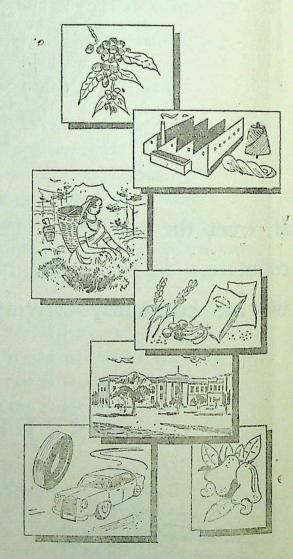
Tea and Coffee Estates and their requirements have always formed a large part of the business, besides Fertiliser Factories, Coffee Roasting and Sales through The United Coffee Supply Company Limited, and now the manufacture of Instant Coffee.

With the arrival in India of the Motor Car—Robert Stanes held the registration number C.O.r-also developed Stanes Motors (South India) Limited, with its many activities and branches throughout the South,—including "Tyresoles" and "Vaculug" for reconditioning of all sizes of Tyres—and a model bus service in Coimbatore.

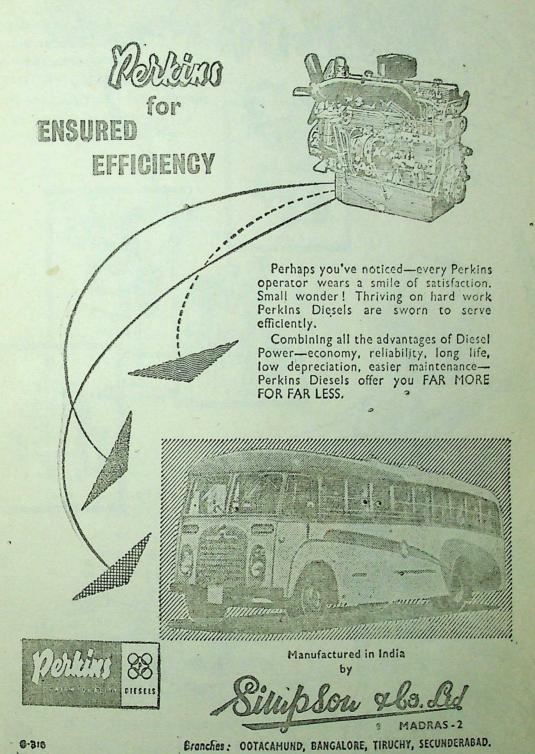
Robert Stanes, knighted in 1920, was the first Chairman of the Coimbatore Municipal Council, and until his death in Coonoor in 1936, took a keen interest in the social welfare problems of all communities, and in particular in Stanes High Schools, both in Coimbatore and Coonoor.

The present Estate business includes The United Nilgiri Tea Estates Company Limited and Stanes Amalgamated Estates Limited, manufacturing 2½ million pounds of Tea per year.

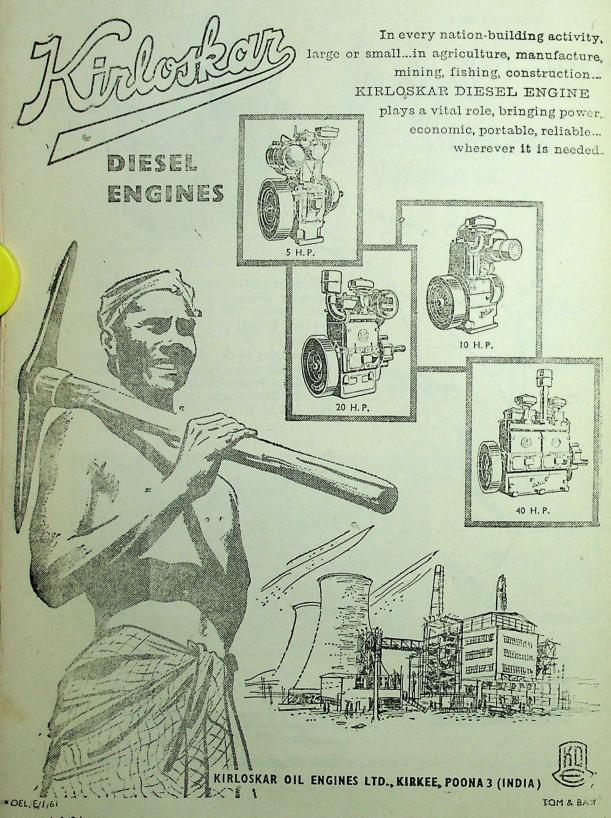
Celebrating the Centenary of the start in Coimbatore in 1861 and Golden Jubilee of the Limited Company, the Stanes Gooup look forward with a sense of achievement to continued service to the community and to the nation.



T. Stanes & Company Limited Coimbatore



Powerful companion for Nation-building Activity...



Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri



Prepared under the most hygienic conditions from selected Himalayan Apples GOLD COIN real Apple Juice is most delicious and nourishing. It is an ideal treat for all ages and in all the seasons.

Produced by

DYER MEAKIN BREWERIES LTD., LUCKNOW

ESTD. 1855

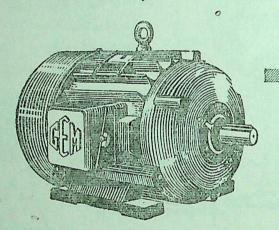
Factories :-

Solan Brewery & Lucknow Distillery & Kasauli Distillery
Mohan Nagar Brewery & Allied Industries (U. P.)



A.C. ELECTRIC MOTORS

Guaranteed for One Year





Designed and manufactured to the highest mechanical and electrical standards.

- · Low Power Consumption
 - · Low Temperature Rise
- · High Starting Torque
 - · Robust in Construction

Specialised Motors for every Industry

Phone No. 72142

Grams : GEMELECT

GAUTAM ELECTRIC MOTORS PRIVATE LIMITED

42. Okhla Industrial Estate, New Delhi-20.

Sole Selling Agents:

THE EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) PRIVATE LTD.

NEW DELHI, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, BANGALORE, SECUNDERABAD, LUDHIANA.

. Ád 26





The foremost name in bicycles for 75 years

by millions the world over, the Raleigh has remained the foremost of all bicycles since 1886. For 75 years, the Raleigh has been continuously improved; and today's Raleigh comes to you better than ever before...matchless in quality and trouble-free in service.

A Raleigh is a bargain at any price!

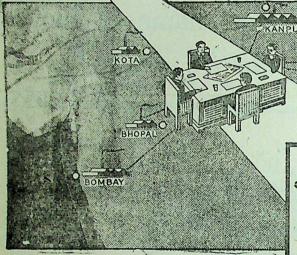


Fit a WITTKOP saddle for added comfort.

SEN-RALEIGH

SHE

COMMINION TOMORROW'S MANUEL DE DE STATUTOR DE LE DESTATUTOR DE LA DESTATUT



Progress is not achieved in a day. It is the result of Forethoughts, Sweat, Toils and Tears and when one plan is executed you have to think ahead of future plans so that progress could be continuous.

J.K. visualises the Country's need in years ahead and are continuously planning to fulfil the needs as they arise.





J.K. ORGANISATION KANPUR · CALCUTTA · BOMBAY India's Great Industrial & Commercial Combine



man's faith

Faith that makes man aspire, strive awakening him to tasks in the early-glow of dawn.

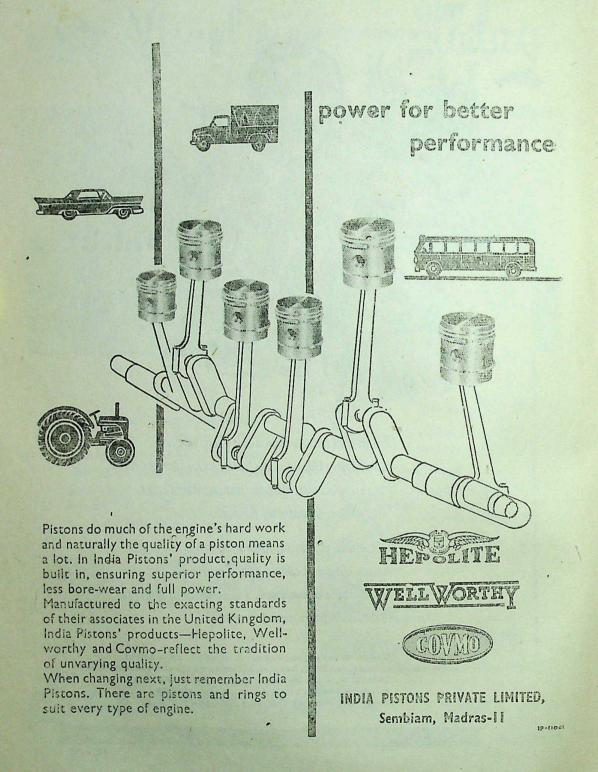
That melts rock, shapes granite; transforms still waters to surging power.

A faith in the living future:
in a world that offers a little more —
a little less of the care, a little more of the loy.
Faith that gives meaning to life.

Today, as in the past, our products help to make homes cleaner, healthier, happier. But today we are also working its are Tomorrow, when the evergrowing urge for better living will demand still greater efforts. And we shall be ready with wider service, new ideas, new products...

Today and Tomorrow... Hindustan Lever serves the home

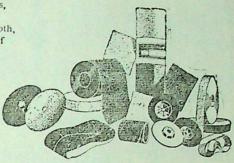
PE 4.50



CARBORUNDUM UNIVERSAL COATED AND BONDED ABRASIVES

COATED ABRASIVES

Flint (Sand), Garnet, Emery, 'Aloxite', Silicon Carbide, Rolls, Belts, Discs, Converted Shapes, Reamstock in paper and cloth, Slicon Carbide, Water proof Abrasive Paper, etc.

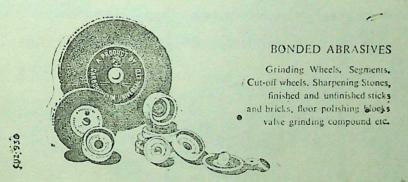


CARBORUNDUM UNIVERSAL manufacture a comprehensive range of Coated and Bonded Abrasive products required by modern industries.

Made by most up-to-date manufacturing methods, under expert supervision, using the highest quality raw materials, Carborundum Universal Abrasive products where else in the world.

have been found to be consistent in quality, ensuring quicker stock removal and better finish.

By constant research and development work, and quality control at every stage of manufacture, Carborundum Universal Abrasive products have proved themselves, to be equal to the best manufactured anywhere else in the world.



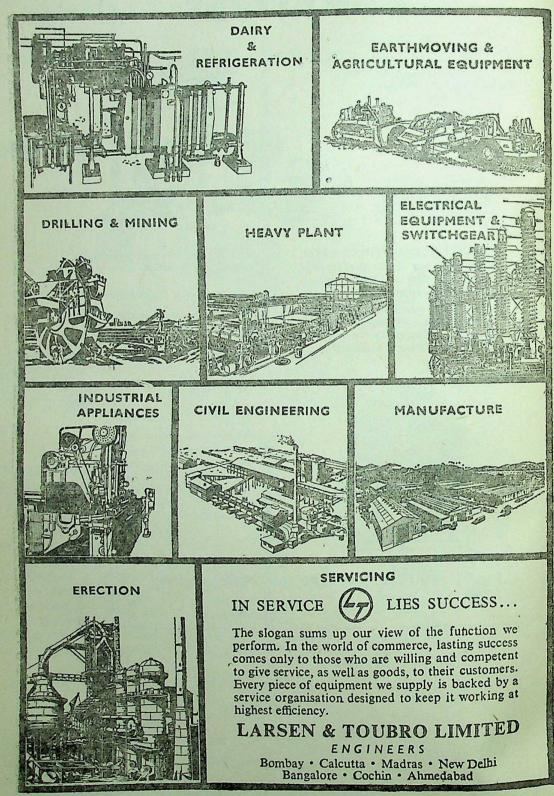


CARBORUNDUM UNIVERSAL LTD.

Head Office: 52/53, Jehangir Street, Madras-1 Telephone: 2941 (4 Lines) - Works: Tiruvottiyur.



IN SERVICE D LIES SUCCESS...



Powerful Link in the Chain of National Reconstruction

Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited Kanpur

Mills at :

KANPUR, NAINI, PONDICHERRY & UDAIPUR

Largest Spun-Rayon Factory in INDIA

Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited Naini (Allahabad)

Phone: 23 & 24

Telegrams: JAIPURIA

Manufacturers of:

- (1) Spun Rayon Yarns in Cones and Hanks
 - (a) Single 14s to 60s
 - (b) Double 2/20s to 2/60s
- (2) Cotton Yarns in Cheeses, Cones and Hanks
 - (a) Single—6s to 60s (Carded and Combed)
 - (b) Doubled-All Counts
 - (c) Waste Yarn-12s to 6s
 - (d) Dyed & Bleached Yarns of all Counts

Regd. Office:

SWADESHI HOUSE KANPUR

A Jaipuria Enterprise

QUICK TRANSIT SERVICE DELIVERS THE GOODS IN GUARANTEED TIME

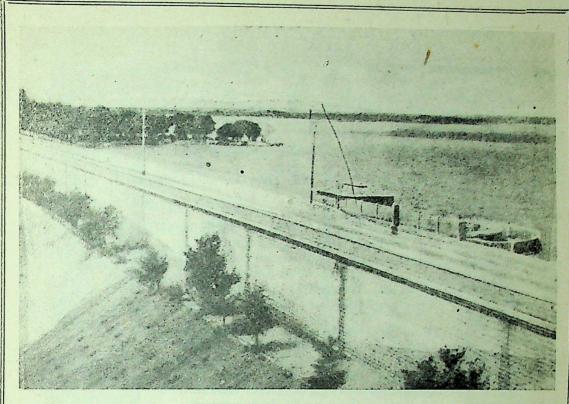
Some of the important services now operated by the Bombay Railways are shown below:—

Transit Time										
Wadi Bandar to Banglore City 5 days Carnac Bridge to New Delhi 5 days """ to Shalimar 8 """ """ to Ahmedabad 3 """ """ to Nagpur 3 """ """ to Ahmedabad 3 """ """ to Adoni 5 """ """ to Indore 4 "" """ to Kolhapur 5 """ """ to Belanganj 6 "" """ to Kanpur 6 """ """ to Belanganj 6 "" """ to Vijayawada 6 """ """ to Baroda 3 "" """ to Scounderabad 4 """ """ to Amritsar 8 "" """ to Akola 2 """ """ to Ludhiana 8 "" """ to Jabalpur 4 """ """ to Jullundar City 10 "" """ to Bhopal 4 """ Ahmedabad 6 "" """ to Baroada 3 """ """ to Ludhiana 8 "" """ to Jabalpur 4 "" """ to Jullundar City 10 "" """ to Bhopal 4 "" """ to Ahmedabad 6 "" """ to Almabad 7 "" """ to Ahmedabad 6 "" """ to Allahabad		ON CI	ENTRAL RAILWA	ON WESTERN RAILWAY						
"" to Shalimar 8 "" to Ahmedabad 3 "" "" to Nagpur 3 "" to Salt Cotaurs 7 "" to Adoni 5 "" to Yerraguntla 5 "" to Kolhapur 6 "" to Kolhapur 6 "" to Vijayawada 6 "" to Secunderabad 3 "" to Secunderabad 3 "" to Secunderabad 4 "" to Secunderabad 4 "" to Shalimar 7 "" to Jullundar City 10 "" to Ahmedabad 6 "" to Carnac Bridge 6 "" Ahmedabad 10 Carnac Bridge 6 "" to Ahmedabad 10 Carnac Bridge 5 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 5 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 5 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 "" Ahmedabad 10 New Delhi 6 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 "" Ahmedabad 10 New Delhi 6 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 "" Ahmedabad 10 New Delhi 6 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 "" Ahmedabad 10 New Delhi 6 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 "" Ahmedabad 10 New Delhi 6 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 "" Ahmedabad 10 New Delhi 6 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 "" Ahmedabad 10 New Delhi 6 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 "" Ahmedabad 10 New Delhi 6 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 "" Ahmedabad 10 New Delhi 6 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 "" Ahmedabad 10 New Delhi 6 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 "" Ahmedabad 10 New Delhi 6 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 "" Ahmedabad 10 New Delhi 6 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 "" Ahmedabad 10 New Delhi 6 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 "" Ahmedabad 10 New Delhi 6 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 "" Ahmedabad 10 New Delhi 6 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 "" Ahmedabad 10 New Delhi 6 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 "" Ahmedabad 10 New Delhi 6 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 "" Ahmedabad 10 New Delhi 6 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 "" Ahmedabad 10 New Delhi 6 "" Ahmedabad 10	Transit Time								Time	
"" to Nagpur 3 "" to Ahmedabad 3 "" "" to Salt Cotaurs 7 "" to to Surat 3 "" "" to Yerraguntla 5 "" to Surat 3 "" "" to Kanpur 6 "" to Kanpur 6 "" "" to Vijayawada 6 "" to Belanganj 6 "" "" to Secunderabad 3 "" to Belanganj 6 "" "" to Hyderabad 4 "" to Amritsar 8 "" "" to Akola 2 "" to Akola 2 "" "" to Akola 2 "" to Jabalpur 4 "" "" to Jabalpur 4 "" to Jullundar City 10 "" "" to Satna 5 "" Ahmedabad to Vijayawada 6 "" "" to Gwalior 5 "" to Lucknow 7 "" to Allahabad 7 "" "" to Varahasi 8 "" "" to Varahasi 8 "" "" to Howrah 12 "" "" to Howrah 12 "" "" to Muzaffarpur 12 "" "" to Muzaffarpur 12 "" "" to Muzaffarpur 12 "" "" to Shalimar 7 "" Sholapur to Salt Cotaurs 5 "" Lasalgaon to New Delhi 6 "" "" to Shalimar 7 "" Sholapur to Salt Cotaurs 5 "" Lasalgaon to New Delhi 6 "" "" to New Delhi 6 "" "" to Shalimar 7 "" Sholapur to New Delhi 6 "" "" to Shalimar 7 "" Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 "" "" Ajmer to Jajpur 2 ""	Wadi	Bandar	to Banglore City	5	days	Carnac Bri	dge	to New Delhi	5	days
10 Nagpur); ; ;	,,	to Shalimar	8	,,			to Ahmadahad	2	
"" to Adoni	,, or	,,	to Nagpur	3	,,	,, ,	,	to Anmedabad	3	"
" to Adoni	,, ,,	,,			,,	,, ,	,	to Indore	4	,,
" to Kolhapur 3 " " to Kolhapur 6 " " to Kanpur 6 " " to Vijayawada 6 " " to Secunderabad 3 " " to Hyderabad 4 " " to Sholapur 2 " " to Akola 2 " " to Amraoti 3 " " to Jullundar City 10 " " to Jabalpur 4 " " to Satna 5 " " to Bhopal 4 " " to Gwalior 5 " " to Allahabad 7 " " to Varahasi 8 " " to Varahasi 8 " " to Varahasi 8 " " to Howrah 12 " " to Muzaffarpur 12 " " to Muzaffarpur 12 " " to Muzaffarpur 12 " " to Shalimar 7 " Sholapur to New Delhi 6 " " to Shalimar 7 " Sholapur to New Delhi 6 " " to Shalimar 8 " Nagpur to New Delhi 6 " " to Shalimar 8 " Nagpur to New Delhi 6 " " to Salt Cotaurs 7 " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " Ajmer to Jaipur 3 " Ajmer to Jaipur 4 " Ajmer to Jaipur 4 "	,,	,,			' ,,			to Caret	2	
"" to Kanpur 6 "" to Belanganj 6 "" "" to Vijayawada 6 "" to Amritsar 8 "" "" to Hyderabad 4 "" to Amritsar 8 "" "" to Sholapur 2 "" "" to Ludhiana 8 "" "" to Akola 2 "" "" to Jabalpur 4 "" "" to Jabalpur 4 "" to Satna 5 "" "" to Satna 5 "" New Delhi to Carnac Bridge 5 "" "" to Allahabad 7 "" to Allahabad 7 "" to Allahabad 7 "" to Varanasi 8 "" "" to Varanasi 8 "" to Howrah 12 "" to Howrah 12 "" to Howrah 12 "" to Muzaffarpur 12 "" to Muzaffarpur 12 "" to Cochin 10 "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 5 "" "" to Shalimar 7 "" Sholapur to Salt Cotaurs 5 "" Lasalgaon to New Delhi 6 "" "" to Shalimar 8 "" METRE GAUGE "" Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 "" Ajmer to Jaipur 2 "" "Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 "" Ajmer to Jaipur 2 "" "" Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 "" Ajmer to Jaipur 2 "" "" Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 "" Ajmer to Jaipur 2 "" "" to Vijayawada 6 "" "" "" "" to Ahmedabad to Vijayawada 6 "" "" "" "" "" "" To Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 5 "" "" "" "" To Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 6 "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "" "	,,	,,			,,	,,	,,	to Surat	3	"
", ", to Vijayawada 6 ", ", " to Baroda 3 ", " to Secunderabad 3 ", " to Hyderabad 4 ", " to Sholapur 2 ", " to Akola 2 ", " to Amraoti 3 ", " to Jabalpur 4 ", to Satna 5 ", " to Bhopal 4 ", to Gwalior 5 ", " to Lucknow 7 ", " to Allahabad 7 ", to Allahabad 7 ", to Varanasi 8 ", " to Varanasi 8 ", " to Patna 9 ", to Howrah 12 ", " to Muzaffarpur 12 ", " to Muzaffarpur 12 ", " to Muzaffarpur 12 ", " to Cochin 10 ", " Surat to Carnac Bridge 5 ", " Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 ", " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 ", " to Shalimar 7 ", Sholapur to Salt Cotaurs 5 ", Lasalgaon to New Delhi 6 ", " to Shalimar 8 ", Nagpur to New Delhi 6 ", " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", " Surat to Jaipur 2 ", " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", " Surat to Jaipur 2 ", " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", " Surat to Jaipur 2 ", " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", " Surat to Jaipur 2 ", " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", " Surat to Jaipur 2 ", " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", " Surat to Jaipur 2 ", " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", " Surat to Jaipur 2 ", " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", " Surat to Jaipur 2 ", " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", " Surat to Jaipur 2 ", " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", " Surat to Jaipur 2 ", " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", " Surat to Jaipur 2 ", " ", " To Juliundar City 10 ", " To Juliundar City 1	· ·	"			"	. ,,	5	to Belanganj	6	
", to Secunderabad 3 ", to Hyderabad 4 ", to Sholapur 2 ", to Akola 2 ", to Akola 2 ", to Amraoti 3 ", to Jullundar City 10 ", to Jabalpur 4 ", to Satna 5 ", to Bhopal 4 ", to Gwalior 5 ", to Gwalior 5 ", to Allahabad 7 ", to Allahabad 7 ", to Allahabad 7 ", to Allahabad 7 ", to Patna 9 ", to Howrah 12 ", to Muzaffarpur 12 ", to Muzaffarpur 12 ", to Cochin 10 ", Surat to Carnac Bridge 5 ", Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 5 ", Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 6 ", Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 6 ", Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 5 ", Surat to Carnac Bridge 5 ", Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 ", to Shalimar 7 ", Shalimar 7 ", Shalimar 8 ", to Shalimar 8 ", to Shalimar 8 ", to Salt Cotaurs 7 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", Secunderabad to Carnac Bridge 1 ", Almedabad to Daipur 2 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", Secunderabad to Carnac Bridge 1 ", Almedabad to Carnac Bridge 3 ", Almedabad to Carnac Bridge 5 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2	· "	,,		100	"					
"" to Hyderabad 4 "" to Sholapur 2 "" to Amritsar 8 "" "" to Sholapur 2 "" to Ludhiana 8 "" "" to Akola 2 "" to Jabalpur 4 "" to Jabalpur 4 "" Ahmedabad to Vijayawada 6 "" "" to Satna 5 "" New Delhi to Carnac Bridge 5 "" "" to Howah 12 "" to Varanasi 8 "" Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 6 "" "" to Patna 9 "" Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 6 "" "" to Howrah 12 "" Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 6 "" "" to Muzaffarpur 12 "" Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 5 "" "" to Muzaffarpur 12 "" Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 5 "" "" to Muzaffarpur 12 "" Indore to Carnac Bridge 5 "" "" Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 "" "" Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 "" "" Salt Cotaurs 5 "" Lasalgaon to New Delhi 6 "" "" to Shalimar 8 "" Nagpur to New Delhi 6 "" "" to Salt Cotaurs 7 "" Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 "" Ajmer to Jaipur 2 "" "" Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ""	"	,,			,,	,, ,	,,	to Baroda	3	,,
", to Sholapur 2 ", to Akola 2 ", to Akola 2 ", to Akola 2 ", to Jullundar City 10 ", to Jullundar City 10 ", to Satna 5 ", to Bhopal 4 ", to Gwalior 5 ", to Lucknow 7 ", to Allahabad 7 ", to Allahabad 7 ", to Allahabad 7 ", to Varanasi 8 ", to Patna 9 ", to Howrah 12 ", to Muzaffarpur 12 ", to Muzaffarpur 12 ", to Cochin 10 ", to Shalimar 7 ", Sholapur to Salt Cotaurs 5 ", to Shalimar 8 ", to Shalimar 8 ", to Salt Cotaurs 7 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", to Jaipur 2 ", since I in to Jaipur 2 ", to Jaipur 2 ", secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", ito Jaipur 2 ", secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", ito Jaipur 2 ", secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", ito Jaipur 2 ", secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", ito Jaipur 2 ", secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", ito Jaipur 2 ", secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", ito Jaipur 2 ", secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", secunderabad to Jaipur 2 ", secunderabad to Jaipur 3 "	% ,,	,,			,,			to Amritsar	8	
" to Lucknow 7 " to Allahabad 7 " Belanganj to Carnac Bridge 6 " Ahmedabad 6 " Ahmedabad 6 " Belanganj to Carnac Bridge 6 " Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 4 " Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 5 " Indore to Carnac Bridge 5 " Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 " Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " METRE GAUGE To Salt Cotaurs 7 " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	£ ,,	,,			"	,,	,,			,,
" to Lucknow 7 " to Allahabad 7 " Belanganj to Carnac Bridge 6 " Ahmedabad 6 " Ahmedabad 6 " Belanganj to Carnac Bridge 6 " Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 4 " Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 5 " Indore to Carnac Bridge 5 " Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 " Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " METRE GAUGE To Salt Cotaurs 7 " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	% "	"			,,	,,	,,	to Ludhiana	8	,,
" to Lucknow 7 " to Allahabad 7 " Belanganj to Carnac Bridge 6 " Ahmedabad 6 " Ahmedabad 6 " Belanganj to Carnac Bridge 6 " Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 4 " Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 5 " Indore to Carnac Bridge 5 " Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 " Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " METRE GAUGE To Salt Cotaurs 7 " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	,,			,,			to Jullundar City	10	
" to Lucknow 7 " to Allahabad 7 " Belanganj to Carnac Bridge 6 " Ahmedabad 6 " Ahmedabad 6 " Belanganj to Carnac Bridge 6 " Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 4 " Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 5 " Indore to Carnac Bridge 5 " Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 " Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " METRE GAUGE To Salt Cotaurs 7 " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	,,	"			"	,,	"	to Junuman City	10	"
" to Lucknow 7 " to Allahabad 7 " Belanganj to Carnac Bridge 6 " Ahmedabad 6 " Ahmedabad 6 " Belanganj to Carnac Bridge 6 " Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 4 " Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 5 " Indore to Carnac Bridge 5 " Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 " Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " METRE GAUGE To Salt Cotaurs 7 " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	5 "				"	Ahmedaba	d	to Vijayawada	6	,,
" to Lucknow 7 " to Allahabad 7 " Belanganj to Carnac Bridge 6 " Ahmedabad 6 " Ahmedabad 6 " Belanganj to Carnac Bridge 6 " Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 4 " Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 5 " Indore to Carnac Bridge 5 " Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 " Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " METRE GAUGE To Salt Cotaurs 7 " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	"					N. D.II.				
" to Lucknow 7 " to Allahabad 7 " Belanganj to Carnac Bridge 6 " Ahmedabad 6 " Ahmedabad 6 " Belanganj to Carnac Bridge 6 " Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 4 " Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 5 " Indore to Carnac Bridge 5 " Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 " Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " METRE GAUGE To Salt Cotaurs 7 " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " " " " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	,,		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE			New Deini		to Carnac Bridge	5	,,
" to Allahabad 7 " Belanganj to Carnac Bridge 6 " Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 6 " Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 4 " Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 5 " Indore to Carnac Bridge 5 " Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 " Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " METRE GAUGE TO Salt Cotaurs 5 " METRE GAUGE TO Salt Cotaurs 7 " Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 " Ajmer to Jaipur 2 "	9							to Ahmedabad	6	
" to Varanasi 8 " Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 6 " Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 4 " Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 5 " Indore to Carnac Bridge 5 " Indore to Carnac Bridge 5 " Surat to Carnac Bridge 5 " Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 " Ahmedabad to New Delhi 6 " Ahmedabad to New										
", ", to Patna 9 ", Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge 4 ", ", to Howrah 12 ", to Muzaffarpur 12 ", " to Cochin 10 ", Surat to Carnac Bridge 5 ", Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 ", HARBOUR TERMINUS Poona to New Delhi 6 ", to Shalimar 7 ", Sholapur to Salt Cotaurs 5 ", Lasalgaon to New Delhi 6 ", to Shalimar 8 ", to Shalimar 8 ", Nagpur to New Delhi 6 ", METRE GAUGE to Salt Cotaurs 7 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ",						Belanganj		to Carnac Bridge	6	,,
", to Howrah 12 ", to Muzaffarpur 12 ", to Cochin 10 ", Surat to Carnac Bridge 5 ", HARBOUR TERMINUS Poona to New Delhi 6 ", to Shalimar 7 ", Sholapur to Salt Cotaurs 5 ", Lasalgaon to New Delhi 6 ", to Shalimar 8 ", to Shalimar 8 ", to Shalimar 8 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ",			The state of the s			Ahmedaba	d	to Carnac Bridge	4	
", to Muzaffarpur 12 ", to Cochin 10 ", Surat to Carnac Bridge 5 ", Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 ", HARBOUR TERMINUS Poona to New Delhi 6 ", to Shalimar 7 ", Sholapur to Salt Cotaurs 5 ", Lasalgaon to New Delhi 6 ", to Shalimar 8 ", Nagpur to New Delhi 6 ", METRE GAUGE 5 ", METRE GAUGE 5 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore										"
", to Cochin 10 ", Surat to Carnac Bridge 3 ", HARBOUR TERMINUS Poona to New Delhi 6 ", to Shalimar 7 ", Sholapur to Salt Cotaurs 5 ", Lasalgaon to New Delhi 6 ", to Shalimar 8 ", Nagpur to New Delhi 6 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ",			to Muzaffarpur			Indore		to Carnac Bridge	5	,,
HARBOUR TERMINUS Poona to New Delhi 6 ,,				10		Surat		to Carnac Bridge	3	
Poona to New Delhi 6 ,, "" to Shalimar 7 ,, Sholapur to Salt Cotaurs 5 ,, Lasalgaon to New Delhi 6 ,, "" to Shalimar 8 ,, Nagpur to New Delhi 6 ,, "" METRE GAUGE "" Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ,, Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ,,	HADDOUD TEDMINI		C	,,			to Carnac Dilago		"	
" " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "			00			Ahmedabad	d	to New Delhi	6	,,
Sholapur to Salt Cotaurs 5 ,, Lasalgaon to New Delhi 6 ,, ,, to Shalimar 8 ,, Nagpur to New Delhi 6 ,, , to Salt Cotaurs 7 ,, Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ,, Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ,,	Poona			6	,,					
Lasalgaon to New Delhi 6 ,, ,, to Shalimar 8 ,, Nagpur to New Delhi 6 ,, to Salt Cotaurs 7 ,, Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ,, Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ,,				100	,,					
", to Shalimar 8 ", Nagpur to New Delhi 6 ", " to Salt Cotaurs 7 ", Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ", Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ",			A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	5	,,					0
Nagpur to New Delhi 6 ,, METRE GAUGE ,, to Salt Cotaurs 7 ,, Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ,, Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ,,	Lasalgaon				,,					
secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ,, Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ,,			The state of the s		,,					
Secunderabad to Bangalore City 6 ,, Ajmer to Jaipur 2 ,,	Magpur				,,	MET		TRE GAUGE		
Fordal 1					"	4.		to Tolono	2	
Totaldadad to Carnak Bridge 6 ,, Jaipur to Ajmer 2 ,,				Maria Comment	,,					"
	Totada	Uau	to Carnak Bridge	6	"	Jaipur		to Ajmer	2	,,

IT'S QUICKER AND SAFER BY RAIL

For further particulars please contact the Goods Superintendent, Wadi Bandar and Carnac Bridge respectively.

Western and Central Railways

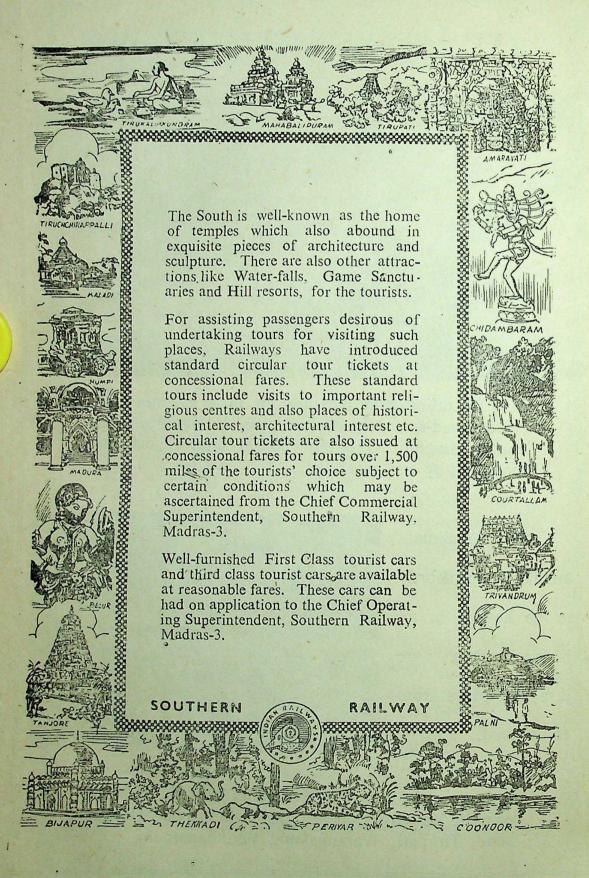


For relaxation and pleasure no place is better than Hyderabad-romantic city of lakes & Fabulous Salar Jung Museum counting 35,000 marvel exhibits collected by one man!

Nagarjunakonda buddhist ruins shortly to be housed in an island-museum are just 100 miles from Hyderabad.



For all tourist inquiries on Andhra Pradesh, contact or write to Government Tourist Bureaux at Hyderabad, Tirapati, Warangal and Visakhapatnam.



- * ELECTRONIC, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT
- * COMPLETE INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
- * COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS



RADIO BROADCASTING AND COMMUNICATION:

Telephone, telegraph and radio equipment as supplied to the All India Radio, Civil Aviation, Posts and Telegraphs Department, Overseas Communications, Police Department, Rallways, etc.

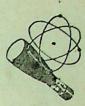


COMPLETE PLANT AND APPARATUS:

for cement, refractory, paper, cardboard, synthetic fibre, fertilizer, and chemical industries

ELECTRONIC:

All kinds of electronic equipment and instruments, including atomic, for industry and research



ELECTRICAL, INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT:

A full range of electrical plants and ancillary equipment—transformers, alternators, motors, batteries, rectifiers, switchgear, cables, test and measuring instruments for industry and research



MECHANICAL:

Pumps, diesel engines, water treatment plants, turbines, conveyors & mechanical handling equipment, railway rolling stock etc.



PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEMS & LOUDSPEAKERS "Voice

of the Nation's



MOTWANE PRIVATE LIMITED

EASTERN ELECTRIC & ENGINEERING COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

CHICAGO TELEPHONE & RADIO COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED Electronic. Electrical & Mechanical Engineers and Contractors 12/ Mahatan Gandhi Rond, R. N. N. 111, Sombry 1 Phone 25333 (Rep.) Grant Company Modern Records of The Public Colours, Laterton, Engineer, March Marchan active Conference Contract Conference Contract Conference Contract Conference Contract Conference Contract Conference Conference Contract Conference Contract Conference Contract Conference Conferen

VISIT BHAKRA

Place of Pilgrimage in the era of Reconstruction

- Bhakra is "something tremendous, something stupendous and something which shakes you up when you see it"—Prime Minister of India.
- The Bhakra Nangal Project consists of six main components: Nangal Dam, Left Bank Power House, Ganguwal and Kotla Power Houses, Nangal Hydel Channel, Bhakra Canals and the Bhakra Cam.
- 器 740 feet high Bhakra Dam will be nearly three times as high as the Qutab Minar. It will be the highest Straight Gravity Dam of the world.
- It will generate 6 lakhs kilowatts of power ultimately—enough to light an electric bulb in every home in India; and 13 lakhs tons of additional foodgrains—enough to provide one square meal a day to every man, woman and child in the country, all the year round.
- Write to the Tourist Officer, Punjab Government Tourist Bureau, Nangal to help you plan out your visit.

No. PRD/Advt./61/1

A

为分分分

がか

SE

A

公

A

A

為為

山

水

N A

为

3

本

山

大人

1

A

A.

34.

3

ススス

k k



To the Country: to maintain the wide distribution which guarantees fair prices in every part of India.

To Consumers: to maintain the high quality of our products and service to your dealers.

To Dealers : to maintain stable prices as far as humanly possible.

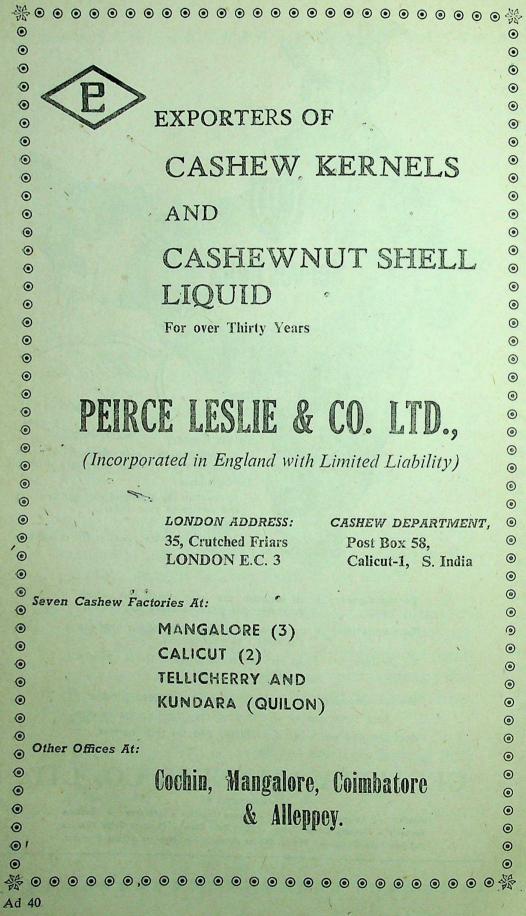
We are proud of the reputation we have earned for the first class quality of our products, the fairness of our dealings and our wide distribution and, in this manner, of our service to India.

GEOFFREY MANNERS CO. LTD.

Manufacturers of

Anacin • Kolynos • Bismag • Anne French • Aludrox • Endrine Forhan's • Manners Cough Syrup • Minit Pain Balm • Manners Gripe Mixture Vaseline Hair Tonic • Wyeth Ethical Products • Manners Ethical Products.

K. 47



Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri KERALA GOVERNMENT RUNS SEVERAL INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS for the PEOPLES BENEFIT and PROSPERITY TRAVANCORE RUBBER WORKS, TRIVANDRUM Manufacturers of quality Rubber goods for all purposes :-* Industrial. * Automobile. Surgical & Laboratory. Cycles. Footwear. * Toys & Materials for domestic uses. TRAVANCORE PLYWOOD INDUSTRIES, PUNALUR Manufacturers of :-* High Class Tea chest panels. * Chair seats. * Battens. * Commercial size panels. * Decorative panels. GOVERNMENT CERAMIC CONCERNS, KUNDARA Producers of :-* Superfine China clay. For Textile, Paper, Rubber, Ceramic and other Industries. Manufacturers of :-* Stoneware pipes. * Fire clay and All Kinds of high grade Refractory material etc. KERALA GOVERNMENT CERAMICS, KUNDARA Manufacturers of :-Superior quality Tea Sets & Dinner sets. * All kinds of Dishes & Plates. * All kinds of Electrical Porcelain. GOVERNMENT OIL FACTORY, CALICUT & SHARK LIVER OIL FACTORY, TRIVANDRUM Manufacturers of :-* Sea gold Blended Shark Liver Oil. Adamin Liquid High Potency Vitamin Oil. * Stavfit Liquid. Adamin Capsules. * Stayfit Capsules. * Veterinary Vitamin Oil etc. KERALA SOAP INSTITUTE, CALICUT Manufacturers of :-* Washing soaps. High Class Toilet Soaps. * Shaving Soaps etc. Medicated soaps. GOVERNMENT HYDROGENATION FACTORY, CALICUT

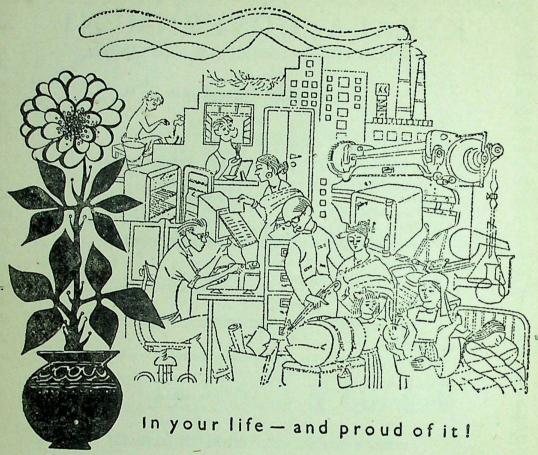
Manufacturers of :-* Sudha Vanaspathi.

* Vimala Refined Oil.

Ad

KERALA GOVERNMENT CYCLE RIM FACTORY, TRIVANDRUM Produces Superior Quality CHAKRA BRAND CYCLE RIMS.

(Inserted By The Department of Industries & Commerce, Kerala).

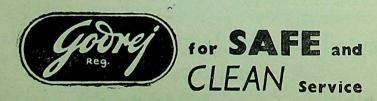


Pursuing the motto of self-reliance, Godrej manufacture, in uptodate, extensive plants, a variety of mass-produced, low-priced articles that are a part of your daily life—from morning bath to night's rest in bed.

Godrej also manufacture producer-goods like Machines and Chemicals.

There service extends to National Welfare in the supply of Equipment to Canteens, Libraries, Hospitals.....

Acute steel shortage, however, faces Godrej today with the severest crisis in their history of pioneering achievements. If Government were to supply steel regularly and in sufficient quantity—and Godrej could get the opportunity to work to capacity—deliveries would improve and enlightened employment, including housing, would be given to increasing thousands.



T

K K

4

&

4

&

如此然

W.

识识

S.

S.

S.

T.

X

S.

S.

S.

T.

&

Liberty Building,

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA

[Incorporated under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (XV of 1948)]

HEAD OFFICE

Reserve Bank Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

BRANCH OFFICES P-11, Mission Row

8, Marine Lines, BOMBAY.	Extension, CALCUTTA.			Royapettah, MADRAS.	
AUTHORISED CAPITAL				Rs.	10,00,00,000
ISSUED AND PAID-UP CAPITAL				Rs.	5.00.00.000

TOTAL LOANS OUTSTANDING (As on 31-12-60)

AUTHORISED BUSSINESS

- 1. Granting of medium and long-term loans in Rupees as well as, by arrangement with the Development Loan Fund of the U.S.A. Govt., in foreign currency, to existing public limited companies or registered cooperative societies engaged in, or new ones proposing to engage in the manufacture, preservation or processing of goods, or the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power, or mining, or shipping or hotel industry; also subscribing to debentures of such companies and cooperative societies; the Corporation has the option to convert at its discretion the loans granted by it into share capital.
- 2. Guaranteeing of loans raised by aforesaid industrial concerns (i) which are floated in the public market and are repayable within a period not exceeding twenty five years and (ii) from scheduled banks or state cooperative banks.
- 3. Guaranteeing loans raised from or credit arrangements made with any bank or financial institution in any country outside India by aforesaid industrial concerns in foreign currency.
- 4. Underwriting the issue of stock, shares, bonds or debentures by aforesaid industrial concerns:
 - 5. Subscribing to the stock or shares of aforesaid industrial concerns;
- 6. Guaranteeing of deferred payments in respect of import of capital goods from abroad or their purchase in India by aforesaid industrial concerns;

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS ARE SANCTIONED:

Purchase of new or second hand machinery, renovation or modernisation or replacement of worn-out or obsolete machinery, factory, buildings.

IMPORTANT TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF LOANS

- (i) SECURITY: First charge of all the fixed assets such as land, buildings, plant and machinery & fixtures. Raw materials, stock-in-process and finished goods will not be mortgaged and will, therefore, be available for raising working capital from elsewhere.
- (ii) MARGIN: Generally 50% of the value of total assets including those to be acquired with the loan. This margin may be reduced to 40% in case of industrial concerns importing plant and machinery under the U.S. Export-Import Bank Loans or other foreign currency loans (tied credits) taken by Government from foreign governments or financial institutions abroad where the cost of imported plant and machinery is 60% or above of the total capital cost of the project. The margin may be further reduced to 35% in special cases.
- (iii) INTEREST: The current rate for rupee loans is 7% per annum and for foreign currency loans $8\frac{1}{2}$ % per annum with a rebate of $\frac{1}{2}$ % in each case for punctual payments of principal and interest on the due dates. Defaulted instalments will carry compound interest.
- (iv) REPAYMENT: Will be spread over upto 25 years to suit borrower's convenience.

K. R. K. MENON CHAIRMAN

38, Whites Road.

A

1

A

A

A

A

Rs. 40,17,18,961

ENTIRELY NEW!

SPARTAN

Plastic PAINT

Greatest darned paint you ever used!



- Sparall Chartie PAINT
- Unique molecular structure grips all surfaces
- * Dries in 10 minutes
- . Washable, Scrubbable
- * No paint smell
- * Resists steam
- * Velvet-smooth texture
- . Loveliest colour range

CALL FOR YOUR COLOUR CHART AND FREE ADVICE ON PAINTING WITH SPARTAN PLASTIC PAINT



APC-64 &

Ad 44

Addisons Paints & Chemicals Private Ltd., Sembiam, MADRAS-11

Member: INDIAN PAINT ASSOCIATION

It's more than likely that you are familiar with our name but we wonder if you are aware of the extent and variety of our business enterprises.

The complete list would be too long. We cover a wide variety of interests-from coal and fertilisers to tea and wines, from tinplate and gunnies to insurance and shipping. Every department of our business is geared to a brisk schedule catering to the varied and pressing needs of this vast country.

SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY LIMITED

Coal-Wines & Spirits-Perillisers-Tinplates-Gunnies -Agricultural Sprayers-Glue Imports & Agencies—Tea—Insurance -Flour Mills-Shipping.

DW/F/16

MANUFACTURERS - MERCHANTS - AGENTS & MANAGING AGENTS **HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA**

BRANCHES: Bombay, Madras & Delhi.

REGIONAL OFFICES & DEPOTS: Bangalore, Coonoor, Bezwada, Dibrugaria, Ootacamund, Poona, Trichinopoly, Secunderabad & Cochia.

SUBSIDIARIES

Shaw Wallace & Hedges Ltd., Colombo. Shaw Wallace Pakistan Ltd., Karathi & Chittagong.

AT HOME and Abroad

With over 400 offices

strategically situated throughout the country, and an efficient network of Agency arrangements overseas, The Punjab National Bank is well equipped to offer Banking facilities of every description.

- current accounts
- o savings fund deposits
- o fixed deposits
- o cash certificates
- discounting of bills
- foreign exchange
- safe deposit vaults
- advances

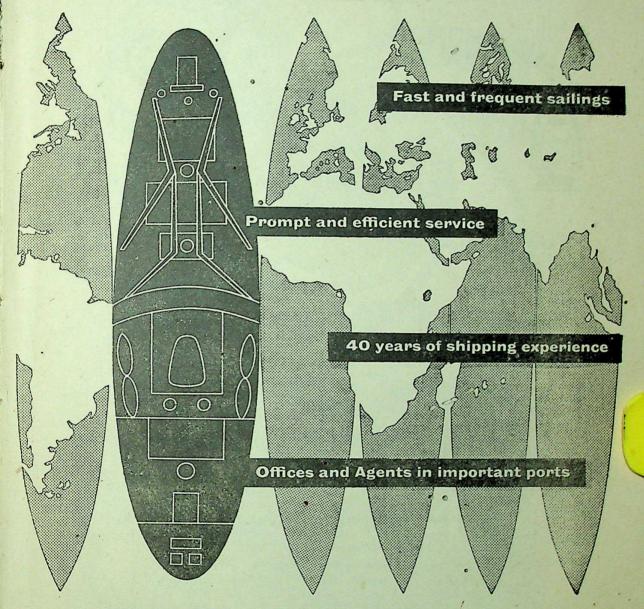
THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD.

Established 1895 Head Office: New Delhi

Scindia's

Cargo Service

Spans Four Continents



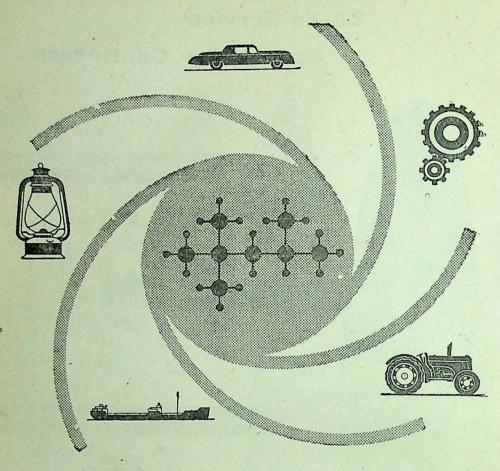


Scindia ships touch-

Indian, Pakistani & Ceylonese ports, and Aden, Port Sudan, Port Said, Lattakia, Beirut, Istanbul, Constanza, Odessa, Antwerp, Dunkirk, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Glasgow, Middlesbrough, Dundee, Hull, Cardiff, Liverpool, Port Louls, Matadi, Port Harcourt, Appapa/Lagos, Accra/Abidjan, Dakar, Jeddah, Philadelphia, Boston, Norfolk, Savannah, New Orleans, Galveston, Houston, Baltimore, New York; also between West African Ports and Marseillea, Genoa, Rijeka, Trieste, Beirut, Tripoli (Lebanon)

Ship by Scindia

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. Scindle House, Ballard Estate, Bon Bay 1



□ □ □ □ − lifeblood of industrial civilisation

Oil means easier life -- for oil powers and lubricates machines, planes, ships, trains and trucks, easing the burden of man.

Oil means brighter evenings—for oil keeps giant electric turbines and generators running, , and also feeds the lantern of the villager.

Oil means more food-for oil powers tractors which give more food from less land.

Oil means healthier life—for petroleum insecticides destroy germ-carrying insects, adding more years to man's life.

Oil means diffusion of knowledge—for oil lubricates printing presses and makes printing inks, making communication of ideas easier.

Oil means all this -- and a great deal more!

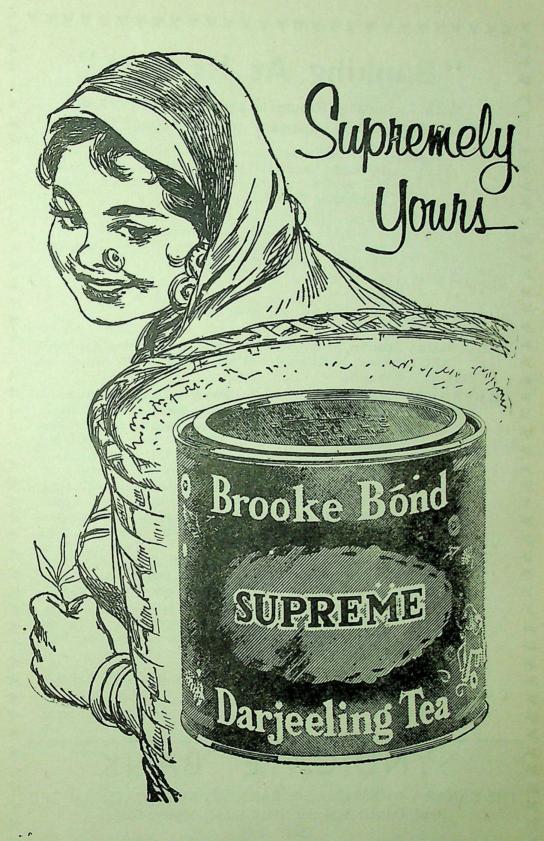
Oil is playing a major part in India's march towards economic expansion. Through its major operations—refining, marketing and exploring for oil—Stanvac is participating in the country's efforts.



STANVAC -participating in India's progress

STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY (Incorporated in the U.S.A. with Limited Liability)

PSSYOC-8 B/ALL



"Banking At Its Best"

With increasing Resources and a fine net work of 147 Branches at important places of South India

ANDHRA STATE: Hyderabad, Adoni, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Guntakal, Guntur, 18
Hindupur, Jammalmadagu, Kakinada, Kurnool, Nandyal, Nellore, Prodatur, Rajahmundry, Secunderabad, Tadpatri, Uravakonda, Vijayawada.

KERALA STATE: Alleppey, Badagara, Cannanore, Cochin, Ernakulam,
18 Kanhangad, Kasargod, Kottayam, Kozhikode, Palghat,
Payyanur, Taliparamba, Tellicherry,
Badiyadka, Kumbla, Nileshwar.

GUJARAT STATE: Baroda.

MADRAS STATE: Madras, Coimbatore, Erode, Salem, Vellore.

MAHARASHTRA Bombay, Bombay-Mandvi, Bombay-Matunga, Bombay-Mulund, STATE: Karad, Kolhapur, Malvan, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Sangli, Vengurla.

MYSORE STATE: Bangalore-Cantonment, Bangalore-Chickpet Bangalore-G, Nagar, Bangalore-N. T. Pet, Bangalore-Sheshadripuram, Ankola, Ariskere, Badami, Bagalkot, Belgaum, Belgaum-Camp, Belgaum-Shahapur, Bellary, Bhatkal, Bijapur, Brahmavar, Byadgi, Chamarajanagar, Chickmagalur, Chittaldrug, Coondapur, Dandeli, Davangere, Dharwar, Cadag, Gangavati, Gokarn, Gulbarga, Guledgud, Honavar, Hospet, Hungund, Ilkal, Jamkhandi, Karkala, Karwar, Koppa, Kumta, Mangalore, Hampankatta, Mangalore-Mangalore-Car-Street, Mysore, Nipani, Rabkavi, Bunder, Raichur, Sagar, Shimoga, Sirsi, Sorab, Sringeri, Tiptur, Tumkur, Udipi, Udipi-Car-Street. Yadgiri,

U. C. Dharwar, Bailur, Barkur, Basrur, Belthangadi, Bantwal, Byndur, Gangulli, Gurpur, Hebri, Kaup, Kadekar, Kemmannu, Kinnigoli, Malpe, Manipal, Moodabidri, Mulki, Nitte, Padubidri, Palimar, Banemangalure, Perdoor, Puttur, Saligram, Shankarnarayana, Surathkal, Sullia, Uppinangadi, Vittla.

T. A. Pai, B. Com., C.I.I.B., F.R.E.S. (London) General Manager

Dr. T. M. A. Pai, M.B., B.S., Managing Director ×

K

A

T

T

N

多

S

T

A A

T

35

S

7S

T

A

T

水

N

A

妈

鸡

3

S

A

が大

1

SYNDICATE BANK

THE CANARA INDUSTRIAL & BANKING SYNDICATE LIMITED Regd. Office: Mukund Nivas, Udipi, Mysore State,

Estd: 1925

×

The Language of Silence

Could be elaquent!

The consummate skill of the traditional Indian dancer may find eloquent expression in silence.....

But, modern business needs call for more expressive means to ensure efficiency.

To keep track of activities inside the organisation, receive information, impart instructions, keep in constant touch—every executive needs an effective communication system.

PAX by ITI is the answer.

Available from 10 lines upwards— Ask the ITI to assist you choose the right range.







Manufactured in India only by

INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

DOORAVANI NAGAR

: BANGALORE-16

Sales & Service Offices:

BOMBAY

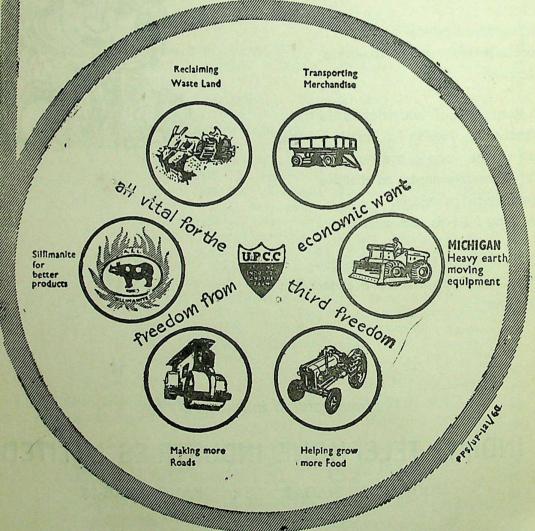
CALCUTTA

DELHI

MADRAS

Ad 51

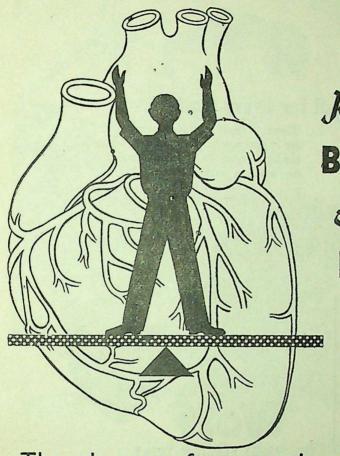
in ways are contributing to the THIRD YEARPLAN



UNITED PROVINCES COMMERCIAL CORPORATION PRIVATE LTD.

6, GANESH CHANDRA AVENUE, CALCUTTA-13

Ad 52



Keep the BALANCE of your BODY

The change of season should not upset the equilibrium of your system

SAFI

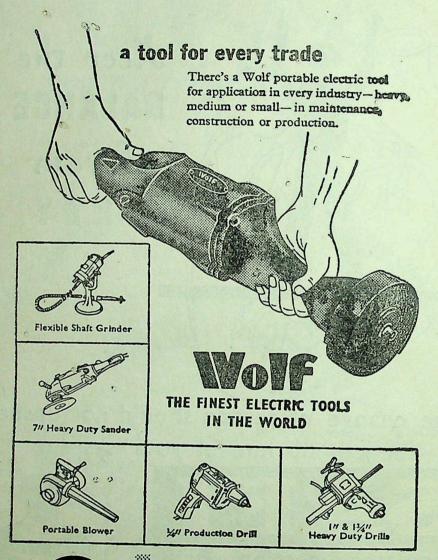
Regulates digestion, purifies blood, improves the function of your nerves & makes you look healthier, brighter, and fresher.



DELHI Kanpur Patna



GAY/H/544

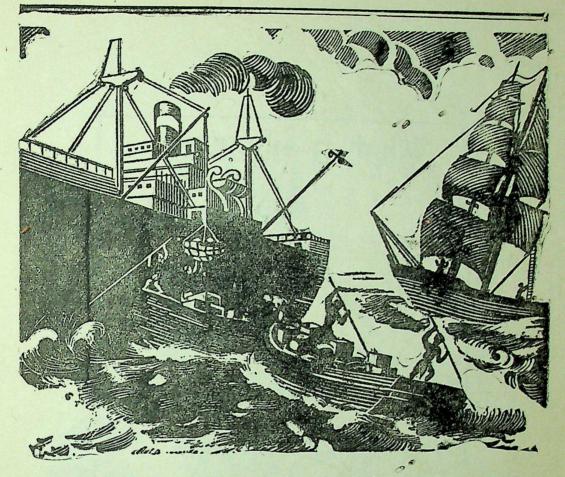




Wolf assures spares and prompt service Sole Distributors:

RALLIS INDIA LIMITED

Ralli House, 21 Ravelin Street, Bombay-1
Calcutta - Madras - New Delhi - Kanpur
Write today for details
Accredited dealers throughout India



World Trade

developing economy, international trade plays a vital role in meeting foreign exchange needs. Efficient banking services are essential to aid foreign trade by providing

financial faculties whenever required. With correspondents all over, we offer, all services in connection with foreign trade in any part of the world,

The Union Bank of India Limited

(Estd: 1919.)

Head office: Union Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-1

- Branch Offices: 1. Sarafa Market, Chandni Chowk.
 - 2. Chowri Bazar.
 - 3. Khari Baoli.
 - 4. Ajmal Khan Road, K. Bagh.







TWO PLANS IN BIHAR

Notable achievements of the First & Second Five Year Plans in the State of Bihar

		Before Plan	After First Plan	After First Plan By the end of Second Plan	Industries
I-Agriculture	1. Wasteland reclaimed 2. Annual consumption of fertilizers	·36 lakh acres 15,767 tons	1.68 lakh acres 44,420 tons	2.5 lakh acres 1,63,000 tons	A Heavy Machine Building Plant with its
II—Irrigation	 Major and medium Irrigation Minor Irrigation 	10 lakh acres	14.62 lakh acres 17.41 lakh acres (additional)	20.62 lakh acres 26.26 lakh acres (additional)	nent at Hatia (Ranchi), an Insulator Factory at Syamlong (Ranchi), an Oil Refinery and a
III—Animal Husbandry	Number of Veterinary e Hospitals & Dispensaries	168	240	632	Power House at Barauni (North Bihar), Superphosphate Fac-
IV—Education	Number of pupils in Primary & Middle Shools	15.4 lakhs	20,21,814	35.88 lakhs	tory at Sindri (Dhan- bad), besides consider- able development of
V—Health	1. Numbers of beds in Govt. Hospitals 2. Number of registered	4,250	5,702 5,855	8,339	the Cottage and Small Scale Industries and expansion of technical education in the State,
VI—Co-operation	of Primary strong of Members	14,601 3 6,35,898	22,211	26,362	standing achievements in the industrial sector.
VII—Communication VIII—Electricity	Roads Installed capacity	1,952 miles 47 mW	3,703 miles 208 mW	5,100 miles 621 mW	•

Issued by the Public Relations Department, BIHAR

ERUIT-FULL FLYING

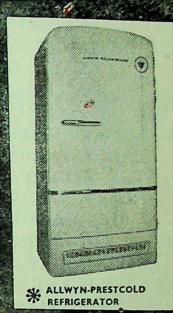
Apples from Kashmir or mangoes from Banaras—whatever the delicacy, IAC flies it swiftly to you. Helping fruit-growers to distribute perishables quickly and bringing orchard—fresh fruit? to your table are all part of the job—for IAC is not only an airline—IT IS A PUBLIC SERVICE.

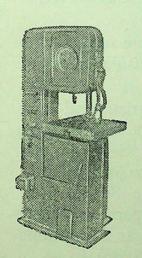


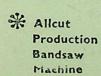
MANUFACTURERS OF ...













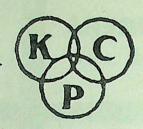
for design & durability

ALLWYN

HYDERABAD ALLWYN METAL WORKS LTD. SANATNAGAR, HYDERABAD-18.



Ad 61



- W UNDER LICENCES FROM MESSRS. FIVES-LILLE-CAIL, FRANCE, WE MANUFACTURE MACHINERY AND EQUIP COMPLETE SUGAR AND CEMENT PLANTS.
- MESSRS. FIVES-LILLE-CAIL HAVE BUILT THE LARGEST SUGAR AND CEMENT PLANTS IN THE WORLD AND HAVE SUPPLIED SOVIET RUSSIA IN 1959 A FIVE THOUSAND TO DAILY CAPACITY CEMENT PLANT.
- MARGENTINA THEY ARE SUPPLYING 10,000 TONS SUGARCANE DAILY CRUSHING CAPACITY PLANT.
- 器 WE ALSO MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY COM-PLETE SULPHURIC ACID AND SUPERPHOS-PHATE NANTS.

We have secured orders for Six complete sugar plants of one thousand tons daily sugarcane crushing capacity each from the following Sugar Factories:—

The Amadalavalasa Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society Ltd., Amadalavalasa; The Chodavaram Co-operative Agricultural and Industrial Society Limited, Chodavaram; Nizamabad Co-operative Sugar Factory Ltd., Nizamabad (Andhra Pradesh); Co-operative Sugars Ltd., Chittore (Kerala State); Namakkal Co-operative Sugar Mills Ltd., Salem Dist. and Champaka Sugar Plantations Ltd., Mannargudi, Tanjore Dist. (Madras State).

For your requirements, Consult us with Confidence:

THE K. C. P. LTD.,

38, Mount Road, Madras-6.

Phone: 84442 (5 lines)

×

×

×

1

×

*

K

×

Telegrams: KECEPE

S

of

河

T

T

3

大学

T

A.

T

河

75

3

X

3

河

3

3

A

3

K

38.

A

3

N

A

A

\$

*



11th June—25 June, 1961



P.I.F. are a member of U.F.I.



器

For further information please contact:

the Management of the Poznan International Fair Glogowska 14—Poznan, Poland

OR

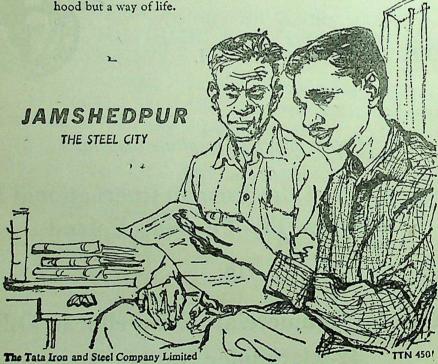
The Polish Commercial Counsellor's Office 42-44, Sunder Nagar,
New Delhi.

fair chance for young talent

Som 48,000 children are at school in Jamshedpur, where Tata Steel runs 34 schools—17 of them on two shifts—and assists 122 other schools with recurring cr capital grants. Instruction up to matriculation is given in four languages to meet the needs of the cosmopolitan industrial community.

Employees' children are taught free or pay a concessional fee depending on the parents' income. Here, we see Shri Etwari of Monghyr, an operative in the steel works, and his son, Kameshwar Prasad. Kameshwar passed matriculation in the first division in 1959, qualifying for a university stipend and for a Tata Steel Jubilee scholarship of Rs. 75 per month which will see him through college without any strain on his father's modest resources.

Jubilee scholarships apart, Tata Steel provides assistance in several ways to enable deserving children to take up higher studies. Young talent is thus encouraged and nurtured at Jamshedpur, where industry is not merely a source of livelihood but a your of life.



(0)

0-

THE BATTLE FOR INDIA'S ECONOMIC FREEDOM ·WILL BE WON IN ITS MACHINE BUILDING FACTORIES

India has unlimited man-power and raw material resources and a limitless market for its goods since the real wants of its rising population are almost insatiable. The only missing link in our advance to economic independence and prosperity is machine building capacity.

器

HMT BUILDS

MOTHER MACHINES THE

THAT BUILD

ALL OTHER MACHINES

器

THE MOTHER MACHINES

THAT PROVIDE THE KEY TO

INDUSTRIALISATION

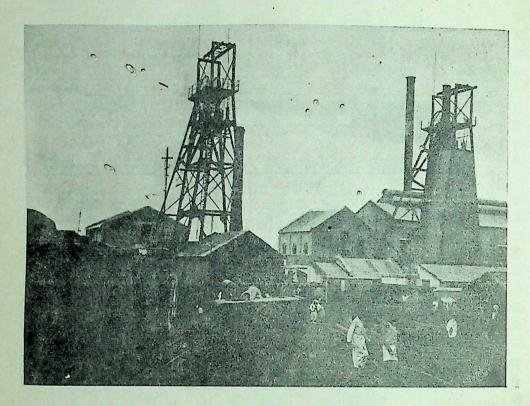
PROSPERITY AND SECURITY

器

HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS LTD., BANGALORE.

Ad 65

Invitation to Investors:



Andhra Fradesh has vast industrial possibilities owing to its geographical position, various natural advantages and a very considerable mineral wealth, besides sturdy and industrious manpower. The State has abundant coal supplies and the Singareni Collieries are rapidly increasing their output. Under the Five Year Plans the production of electricity is being stepped up so that the output which is 129,570 K.W. at the close of the Second Plan, is expected to rise by another 542.000 K.W. during the Third Plan.

As part of the positive approach to provide incentives to entrepreneurs to start new industries in the State, Government have set up three new Corporations which would give financial assistance in suitable cases—one for major industries, one for small-scale industries and one for mining.

Andhra Pradesh thus holds out infinite prospects for new industries and very promising opportunities to investors.

D.I.P.R., A.P.

IN THE RURAL AREAS OF ASSAM, AMID ITS DIVERSE SCENIC BEAUTY, MASTER CRAFTSMEN ARE PRODUCING HANDLOOM & CANE/BAMBOO PRODUCTS OF UNPARALLEL BEAUTY—THEY INTERPRET THE RHYTHM OF ASSAM'S ANCIENT AND MODERN CULTURE.

TO-DAY MORE AND MORE PEOPLE ARE CHANGING OVER TO ASSAM HANDLOOM FOR BEAUTY, DURABILITY & DELICACY.

ASSAM, CANE/BAMBOO PRODUCTS FOR NOVELTY OF DESIGNS, ELEGANCE & BRIGHTNESS.

Visit :

ASSAM GOVERNMENT EMPORIUM

31, Choringhee, Hall & Anderson Building, CALCUTTA.

EVERY TOWN IN ASSAM

BAMBOO & CANE PRODUCTS OF ASSAM

are a direct link with the romantic and cultural life of ancient Assam. They have been preserved through the ages to conform to time and style.

BAMBOO & CANE MILLS OF ASSAM is equipped with most up-to-date machinery and produce.

SPLIT BAMBOO & CANE BAMBOO CURTAIN SHOPPING & LADIES BAG AND OTHER CANE BAMBOO PRODUCT OF BEAUTY & DURABILILY.

SELLING AGENTS WANTED

For details, Please write to:

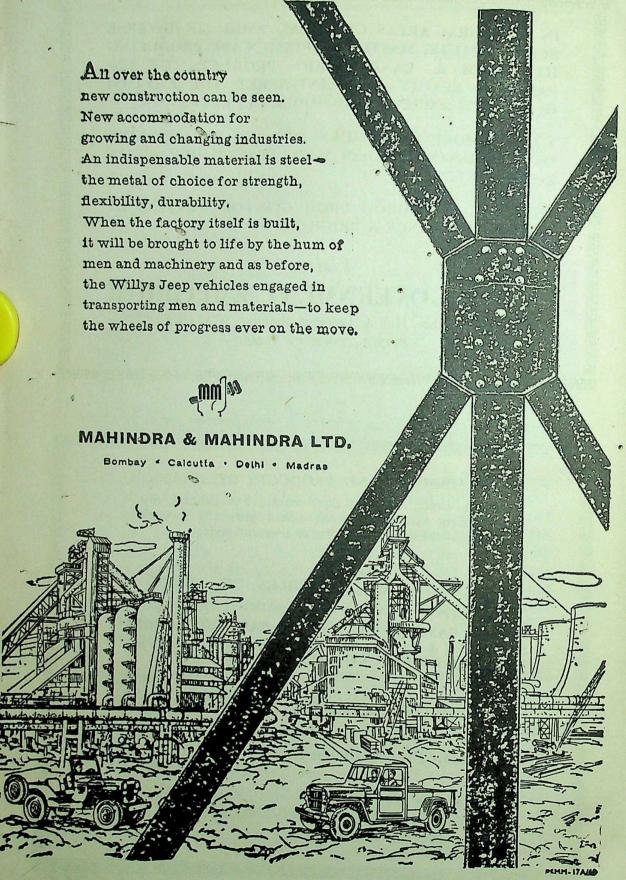
The Manager,

Bamboo & Cane Mills,

Industrial Block,

Bamunimaidan, Gauhati, Assam.

Ad 67

photographotionation and to the transfer the transfer to transfer the transfer to the transfer transfer transfer to the transfer


FOR BOOK LOVERS

We are the largest stockists of Eriglish (both Indian and Foreign) and Hindi books in Northern India

We have more than fifty thousand books on display in our English & similar number in our Hindi Section

We can obtain for you any book published in any part of the world

We are Specialists in books on India

We can supply foreign customers any book published (in any language) in India

We shall be glad to supply you with catalogue of books we have in stock on any subject in which you are interested

We have over 1000 publications of our own and are always prepared to undertake publication of manuscripts of merit

ATMA RAM & SONS

器

BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS

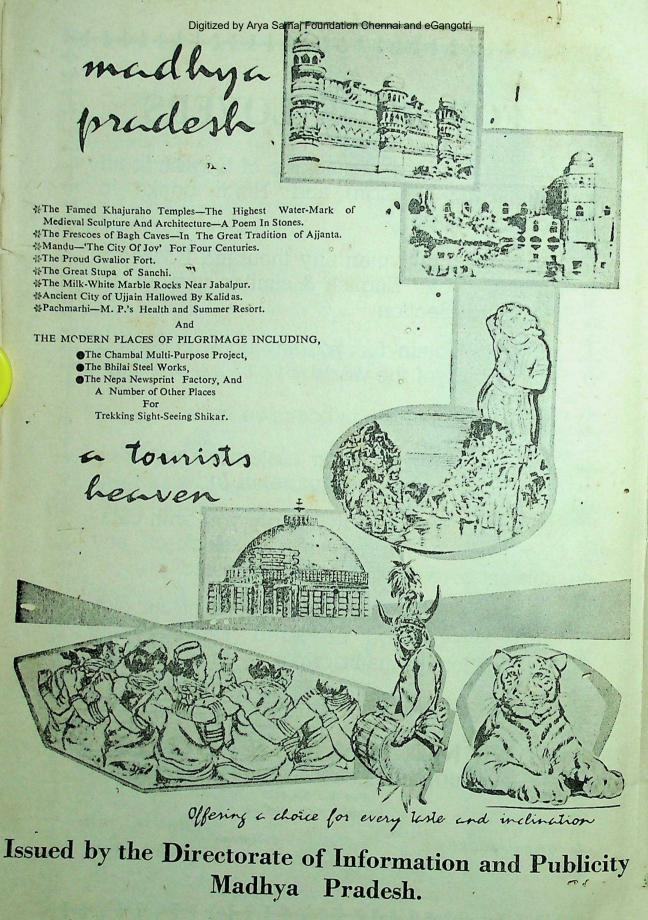
Post Box No. 1429 Kashmere Gate, Delhi-6.

Grams: 'BOOKS'

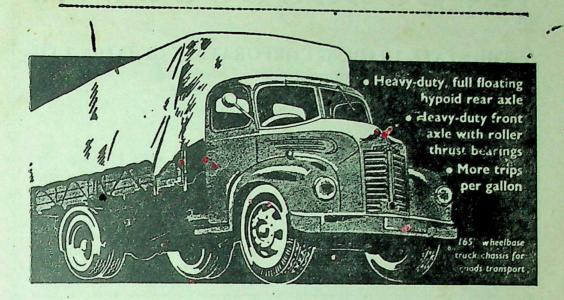
(1)

Telephone

Hindi Sec. 26137 English Sec. 23092

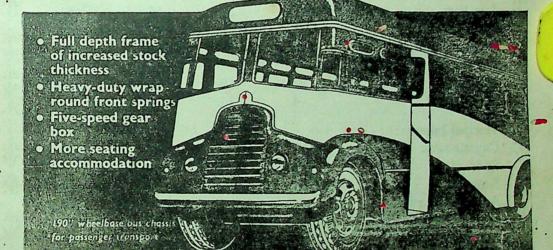


Ad 70



DODGE

DIESELS



Progressively manufactured by
THE PREMIER
AUTOMOBILES LTD.
BOMINY

Contact your nearest dealers

₹a) •	0	June) 1958-59 1271 508 40 2 81 55	112.88 crores 74.84 crores. 9 months (July-March) 1959-60 1214 468 68 17 17 11 38 51
Imports=Rs. 38.04 crores; (12 monomodel 1956-57 Principal Exports: Iron ore 227 Manganese ore 183 Chrome ore 3 Bauxite — Pig iron — Mica — Tobacco — Jute bags 10 Shoes 72 Woollen fabrics —	1038 762 29 — 22 29	June) 1958-59 1271 508 40 2 81 55	74.84 crores. O. Rs. lakhs 9 months (July-March) 1959-60 1214 468 68 17 17 11 38
Principal Exports: Iron ore 227 Manganese ore 183 Chrome ore 3 Bauxite — Pig iron — Mica — Tobacco — Jute bags 10 Shoes 72 Woollen fabrics —	1957-58 1038 762 29 22 29	1958-59 1271 508 40 2 81 55	9 months (July-March) 1959-60 1214 468 68 17 17 11 38
Principal Exports: Iron ore 227 Manganese ore 183 Chrome ore 3 Bauxite — Pig iron — Mica — Tobacco — Jute bags 10 Shoes 72 Woollen fabrics —	1957-58 1038 762 29 22 29	1958-59 1271 508 40 2 81 55	(July-March) 1959-60 1214 468 68 17 17 11 38
Principal Exports: Iron ore 227 Manganese ore 183 Chrome ore 3 Bauxite — Pig iron — Mica — Tobacco — Jute bags 10 Shoes 72 Woollen fabrics —	1957-58 1038 762 29 22 29	1958-59 1271 508 40 2 81 55	(July-March) 1959-60 1214 468 68 17 17 11 38
Principal Exports: Iron ore 227 Manganese ore 183 Chrome ore 3 Bauxite — Pig iron — Mica — Tobacco — Jute bags 10 Shoes 72 Woollen fabrics —	1957-58 1038 762 29 22 29	1958-59 1271 508 40 2 81 55	1959-60 1214 468 68 17 17 11 38
Principal Exports: Iron ore 227 Manganese ore 183 Chrome ore 3 Bauxite — Pig iron — Mica — Tobacco — Jute bags 10 Shoes 72 Woollen fabrics —	1038 762 29 — — — 22 29	o 1271 508 40 — 2 81 55	1214 468 68 17 17 11 38
Iron ore 227 Manganese ore 183 Chrome ore 3 Bauxite — Pig iron — Mica — Tobacco — Jute bags 10 Shoes 72 Woollen fabrics —	762 29 — — — — 22 29	508 40 — — 2 81 55	468 68 17 17 11 38
Iron ore 227 Manganese ore 183 Chrome ore 3 Bauxite — Pig iron — Mica — Tobacco — Jute bags 10 Shoes 72 Woollen fabrics —	762 29 — — — — 22 29	508 40 — — 2 81 55	468 68 17 17 11 38
Chrome ore 3 Bauxite — Pig iron — Mica — Tobacco — Jute bags 10 Shoes 72 Woollen fabrics —	29 — — — 22 29	40 — — 2 81 55	68 17 17 11 38
Chrome ore 3 Bauxite — Pig iron — Mica — Tobacco — Jute bags 10 Shoes 72 Voollen fabrics — Raw jute —			17 17 11 38
Bauxite — Pig iron — Mica — Tobacco — Jute bags 10 Shoes 72 Woollen fabrics — Raw jute —	29	81 55	17 11 38
Pig iron Mica Tobacco Jute bags Shoes Voollen fabrics Raw jute — — — — — — — — — — — — —	29	81 55	11 38
Mica — Tobacco — Jute bags 10 Shoes 72 Woollen fabrics — Raw jute —	29	81 55	38
Tobacco — Jute bags 10 Shoes 72 Woollen fabrics — Raw jute —	29	55	
Jute bags 10 Shoes 72 Woollen fabrics — Raw jute —			51
Shoes 72 Woollen fabrics — Raw jute —	114		
Woollen fabrics — — — — — — — —		95	93
Raw jute —	25	81	40
	_	22	159
Cement 22	19	17	122
Handicrafts 4	16	9	1 .
Principal Imports:			
Caustic soda 113	131	278	274
Soda ash 121	35	75	68
Raw silk 50	23	48	59
Ammonium sulphate 56	157	72	204
Chilean Nitrate 24	37	37	33
Muriate of Potash —	20	41	97
Skimmed Milk —	56	69	73
Newsprint —	15	60	117
Insulators —		• 60	117
Aluminium, Tin and Lead —	, _	.27	90
Cotton Yarn —			11
Sodium Sulphate —		11	21
Rayon Grade Caustic Soda —			27

ASSISTANCE TO SMALL INDUSTRIES

Are you a small industrialist or wish to start a small scale industry? Various agencies have been set up to assist you in this regard as indicated below:-

THE NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION Rani Jhansi Road, New Delhi.

- Supply of machines on easy instalment payment basis.
- Securing contracts from DGS&D and Railways.
- Marketing assistance.

.0

Training of Artisans at P. T. C. Rajkot.

SMALL INDUSTRIES SERVICE INSTITUTE

56, Sundar Nagar, New Delhi.

& Technical advice on matters pertaining to planning, production and selection of industry including model schemes thereof.

STATE DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES

- &Assistance in acquiring land or factory-building in the Industrial Estate, if any, securing raw material, power, import licences etc.
- & Loans under the State Aid to Industries Act.

STATE BANK OF INDIA & STATE FINANCE CORPORATION

Short, medium and long term loans:

Small Scale Industries For The Nation's **Prosperity**

Ad 73

DA 61/50

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri CC-0. In Public Domain. Gurukul Kangri Collection, Haridwar



